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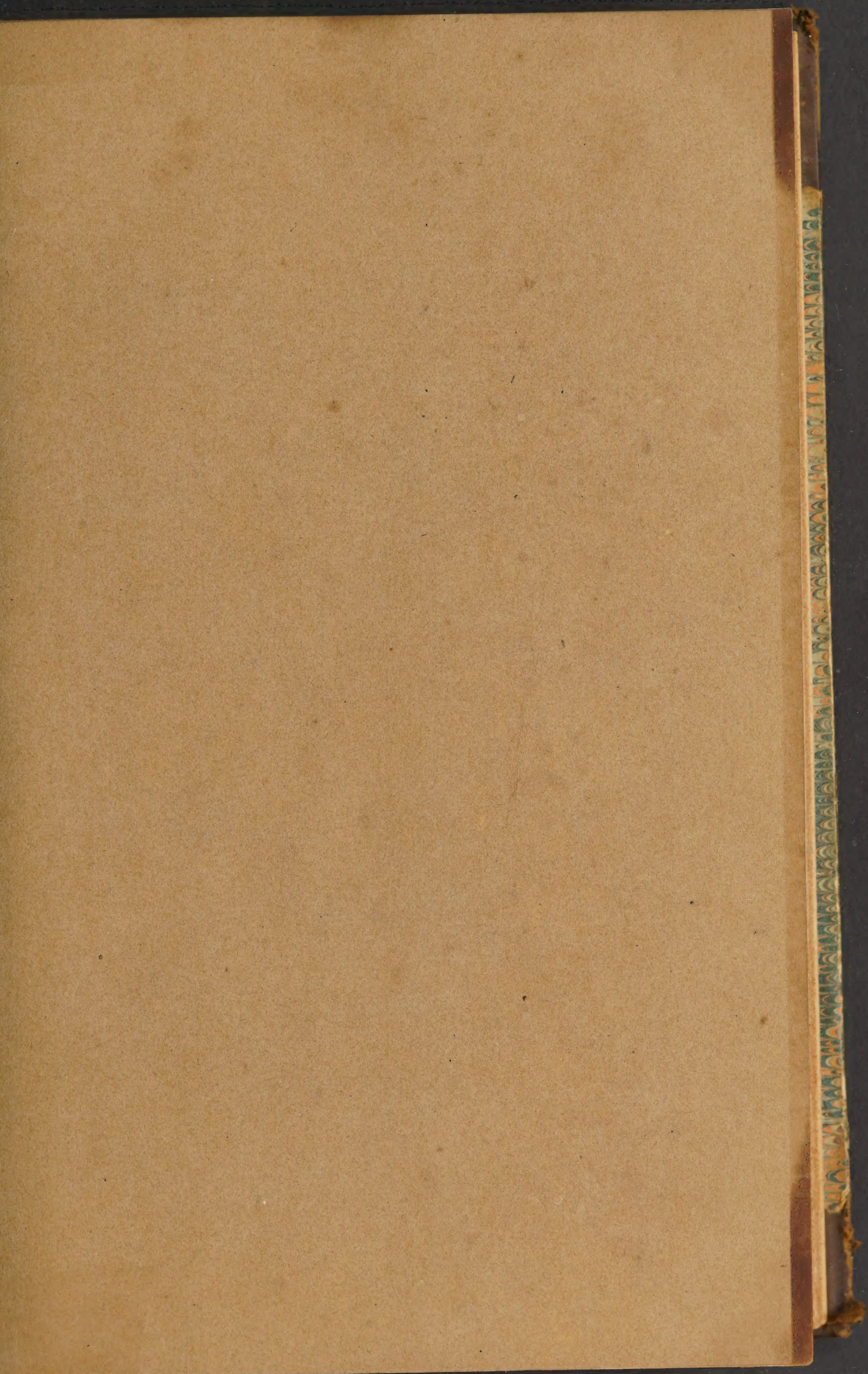
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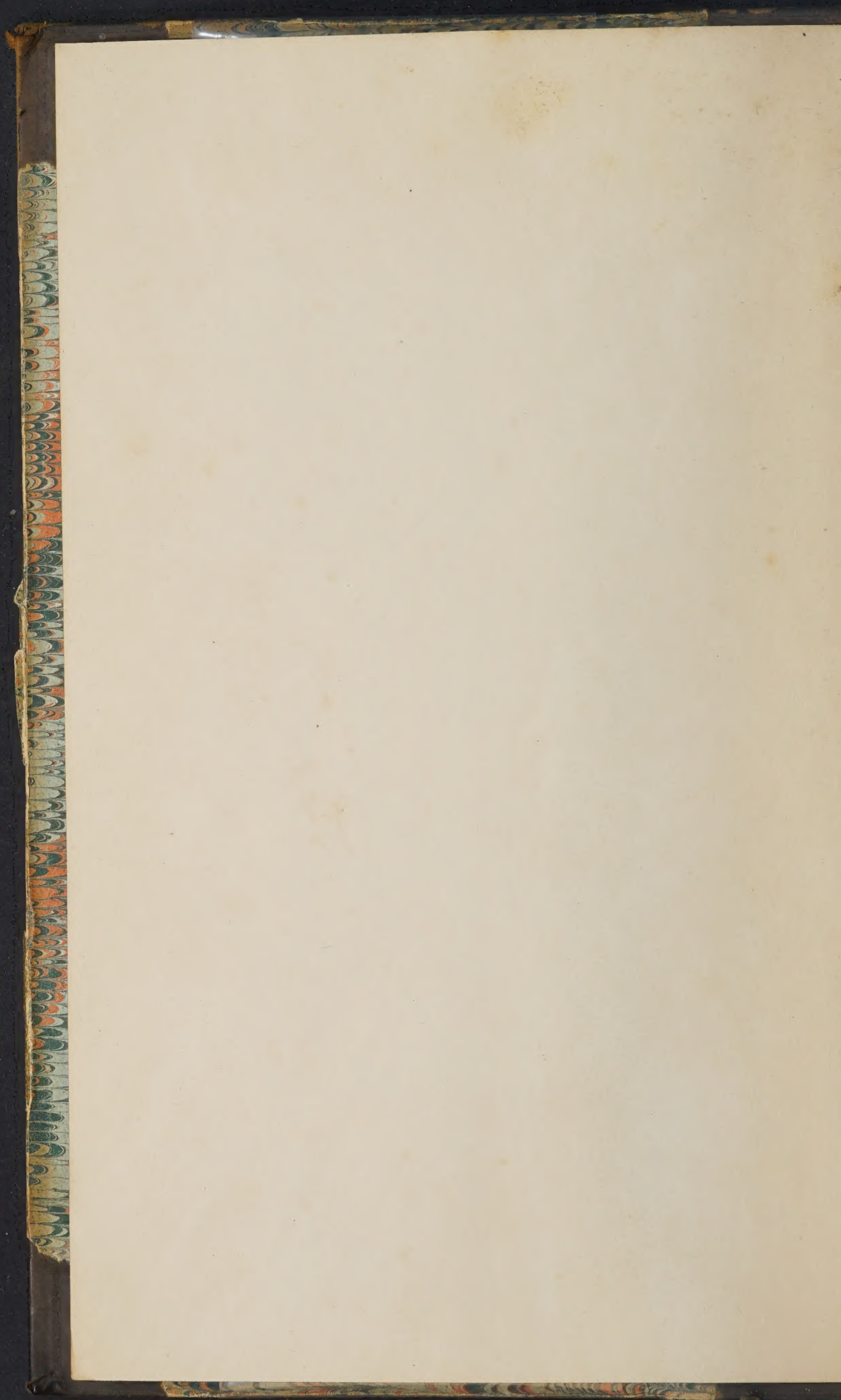


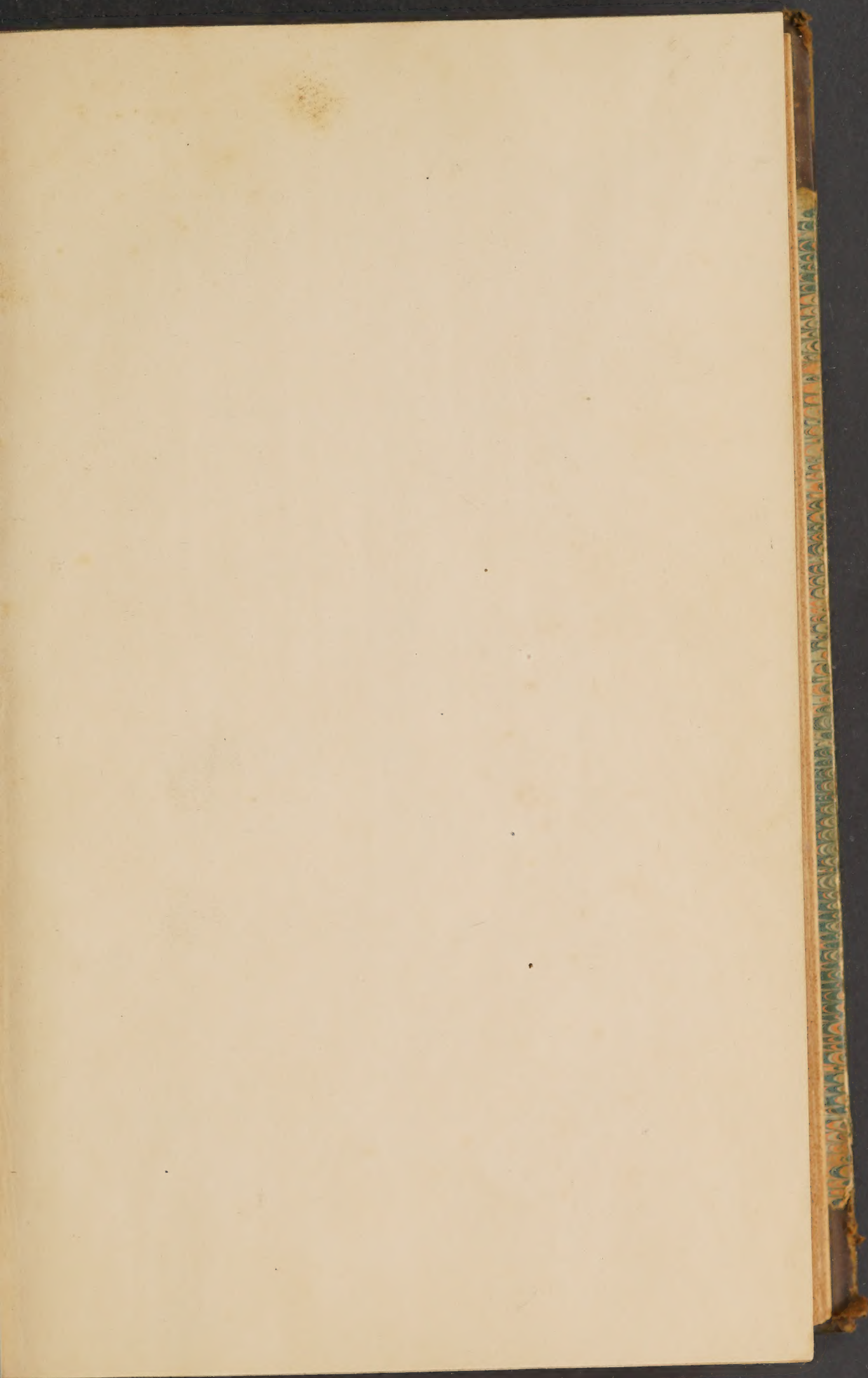


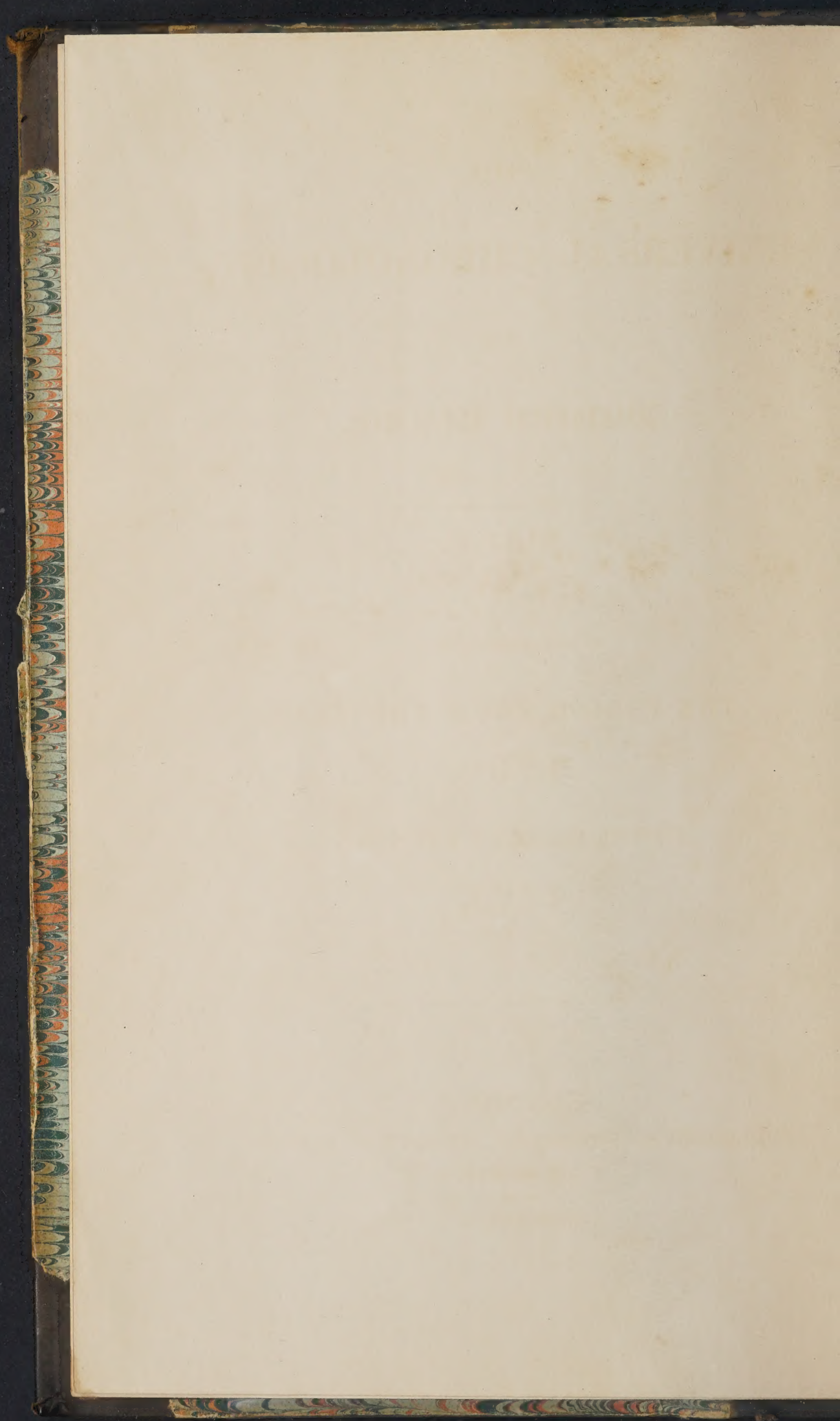












THE
UNIVERSAL CHRONOLOGIST,

AND

Historical Register.

PART II.

COMPREHENDING

THE PERIOD FROM THE YEAR

1700,

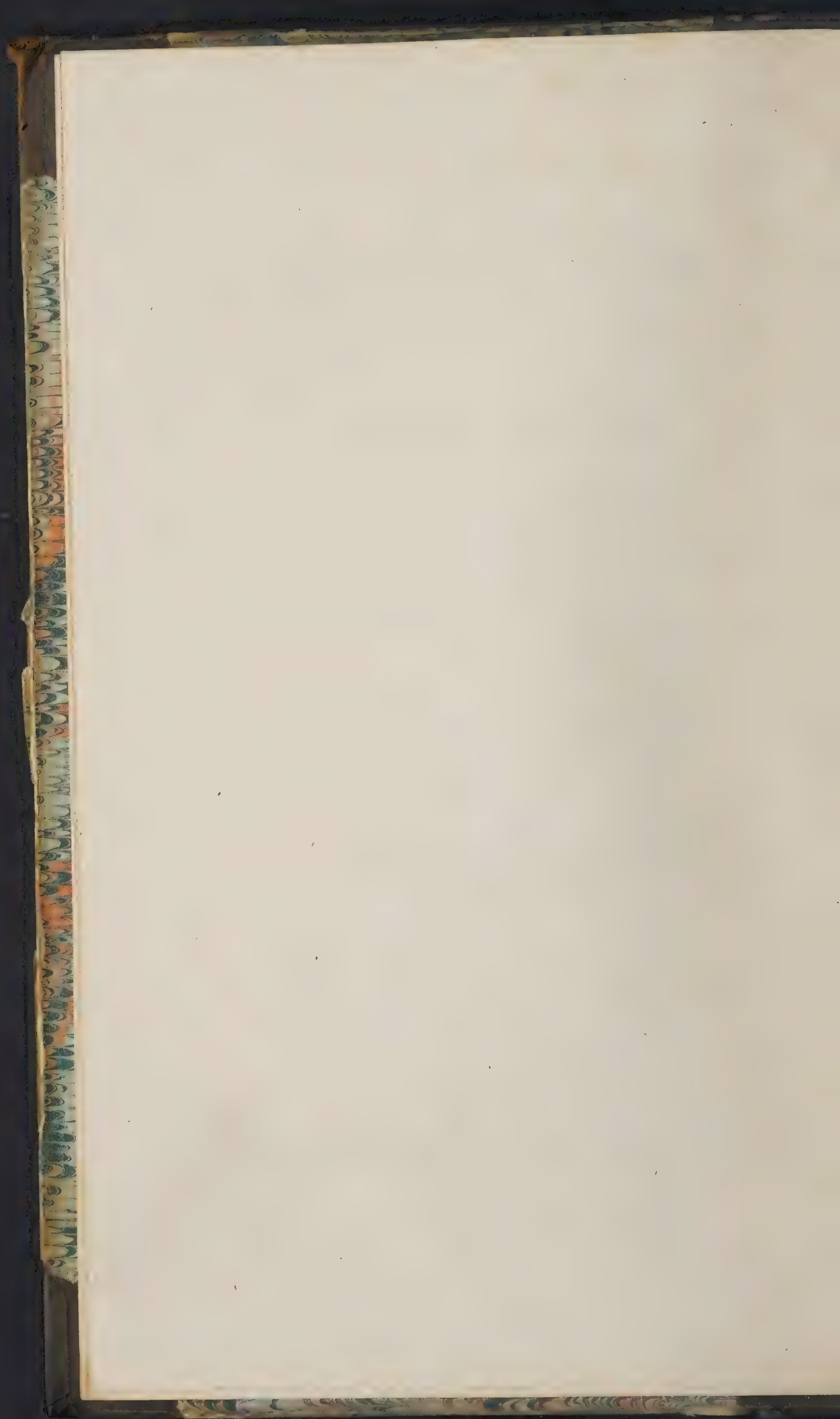
TO THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR

1825.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY SHERWOOD, GILBERT, AND PIPER,
PATERNOSTER-ROW.

MDCCCXXVI.



EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

FROM 1700 TO 1800.

[The value of works on general Chronology has been so universally felt and acknowledged by the public, that we think the more useful information we can condense in a circumscribed compass, so, in proportion, must the utility of our work and its intrinsic value be increased. Under this idea, the editor conceives it will form a useful feature, as regards the mother country, to insert from the 1st of January, 1700, the particular days, months, &c. on which every occurrence recorded took place, as far as they can be identified with certainty; added to which, at the conclusion of each fifty years, will be inserted the relative political situations of the four quarters of the globe, as they then existed. To effect this purpose without making the volume too bulky, and in order that no one fact may be omitted, the residue of this work will be given in a smaller type and double columns. Without seeking to disparage any publication of a similar nature which refers only to particular periods, we beg leave to remark, that by adopting such plan this volume must supersede the necessity of any partial Chronology, every historical event being condensed in the present undertaking, until the 31st of December, 1824.]

A.C. 1700 Feb. 12. The peers addressed the king for the re-establishment of the Scotch clergy at Darien, when his majesty proposed a union between England and Scotland.

In April, an act was passed, prohibiting the exportation of wool out of Ireland and England to foreign parts.

May 21. The great seal was taken from Lord Somers, and Sir Nath. Wright made lord-keeper.—The Scottish parliament met, when a vote was proposed, that the colony of Caledonia, in Darien, was a legal settlement, which parliament would support; the high commissioner then adjourned the sittings, to prevent the question being put; of which the Scotch complained in a national address to the king.

June 27. King William notified to the council his intention of going to Holland, and appointed the archbishop of Canterbury, &c. &c. to transact state affairs during his absence.

Sept. 18. The earl of Rochester, having been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, arrived at Dublin.

Oct. 18. King William returned to England from Holland.

28. Pope Innocent the Twelfth died, aged 86.

Nov. 23. Cardinal Albani was A.C. nominated to the papal chair by the name of Clement the Eleventh.

Dec. 11. A great victory over the Russians was obtained near Narva, by the king of Sweden. On that occasion, the forces of the former, amounting to 100,000 men were defeated by Charles the Twelfth with only 20,000 troops; so unequal were the Russians to the Swedes in military tactics at the commencement of belligerent operations; however, after the lapse of a few years, the Russian arms were able to encounter those of Sweden on equal terms.

12. Sydney, Lord Godolphin, was made first commissioner of the Treasury.

Charles the Second, king of Spain, died, when his will was opened, which had been executed one month previous. A regency was then appointed until the arrival of the duke of Anjou, according to the desire of the deceased, who had appointed him king. A courier was instantly despatched, with a copy of that testamentary document, when Louis the Fourteenth declared his grandson king of Spain, under the title of Philip the Fifth, reserving to him all his rights to the succession of the French crown. The act was re-

A.C. gistered by the parliament of Paris on the 1st of February, and on the ensuing day, the duke of Anjou began his journey to Madrid, where, upon his arrival, he was proclaimed king.

One of the most remarkable acts of parliament passed during this year, was that against the *Catholics*, which enacted that all persons reared in that belief, or suspected of being *Papists*, and succeeding to any estate ere they had attained the age of 18, should be compelled to take the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and the *test* as soon as they had attained that age; and, until they did so, the estate was to devolve to the next of kin, being a Protestant, but was to revert back after they had taken the oaths. The same bill *banished* all *Catholic priests*, condemning them to perpetual imprisonment in the event of their returning from beyond sea; a reward of 100*l.* was also offered to any one discovering a *priest*, so as to convict him. This bill, however, being deficient in the necessary clauses to enforce its execution, was but little regarded.

The new style was introduced by the Dutch and Protestants in Germany.

Sir William Temple died.

1701 Feb. 10. The British parliament met, when Robert Harley, Esq., was chosen speaker; after which the king, in his speech, informed both houses, that the demise of the duke of Gloucester rendered it requisite a provision should be made for the succession of the crown in the Protestant line.

14. The commons resolved to support his majesty and government, and adopt such efficient measures as should best conduce to ensure the safety of England, the preservation of Protestantism, and the peace of Europe.

21. The lower house, after examining the treaties between England and the States-General, requested that his majesty would enter into negotiations for the mutual safety of both countries, giving as-

surances of hearty support in performance of the treaty of 1677, whereby England had engaged to furnish troops in case the States should be attacked.

March 12. It was resolved in parliament, that no foreigner, though naturalized, should be eligible to receive a grant from the crown to himself, or in trust for him.—That *England* should not be bound to engage in a war for the defence of the *foreign dominions* of any succeeding monarch.—That future *kings* should join in *communion* with the *English church*.—That no pardon should be pleadable to a *parliamentary impeachment*.—That no *sovereign* of *England* should quit his *dominions* without consent of *parliament*.—That no *pensioner*, or person in *office* under the crown, should sit in the *house of commons*.—That the *commissions* of the *judges* should be *quam diu se bene gesserint*, and their salaries stipulated.—That after King *William* and Princess *Anne*, the crown should be limited to *Sophia* of *Hanover*, and the heirs of her body, being *Protestants*.—A protest was put in by the duchess of Savoy, daughter of Princess Henrietta, duchess of Orleans, (who was youngest daughter of Charles the First,) and next in blood to the British crown, against altering the succession.

13. The English and Dutch presented memorials to the French ambassador at the Hague, requiring that the troops of the latter power should evacuate Spanish Netherlands, and allow a sufficient barrier for the security of England and the States, to which no answer was given by the French ambassador.

20. The lords represented to King William that in future treaties entered into with France, he ought to proceed with such caution as might ensure real security.

31. His majesty acquainted parliament with the French king's declaration, that he would grant no

A. C. other security than a renewal of the peace of Ryswick, and also, of the States demanding succours, conformably with the treaty of 1677.

May 8. The commons resolved that they would assist his majesty in supporting his allies for the maintenance of the liberties of Europe, and provide the requisite succours for the States-General. A petition was presented to the lower house from the justices and grand jury at Maidstone, advising the commons to turn their addresses into bills of supply; upon which the house resolved that such petition was seditious, and tended to destroy the constitution of parliaments, &c. It was, therefore, ordered that *William Colepepper, Thomas Colepepper, David Polhill, Justinian Champney, and William Hamilton, Esqrs.*, should be taken into custody; after which the serjeant-at-arms acquainted the commons that such a mob was gathered about these petitioners that a rescue was apprehended; they were, however, lodged in the gatehouse. Their confinement was the occasion of an extraordinary paper, entitled, "*A memorial from the gentlemen, freeholders, and inhabitants of the counties of ———, on behalf of themselves and many thousands of the good people of England.*" It was signed *Legion*, and forwarded to the speaker of the house in a letter, commanding him to deliver it to the parliament in the names of 200,000 Englishman, who had both a right to require and power to compel, viz., the people of England; and the document concluded with these words, "*For Englishmen are no more to be slaves to parliament than to kings. Our name is LEGION, and we are many.*"

June 1. John, earl of Marlborough, was appointed general of foot, and commander of King William's forces in Holland.

17. The peers proceeded to try Lord Somers, in Westminster Hall, but the commons not appearing, he was acquitted.

23. The lords unanimously acquitted the earl of Orford, as they had done Lord Somers.

24. The peers equally dismissed the charges brought against Lord Haversham, and the impeachments against the earl of Portland and Lord Halifax, for want of the commons prosecuting.

28. The earl of Marlborough was appointed plenipotentiary to the Hague.

July 1. King William embarked at Margate for Holland, where he landed two days after.

15. An alliance was formed between King William, the king of Denmark, and the States, whereby the Danes engaged to furnish 3000 horse, 1000 dragoons, and 8000 foot, on receiving a subsidy of 300,000 crowns per annum during the war.—The British fleet consisted of 48 ships, besides frigates, &c., which was ready at Spithead, under the command of Sir George Rooke.

18. King William recalled his ambassadors from the Hague.

August 5. Admiral Benbow, with a squadron, was despatched to the West Indies.

Sept. 6. King James the Second died of a lethargy, at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, aged 68. His issue were Princess Anne of Denmark, whom he had had by the Lady Anne Hyde, his first wife, who was eldest daughter of the earl of Clarendon; and by his second queen, Louisa Maria Teresia, daughter of Alphonso d'Este, duke of Modena, he left James Francis Edward, who, immediately on the demise of James, was, by the king of France, proclaimed monarch of England, &c., by the name of James the Third. King William, in consequence, commanded the earl of Manchester, his ambassador at Paris, to return to England, and ordered Monsieur Pousin, the French secretary, to depart from Great Britain.

Nov. 5. King William returned from Holland.

Dec. 8. The Imperialists had

A.C. captured all the places in the Mantuana, except the cities of Mantua and Goito.

30. King William, in a speech to parliament, stated that the setting up the prince of Wales was not only an indignity offered to himself, but concerned every man who regarded the Protestant succession—that the French king had made himself master of the Spanish monarchy, which would affect British trade abroad, and peace and security at home; to guard against which, he had entered into alliances which he trusted parliament would enable him to make good.

The emperor of Germany, with Holland, Savoy, and Portugal, declared war against Spain and France. Prince Eugene gained some advantages in Italy over the French, particularly at Chiasi, on the Oglio, five leagues from Brescia.

Charles the Twelfth, king of Sweden, beat the king of Poland, near Riga, which the latter prince had vainly endeavoured to take from Sweden the preceding year; he then became master of Mittau, capital of Courland, subjugated Lithuania, and pursued Augustus, king of Poland, with the intention of dethroning him.

Frederick, elector of Brandenburg, with the diploma of emperor, crowned himself king of Prussia, while the Russians were effecting the conquest of Kamschatka.

The too common practice in England of bribing electors never had been so flagrant as in the elections for the parliament of this year; and as the shameful practice was ascribed to the *Whigs*, the *Tories* spared no pains in detecting the corruption. Several elections were, in consequence, declared void, and some members who had been illegally returned, after being expelled the house, were imprisoned.

A society was instituted in England for the *Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*.

Dryden, the poet, died.

1702 Jan. 22. The commons resolved that it was equally penal to com-

pass the death of the princess of Denmark, as to imagine that of the king's eldest son and heir.

Feb. 26. King William, while riding from Kensington towards Hampton Court, was thrown from his horse, and dislocated his right collar-bone, upon which he was transported to the latter palace, where the bone was set, after which, he, the same evening, returned to Kensington.

March 8. King William expired at Kensington, about eight o'clock in the morning, in the 52d year of his age, and the 14th of his reign, and was interred in Henry the Seventh's chapel, Westminster. He was posthumous son of William, prince of Orange, by Princess Mary, eldest daughter of Charles the First. On the 4th Nov. 1677, he espoused his first cousin, Princess Mary, eldest daughter of James, duke of York, afterwards James the Second. Mary died December 28, 1695, by whom he left no issue, neither does it appear William had any natural offspring.

Smollet sums up the character of King William in the following manner—"He was a fatalist in religion, enterprising in politics, dead to all the warm and generous emotions of the human heart; a cold relation, an indifferent husband, a disagreeable man, an ungracious prince, and an imperious sovereign."

The character of Queen Mary is thus delineated by Burnet—"She possessed all the virtues of a good wife, though some of her qualifications can hardly be said to have added much grace, dignity, or utility to her royal character. She was scrupulous in the performance of all religious duties; kept a sharp lookout after the servants; used to rise early in the morning, and set an example of industry, by devoting several hours each day to needlework among her maids of honour."

March 8. Anne, second, and only surviving, daughter of James the Second, succeeded to the Eng-

A.C. lish throne, being the 29th sovereign from the Norman conquest.

14. The commons resolved, that Queen Anne should receive the same revenue as had been enjoyed by her predecessor.

15. The earl of Marlborough was appointed Captain-General of all the British forces in England, as well as those employed abroad in conjunction with the allies; he was also elected a Knight of the Garter.

28. The earl of Marlborough went to Holland, as ambassador from Queen Anne, and arrived at the Hague on the 31st. As plenipotentiary of England, he proposed a more close connexion with the States, and a reduction of the overgrown power of France.

April 5. Marlborough having concerted a plan of operations with the allies, returned to England.

16. Keyserwaert, having been put into the hands of the French by the elector of Cologne, was invested by the allies. The electors of Bavaria and Cologne advocated the cause of France, as well as the dukes of Wolfenbittel; the latter were, however, surprised by the forces of Zell and Hanover, and forced to abandon the French interest. The duke of Saxe-Gotha had equally sided with France, but was forced by his neighbours to join the confederacy; and, in consequence, the whole of Germany was leagued against the French king, except the electors of Bavaria and Cologne.

17. Prince George of Denmark was declared generalissimo in council, both of the sea as well as land forces of England.

20. The duke of Ormond was appointed to the command of the land forces on board her majesty's fleets.—King Philip of Spain repaired to Italy, in order to possess himself of the kingdom of Naples.

23. Being St. George's Day, Queen Anne was crowned at Westminster.

May 4. The queen of England, the emperor, and the States, de-

clared war against France and Spain. A.C.

6. The earl of Rochester, uncle to the queen, and his party, were for a maritime war, but Marlborough, through the interest of the Countess and Lord Godolphin, preponderated on the side of continental hostilities, upon which the earl of Rochester retired from court.

12. Lord Godolphin was constituted Lord Treasurer.

15. English seamen were, by proclamation, recalled from beyond seas, and prohibited entering foreign service.

20. King Philip made his public entry into Naples.

25. By an act of parliament, her majesty's person and succession to the crown in the Protestant line were rendered more secure, in order that the hopes of the Pretender, and his abettors, might be altogether extinguished.—An act was passed, obliging the Jews to provide for their Protestant children.

June 6. Prince Louis of Baden invested Landau.

10. The French had nearly surprised Nimeguen.

15. Keyserwaert surrendered.

July 1. The British fleet of 50 ships of the line, and 10,000 troops, under the duke of Ormond, sailed from St. Helens, but, owing to adverse winds, did not clear the English coast till the 25th.

3. The king of France declared war against the confederates.

9. The States gave the command of their forces to Marlborough, who compelled the French troops to evacuate Spanish Guelderland. Prince Ernest Augustus, youngest brother of the elector of Hanover, was appointed Major-General, by Marlborough, and served in the campaign of the Netherlands.

August 21. The king of France strove to engage the Turks in a war with the emperor; but in consequence of the vizier being strangled, he was frustrated in his design.

A.C. 29. Venlow was invested by Marlborough, and surrendered the 25th September following.

Sept. 10. Landau surrendered to the Imperialists after a siege of three months.

17. The English troops, under the duke of Ormond, returned to England, not having been able to approach Cadiz.

October 6. Ruremond and Stevenswaert on the Maese surrendered to Marlborough.

8. Five captains, under Admiral Benbow, were tried at Port Royal, in Jamaica, for cowardice, in an engagement with Du Casse, when two were shot on their return to England. Benbow, having had his leg shattered in that engagement, died of his wounds the 4th Nov. following.—The elector of Bavaria surprised Ulm, capital of Suabia, and then declared in a manifesto that he expected the circles of Suabia and Franconia would observe neutrality; in consequence of which, the electors of Bavaria and Cologne were expelled the general diet of the empire.—Admiral Sir Geo. Rooke, and the confederate fleet, attacked the French, under Chateaurenard, and the Spanish galleons, in the port of Vigo; while Ormond landed his troops, attacking the castle, and securing the harbour. The English captured four galleons and five men-of-war, and the Dutch five galleons and one man-of-war, six galleons and 14 men-of-war being also destroyed, with immense riches.

14. Marshal Boufflers abandoned Liege, of which place Marlborough took possession, and, on the 23d, captured the citadel by storm.

Nov. 10. Captain Leake brought an account to England that he had destroyed the French settlements in Newfoundland, having also captured 29 sail of the enemy, and burnt 22 more.

28. Marlborough returned from Holland, and received the thanks of parliament for his services.

29. Thomas Hopson, Esq. vice-

admiral of the Red, was knighted A.C. by Queen Anne, and a pension settled on him of 500*l.* a year, for his gallant conduct at Vigo. Having broken the boom at the entrance of that harbour, he singly engaged several men-of-war, and on his ship being fired by a fire-ship, he continued on board his vessel, and extinguished the fire, though half his crew had leaped overboard.

Dec. 10. Queen Anne informed the commons that she thought fit to raise Marlborough to a dukedom, with a pension of 5000*l.* per annum.

13. Anne ordered the words *Semper eadem* to be used as the motto to her arms.

26. Thomas Colepepper, one of the Kentish petitioners, having submitted to the commons, the prosecution against him was stopped by the attorney-general.

Prince Eugene captured the duke of Villeroy, at Cremona.—The duke of Vendosme arrived in Italy, with the king of Spain, when he beat Prince Eugene, at the battle of Lazara, three leagues from Guastalla.

The marquis of Villars worsted the Imperialists at Friedlingen, between Huningen and Basil, near the Rhine, when he was honoured with the staff of a French marshal.

Charles the Twelfth of Sweden defeated Augustus of Poland, near Cracow, and declared that he would not quit the latter kingdom until he had dethroned him.

The French sent colonies to the Mississippi.

Feb. 4. The earl of Rochester 1703 desiring to quit his government in Ireland, the duke of Ormond was appointed Lord-Lieutenant in his place.

18. General Codrington, governor of the Leeward Islands, captured Guadaloupe from the French, when the English razed the fortifications.—The Old and New East India Companies were united, and a new charter granted, nominating them *The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.*

A.C. 25. A work, entitled *The shortest way with the Dissenters*, was ordered by the commons to be burnt by the hangman, and its author, *Daniel De Foe*, prosecuted. The intention of that production was, to insinuate that parliament intended enacting sanguinary laws to force the *Dissenters to conformity*.

27. An act was passed for finishing and adorning the cathedral of St. Paul's.

March. The earl of Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion* was published; when the immense profits arising from its sale were given by the son of the noble author for the purpose of establishing the Clarendon Printing Press at Oxford.

April 6. Marshal Villars joined the elector of Bavaria, when the latter took Ratisbon, where the diet of the German empire was then assembled.—Marlborough laid siege to Bonn, which surrendered after three weeks.

May 6. The king of Portugal joined the grand alliance.—Sir George Rooke captured a French East Indiaman, valued at 100,000*l.*, with other valuable prizes.

June 30. The allied forces, under General Opdam, were surrounded by the French, under Boufflers, at Eckeren, when the former fled to Breda. The other Dutch commanders, however, stood firm, on which occasion there was a great slaughter on both sides, and night coming on, the French retired.—The elector of Bavaria invaded the Tyrol, to open a communication with the French in Italy, but the Imperialists having made a diversion in Bavaria, the former was obliged to retire for the defence of his territories.

July. Sir George Rooke being taken ill, the fleet, consisting of 35 sail of the line, was placed under the command of Sir Cloudesley Shovel.

22. Admiral Dilkes sailed for the coast of Normandy, where he burnt and destroyed 40 sail of the enemy's ships; upon which occasion the queen caused a medal to

be struck, impressions from which A.C. were delivered to the admiral and all his officers.

August 23. The French, under the duke of Burgundy, invested Old Brissac, which surrendered the 6th Sept. following.

Sept. 10. Limburg was invested by the allies, and surrendered the 28th.

12. The emperor and the king of the Romans resigned their right to the Spanish dominions in favour of the Archduke Charles, who was, in consequence, declared king, under the title of Charles the Third.

—Queen Anne revived the order of the Thistle, which had been discontinued by King William.

20. Count Stirum defeated the duke of Bavaria, near Hockstet.

29. Prince Louis of Baden captured Memmingen from the French.—The grand signior was deposed, and the throne usurped by his brother. The name of the deposed monarch was Mustapha, and that of his successor *Achmet* the Third.

Marshal Tallard obtained a complete victory over the Imperialists, at Spire, and recaptured Landau, which had surrendered the preceding year to the Archduke Joseph; the duke of Burgundy also became master of Brisack.

The duke of Savoy having agreed to join the great confederacy, that circumstance was no sooner discovered by the French, than the duke of Vendosme made 22,000 of his troops prisoners of war, which act was retaliated by the seizure of the French ambassador's person, and all the subjects of France who were residents in his dominions.

30. The campaign in Flanders being concluded, the duke of Marlborough returned to England.

Nov. 12. The whole confederated fleet, under Sir Cloudesley Shovel, arrived in the Straits.

13. The prince of Hesse was surprised by the French under Marshal Tallard, at Spierback, and defeated.

26. During the night, com-

A.C. menced the most dreadful tempest ever known in England, attended with vivid flashes of lightning. Houses were unroofed, steeples of churches blown down, while the largest trees were torn up by the roots. Several vessels were sunk in the Thames, and the royal navy in particular was seriously injured, and 1500 seamen perished, besides those cast away in mercantile vessels. The loss sustained by London alone was computed at a million sterling, while Bristol lost 200,000*l*. Among the persons drowned was Admiral Beaumont.

Dec. 6. The elector of Bavaria laid siege to Augsburg, which place surrendered on the 14th.—At this period, the Hungarians, under Prince Ragotski, revolted, and threatened Austria.

17. The garrison of Gelder surrendered to the confederated powers.

23. King Charles the Third of Spain arrived at Spithead, when he was invited by the queen to Windsor, where he continued till the 31st. He again sailed for Portugal on the 5th January, but did not arrive at Lisbon till 27th February, in consequence of adverse winds.

While Charles the Twelfth pursued the king of Poland from town to town, the Czar Peter of Russia made himself master of Ingria, and founded the city of St. Petersburg in a swampy island, formed by the Neva, not far from the gulf of Finland.

The Czar Peter, on the demise of Adrian, tenth patriarch of Russia, suppressed that important dignity, whose power was obnoxious to him. He then replaced it by a synod, of which he declared himself the president.

1704 March 17. The lords resolved that there had existed a dangerous plot in Scotland, and that nothing had so much encouraged the conspiracy, as not having declared the succession of the crown vested in Princess Sophia. Her majesty was, in consequence, solicited by parliament to have the crown settled.

April 7. The duke of Marlborough sailed for Holland, in order to commence the campaign.

23. When it was ascertained in France that the conspiracy in Scotland was discovered, Frazer, by order of the French king, was sent to the Bastille, where he continued many years.—The English and Dutch troops arrived in Portugal, the former under the command of Schomberg, and the latter under General Fagel.—King Charles the Third published a declaration, inviting the Spaniards to join him, and offering pardon to all who returned to their obedience within three months. The king of Portugal also published a manifesto, asserting the right of Charles to the crown of Spain, and accusing Philip with being an usurper.

30. War was declared against the kings of Portugal and Spain by King Philip.

May 7. Philip invaded Portugal, and captured Salvaterra and Segura, both very strong places on the frontiers of Portugal.

June 9. The Hungarian revolvers arrived within a mile of Vienna.

12. Suza was taken by the French.

July 2. The duke of Marlborough and Prince Louis of Baden, attacked the Bavarian intrenchments at Schellenberg, and carried the same, when 6000 men were killed and wounded on the part of the allies. The following day, the Bavarian garrison quitted Donawert, of which the confederates took possession. The enemy lost 8000 killed, 16 pieces of cannon, and 13 stands of colours.

6. The *Act of Security* was passed in Scotland, whereby it was specified, in case of the queen's death, without issue, that the states of that kingdom should have power to name a successor, provided such person was not the successor to the English crown. For security against England, they also enacted that all the protestant heritors and the burghs should provide them-

A.C. selves with fire-arms for such as were protestants, and that they should be disciplined once a month.

21. The attack of the British sailors at Gibraltar was one of the most arduous and intrepid undertakings. It had been judged impossible to carry the works, which were defended by 100 guns, while a mine was sprung on the seamen's landing, which blew up 42 and wounded 60 of those desperate fellows; notwithstanding that, they, however, pressed forward, and ultimately captured the place, after three days' attack, which has since resisted many regular sieges, attempted by the French and Spaniards, who have vainly assailed Gibraltar for months together.

26. Namur was bombarded by M. Overquerque, and Ingolstadt by Prince Louis.

30. Marshal Tallard joined the elector of Bavaria at Biberach, with 20,000 men.

August 5. The allies, under Prince Eugene and Marlborough, fought the French and Bavarians, under Marshal Tallard, at Hockstet, when the former gained a signal victory, the latter losing 40,000 men in killed, wounded, and drowned in the Danube, with 13,000 prisoners. The allies also captured 100 pieces of cannon, 24 mortars, 129 stands of colours, 171 standards, 3600 tents, with treasure, baggage, ammunition, &c. The loss of the allies was computed at 15,000 men.

16. The French abandoned Augsburgh, when the magistracy of that city desired the protection of the duke of Marlborough.

27. The emperor forwarded a letter to Marlborough stating, that in consideration of his signal services, he had created him a prince of the German empire.

28. Ivra, in Piedmont, was besieged by the duke de Vendosme, and surrendered soon after.

Sept. 11. Ulm surrendered to the Imperialists.

13. Landau was invested by Prince Louis of Baden, while

Eugene and Marlborough covered A.C. the siege.

October 28. John Locke, the famous English philosopher, died.

Nov. 24. Landau surrendered, the Imperialists having lost during the siege 4000 men.

Dec. 11. Sir Roger L'Estrange died, aged 85.

14. The duke of Marlborough returned to England, with Count Tallard, bringing also the standards taken at the battle of Hockstet, which were placed in Westminster Hall. Count Tallard, and other prisoners of consequence, were sent to Nottingham.

Jan. 10. The commons addressed ¹⁷⁰⁵ the queen, praying that she would perpetuate the memory of the great services performed by the duke of Marlborough; and, in consequence, some days after, her majesty notified an intention of granting the manor of Woodstock to the duke and his heirs.

17. Ray, the famous naturalist, died.

March 21. Admiral Leake surprised the French fleet, under Pointi, before Gibraltar; when he captured three men-of-war, destroyed several others, and relieved the place; upon which the French and Spaniards abandoned the siege.

30. The duke of Marlborough went to Holland, in order to open the campaign.

April 8. Verne, in Piedmont, surrendered to the French, as well as Nice and Villa Franca, at nearly the same period.

10. Queen Anne knighted the celebrated Sir Isaac Newton.

May 2. The allies in Portugal laid siege to Valencia d'Alcantara, and reduced it by storm.

5. The Emperor Leopold the First died at Vienna, in the 65th year of his age, and the 47th of his reign. He was succeeded by his son Joseph the First, after he had renounced all right to the Spanish crown in favour of his brother Charles, who had landed at Lisbon, in February of this year, accom-

^{A.C.}panied by an English and Dutch force.

16. The Portuguese laid siege to Albuquerque, and took it on the 22d; they also captured Salvaterra, and then went into quarters.

21. The duke of Marlborough took the command of the army on the Moselle, while the French invested Huy, which place was captured the 11th of June.

July 11. The allies retook Huy from the French.

18. The duke of Marlborough forced the French lines, near Tirlémont, and defeated a great body of their troops.

August 11. The German General Herbeville defeated the insurgents of Hungary.

16. A desperate engagement took place between the French and Imperialists, at Cassano, in Italy, when many thousands were killed on either side, both parties claiming the victory, for which *Te Deum* was sung in both camps.

Sept. 3. The allies before Barcelona attacked the fort of Montjuich, which surrendered on the 6th. Prince Hesse Darmstadt was killed during the first attack of that town.

Oct. 4. The whole of Catalonia, Roses excepted, declared for Charles the Third.

5. Haguenau was taken by the Imperialists.

31. Stanislaus Leczinski was inaugurated king of Poland, at Warsaw.

Nov. 12. The duke of Marlborough arrived at Vienna, and was created prince of Mindelheim, in Suabia.

Dec. 16. The whole of Valencia declared for Charles the Third.

30. The duke of Marlborough arrived in England, and on the 7th January parliament returned him thanks for the signal services he had rendered his country.

Queen Catherine, dowager of the late Charles the Second of England, and sister to the king of Portugal, died.

1706 Jan. 4. The castle of Nice surrendered to the French.

The duke of Savoy, with only ^{A.C.} 12,000 men, and supported by no other strong places than Coni and Turin, resolved to forfeit every thing rather than abandon the great alliance.

Feb. 12. The Swedes, commanded by General Reinschild, defeated the Poles and Russians, near Sfravenstat, in Great Poland.

March 19. Lord Keeper Cowper refused to accept the annual present of 1500*l.* from the practitioners in chancery, as the same appeared to that upright lawyer a species of bribery; which was a rare example of probity and public spirit.

April 10. The duke of Marlborough embarked for Holland, in order to begin the campaign.

19. The French, under the duke de Vendosme, defeated the Imperialists, at Calcinato, in Italy.

May 12. A total eclipse of the sun occurred at nine in the morning. — This being Whitsunday, the duke of Marlborough gained a signal victory over Marshal Villeroy and the elector of Bavaria, at Ramillies, four leagues from Namur, when 20,000 of the enemy fell and 6000 were made prisoners, with artillery, standards, baggage, &c. The loss on the part of the allies was estimated at 2000, among whom was Prince Louis of Hesse.

The states of Flanders met at Ghent, when they formally recognised Charles the Third for their monarch, on the 7th June following.

13. The allies captured Louvain, and within ten days after Brussels, Mechlin, Oudenarde, Bruges, Ghent, and Antwerp, when many other towns in Flanders and Brabant also tendered their submission, and acknowledged Charles the Third for their king.

24. The duke of Marlborough was invested in the principality of Mindelheim.

June 13. The allies captured Carthage, in Spain.

20. The confederates invested Ostend, in Flanders, which surrendered the 6th July following.

24. Marquis Das Minas and Earl

A.C. Galway attacked Madrid, and Philip the Fifth of Spain was, in consequence, forced to abandon that capital, which was entered by the English troops, when the Archduke Charles was proclaimed king. The subsequent victories, however, of Marshal Berwick, near Almanza, and of the duke of Orleans, near Lerida, soon rekindled hope in the numerous partisans of Philip the Fifth. Toledo, and many other places, immediately after submitted to Charles the Third.

July 22. The articles of union between England and Scotland were signed by the commissioners of the two kingdoms, and the following day that document was laid before Queen Anne.

August 4. The duke of Marlborough laid siege to Menin, which surrendered on the 22d.

30. Dendermond was invested by Marlborough, and captured the 5th September following.

Sept. 7. Prince Eugene and the duke of Savoy attacked the French before Turin, and completely beat them; when the duke of Savoy entered his capital in triumph, which had been reduced to the last extremity, having endured a four months' siege. In that conflict the duke of Orleans and Marshal Marsin were wounded, the latter mortally; while 5000 men were left dead on the field. The allies, on that occasion, captured 250 pieces of cannon, 108 mortars, 7000 prisoners, with the tents, baggage, ammunition, provisions, &c., of the French army; the loss of the confederates amounting to 3000 men.

24. Milan, and the major part of that duchy, yielded to the Imperialists, and the duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene, on the 26th, entered that city.

The Swedes, after gaining a complete victory over the Saxons, at Feanstadt, on the frontiers of Silesia, penetrated into Saxony, of which they became masters. The monarch Augustus only obtained peace by renouncing the throne of

Poland for ever, and delivering up A.C. with due honours the Princes Sobieski, who were his prisoners.

Oct. 13. The Scotch parliament met, and the articles of the union were ratified on the 16th Jan. following, the ayes being 110, the noes 69.

Nov. 14. Prince Eugene was appointed governor of the Milanese.

19. Having settled affairs with the States, Marlborough arrived in London.

Dec. 3. Don Pedro, king of Portugal, died, aged 58, and was succeeded by Don Juan the Fourth, his eldest son.

Died this year, Bossuet, the celebrated French divine.—Peter Bayle, the historian.—John Evelyn, and the earl of Dorset.

Jan. 4. Prince Louis of Baden 1707 died.

March. During this month it was settled that 16 peers of Scotland should sit in the upper house, and 45 Scottish commoners in the lower house. That all the Scotch peers were to rank as British peers, and enjoy the same privileges and immunities, except sitting in the house of lords and on the trials of peers.

The churches of England and Scotland were confirmed in their several rights and privileges, as fundamental and necessary conditions of the union.

13. A treaty was concluded between Prince Eugene, on the part of the Imperialists, and Prince Vaudemont, as representative of France, when it was settled that the latter power should evacuate Final, the castles of Milan, Mirandola, Mantua, Sabionetta, Cremona, and all other places possessed by the French in Italy; that they should march out with all the honours of war, and be conducted to Suza.

April 17. The earl of Pembroke was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

25. The French and Spaniards, under the duke of Berwick, defeated the allies, commanded by Mar-

A.C. quis Das Minas and Earl Galway,
at Almanza.

30. Lord Godolphin was made Lord High Treasurer of England.

May 24. Marshal Villars forced the lines at Buhl, captured Rastadt, and then laid under contributions, Franconia, Suabia, the electorate of Mentz, the landgrave of Darmstadt, the palatinate, and many other German territories.

The duke de la Feuillade, son-in-law of the French minister Chamillart, a presumptuous young man, had refused the proffered services of Vauban, who was anxious to serve under him as a mere volunteer; he suffered Prince Eugene to advance to the assistance of Turin, which he was besieging; when he was completely vanquished in his lines; the Imperialists then possessed themselves of Piedmont, Mantua, Modena, and the kingdom of Naples.

July 6. Naples submitted to Charles the Third, and on the following day, the Imperialists possessed themselves of that city.

10. Prince Eugene and the duke of Savoy, assisted by Admiral Shovel, and the combined fleet, passed the Var, with 40,000 men, and beat the French from their intrenchments on that stream, thereby opening for themselves a passage through Provence to Toulon.

11. The Polish nation declared the throne vacant, and published the *Interregnum*.

21. Charles the Third was proclaimed king at Naples.

August 21. The duke of Savoy having begun operations against Toulon, but finding the capture of that place impracticable, and the French having also assembled 40,000 men within the lines that defended that city, the duke caused the place to be bombarded, and then retired from before it on this day; recrossed the Var on the 1st Sept. and the Col de Tende on the 4th, without being molested by the French in his retreat.

At Toulon, eight ships of the

line were burnt, and 20 sunk, the ^{A.C.} whole loss being estimated at — 500,000/.

The conduct of the confederated powers during that disastrous campaign, lost them nearly all the advantages previously acquired; 40,000 men were employed at the siege of Toulon, and 15,000 were detached to Naples, while the Spanish territories were completely abandoned. In consequence of such unpardonable neglect, all those who had declared in favour of Charles the Third, were sacrificed to his competitor Philip, whereas if half the army engaged at Toulon and Naples had marched into Spain, Charles would have been firmly established on the throne, and consequently Naples must have fallen. It was no less singular that Marlborough remained inactive during the campaign, never attempting the least diversion, but permitting the French to succour Toulon without making any attempt whatsoever in Flanders.

Sept. 10. Lerida was invested by the duke of Orleans, who captured that place on the 30th, by storm.

19. Prince Eugene invested Suza, which surrendered the 4th Oct. following.

29. Gaeta was taken by Count Tann, in which place was captured duke de Escolona, viceroy of Naples, for King Philip, and all the nobles in his interest, whereby Naples was completely subjected to the obedience of Charles the Third.

A treaty was signed between the emperor and the king of Sweden, at Leipsic, Queen Anne and the States being guarantees.

Oct. 22. Admiral Shovel with the combined fleets, when returning home from the Mediterranean, conceiving he was near the Scilly rocks, in consequence of hazy weather, made signal for sailing; shortly after which, his own vessel, the Association, with the Eagle and Romney, were dashed to pieces and

^{A.C.} all the crews lost; the Firebrand was equally cast away, and only 24 men saved. Admiral Byng, perceiving the dreadful misfortune, altered his course, and by that means preserved himself and the residue of the fleet. The body of Sir C. Shovel was cast on shore, stripped by the country people, and buried in the sand; but being subsequently discovered, was conveyed to London, and honourably interred in Westminster Abbey.

X Nov. 3. The king of Prussia was acknowledged sovereign of Neufchatel, which dignity had long been disputed by 13 potent competitors, who had involved most of the European States in their disputes.

Farquhar, the poet, died.

1708 March 5. News being brought that the Chevalier St. George was at Dunkirk, and preparing to invade the British dominions, the houses of parliament addressed Queen Anne, soliciting that she would take care of her royal person, promising to remain faithful, and support her with their lives and fortunes against the pretended prince of Wales and her enemies.

A proclamation was issued, declaring the Pretender and his adherents traitors, and enforcing the laws against papists and disaffected persons.

24. Colonel Quintierne, a partisan of the Imperialists, having laid a scheme for carrying off the dauphin from Versailles, with 30 resolute men, stopped a carriage and six, with the king's liveries, and arrested the person who was therein, supposing he was a prince of the blood. It was, however, M. Beringhen, his majesty's first equerry, with whom they made off, but were overtaken at Ham by a troop of horse, when the king ordered the colonel and his confederates to be set at liberty, on account of the humanity they had shown M. de Beringhen, who had been taken ill on the road.

May 28. Commodore Wager, with four ships, engaged 17 Spa-

nish galleons, near Carthage, in ^{A.C.} the West Indies; of which, the Spanish admiral, valued at 30 millions of pieces of eight, was blown up, and the rear-admiral taken. Commodore Wager's share of the prize money alone amounted to 100,000*l.*, who, on his return, was appointed rear-admiral.

June 17. The pope, having refused Charles the Third the investiture of Naples, the emperor renewed his pretensions to Commachio, and other places in the Ferrareze, in possession of the pope, and garrisoned the same. He also prohibited the remitting any money to Rome from Naples.

July 5. The French surprised Ghent, as it had no garrison, and was defended only by the burghers; on the ensuing day, they also took Bruges.

11. The dukes of Burgundy and Berry, with the Chevalier Saint George, having taken the field, with the duke de Vendosme, and laid siege to Oudenarde, were attacked near that place by the duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, and compelled to retrograde to Ghent. On that occasion, the former lost 8000 men captured, and 4000 killed; the allies also lost many cannon, with baggage, standards, &c., and 4000 horse, the loss on the part of the confederates not exceeding 2000 men.

14. The king of Sweden gained a victory over the Russians at Holowezzen.

27. The Russian ambassador having had an audience with Queen Anne, was arrested for debt by one Mr. Morton, a laceman of Covent-Garden, and other creditors, when he was compelled to put in bail to the action, the debt amounting only to 50*l.* The ministers of the other continental princes demanded satisfaction for the affront thus put upon a public functionary, in consequence of which a law was brought into parliament for *protecting the persons of foreign ambassadors.*

August 13. Prince Eugene invested Lisle, the capital of French

A.C. Flanders, while the duke of Marlborough covered the siege with the grand army. The garrison of that city consisted of 21 battalions, under Marshal Boufflers.

Sept. 18. Minorca was captured by General Stanhope.

Oct. 23. Lisle surrendered, when the garrison retired into the fortress, with the exception of the horse, which were permitted to march out. The allies acknowledged that their loss in killed and wounded in the capture of the city had amounted to 12,000 men.

28. Prince George of Denmark, husband of Queen Anne, died at Kensington, of an asthma. He was born at Copenhagen, in April, 1653, and espoused her majesty in July, 1683, having proved a true example of conjugal affection, but rarely found among the great.

Dec. 3. The French became masters of Alicant.

9. The citadel of Lisle surrendered to the confederates; and on the 11th the garrison marched out with the honours of war, and the troops were conducted to Douay.

30. The duke of Marlborough captured Ghent, when the French having abandoned Bruges, Leffingen, and Plassendaal, the duke also occupied those towns.

1709 April 28. The duke of Marlborough and Lord Townsend were named plenipotentiaries by Queen Anne, to treat concerning peace at the Hague.

28. Preliminaries were arranged between the combined powers and France, whereby the latter acknowledged King Charles the Third for king of Spain, and surrendered up all the Spanish possessions to the house of Austria. In case of a refusal on the part of King Philip, the allies were then to concert measures for securing the full execution of that article, the French monarch agreeing to withdraw his troops from the Spanish territories within two months. The French equally agreed to put Strasburg, Brissac, &c., into the hands of the emperor; to acknowledge Queen Anne of

England, and the Protestant succession, and to demolish Dunkirk. In addition to which, Namur, Mons, Charleroy, Luxemburgh, Furnes, Menin, Lisle, Ypres, Douay, Tournay, Condé, and Maubeuge, in the Netherlands, were also to be relinquished to the allies. These pacific measures were, however, frustrated.

June 18. King Charles the Third was acknowledged king of Spain by the pope.

27. The king of Sweden having penetrated too far into the Russian empire, was completely defeated at Pultowa, in the Ukraine, where his army was destroyed or made prisoners, with the exception of 300 horse, with which Charles the Twelfth escaped over the Boristhenes, and sought refuge in the Turkish dominions.

July 30. The city of Tournay surrendered, and on the 3d Sept. following, the citadel of that place was also evacuated.

Sept. 11. The decisive battle of Blaregnies, or Malplaquet, in the neighbourhood of Mons, was fought, on which occasion the allies were led by Prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough; Marshals Villars and Boufflers commanding the French. The two armies were about equal in numbers, either side computing 100,000 men. The latter had taken a very advantageous position, but the confederated powers at length forced their intrenchments, with the loss of 20,000 men. The enemy, however, effected a very orderly retreat, with the loss of half his force, the allies being incapacitated from following up their advantage. During the action, Marshal Villars having been wounded, Boufflers assumed the command of the French army.

Oct. 21. Mons surrendered to the allied forces.

Nov. 5. Doctor Henry Sacheverel preached the famous sermon before the lord mayor and aldermen at St. Paul's, which subsequently created so much noise.

A.C. Dec. 15. Sacheverel was impeached at the bar of the upper house of high crimes and misdemeanours.

25. A very severe frost set in, after which there fell an immense quantity of snow, the frost continuing with scarcely any intermission for three months. The Thames was, in consequence, frozen over, and booths erected, while every species of pastime was carried on upon the ice.

In the course of this year, Augustus, king of Poland, protested against his abdication, and reascended the throne, while Stanislaus retired to the duchy of Deux Ponts, which belonged to the Swedish monarch.—This Winter, which proved the most rigorous ever remembered in France, produced a universal dearth of all the necessaries of life.

Philip the Fifth of Spain convened the States-General of his kingdom at Madrid, when he caused his eldest son, the prince of Asturias, to be recognised as heir presumptive of the crown. The castle of Alicant, the only hold in the kingdom of Valencia remaining to the Archduke Charles, was carried by assault by the forces of Philip the Fifth, in presence of the English fleet.

1710 Jan. 2. The king of France made new overtures for peace, consenting to all the preliminary articles previously laid down, except in assisting to dethrone his grandson, but the propositions were rejected.

The French ministers finding themselves in the most perilous situation as regarded the necessary supplies for carrying on the war, the merchants of St. Malo voluntarily came forward to support the State, and gave a loan of 33 millions of francs.

13. Articles of impeachment against Dr. Sacheverel were carried up to the peers, when he petitioned to be admitted to bail, but was refused.—Robert Walpole, Esq., was appointed treasurer of the navy.

March 20. The lords having as-

sembled in Westminster Hall, the Lord Chancellor demanded of every peer whether he thought Dr. Sacheverel guilty or not, when 69 were for the affirmative and 59 in the negative.

23. The commons proceeded to demand of the lords judgment against Sacheverel, when the doctor being brought up to the bar of the house of peers and compelled to kneel, the chancellor proceeded to pronounce his sentence, which was, "That he should not preach during three years; that his two printed sermons, referred to in the impeachment, should be burnt before the Royal Exchange, on the 27th, by the hangman, in presence of the lord mayor, sheriffs, &c."

24. The commons also voted the following books to be burnt, viz.—
1. *A collection of passages referred to by Dr. Sacheverel in his reply to the articles of impeachment.* 2. *The Rights of the Christian Church asserted.* 3. *A Defence of the Rights of the Christian Church.* 4. *A Treatise of the word Person, by John Clendon, of the Inner Temple, Esq.,* which were consumed accordingly.

April 7. The celebrated player Thomas Betterton died, who was esteemed the greatest proficient of the theatric art that had appeared on the English boards, particularly in supporting tragic parts.

18. Four Indian kings of the six nations laying between New England and the French possessions in Canada, came over to England, when two of her majesty's carriages conveyed them to the audience.

May. Dr. Sacheverel commenced his triumphal progress to Shropshire, having been appointed to a living in Wales.

June 26. After 8000 men had been sacrificed at Douay, that place surrendered to the allies.

July 27. Charles, king of Spain, with a body of troops from Italy, attacked King Philip, near Almanara, and routed his cavalry; but the day being advanced when the action commenced, the infantry re-

A.C. treated under cover of the night.

— The allies lost Count Nassau d'Auverquerque and the earl of Rochfort, two of their generals, and Philip retreated under the artillery of Lerida, and from thence to Saragossa, having been followed by the allies.

Aug. 20. Charles gained a complete victory over the forces of Philip, which were commanded by the marquis de Bay, near Saragossa, when the remnants of the Spanish army retired to Navarre. King Charles then entered the city of Saragossa in triumph the same night. The consternation and sorrow of the inhabitants soon gave that prince to understand that the citizens did not regard him in the light of their legitimate sovereign, and on the archduke ascertaining that the duke of Vendosme was advancing against him, he speedily abandoned the place, when Philip the Fifth re-entered the capital in the midst of universal acclamations of joy.

Oct. 20. The duke of Ormond was made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, vice the earl of Wharton.

Nov. 28. The king of Sweden, at the instigation of the Turks, declared war against the Russians.

Dec. 2. Riga was reduced by the czar, together with Wibourg, in Finland, and the whole province of Livonia. The king of Sweden remained at Bender, in the territories of the Turks.

The debts provided for and the sums raised by the British parliament in the course of its sitting, during this year, amounted to 14,573,319*l.* 19*s.* 8½*d.*, out of which, *three millions and a half* were raised by two lotteries.

The cathedral of St. Paul's, built by Sir Christopher Wren, was completed, having occupied 37 years in its construction.

The academy of Lyons, in France, was established.

1711 Jan. 2. A message was sent by Queen Anne to both houses of parliament, informing them of the defeat of her troops at Briheuga, and

soliciting their assistance to levy A.C. fresh supplies.

31. The French took Gironne.

March 5. The great French satirist, Boileau, died, aged 74.

8. Mr. Harley, one of the council appointed to examine the Abbot de la Bourlie, called Marquis Guiscard, who had been committed for corresponding with France, was stabbed by the latter, but the knife snapped, when the committee, upon that outrage, drew their swords and wounded de Bourlie in several places. He was then committed to Newgate, and died there, on the 17th. He had been long employed in the English service, and was in receipt of a pension from the crown.

The postage of all letters within 80 miles was rated; a single letter 3*d.*, double 6*d.*, and an ounce weight at 1*s.*

April 6. It was decided by the commons that fifty new churches should be erected, for the accommodation of all such as were of the communion of the church of England, computing 4750 souls for each church, and they declared their willingness in an address to her majesty, to grant a sufficient supply, in consequence of the benefit that would thus accrue in abolishing schism, and promoting the interests of religion.

14. The dauphin, son of Louis the Fourteenth, died at Meudon, near Paris, in the 50th year of his age, when the duke of Burgundy, father of Louis the Fifteenth, assumed the title of dauphin of France.

The Czar Peter having invested Pruth, was saved by the address of his wife Catherine, who took advantage of the avarice of the grand vizier. Peace was then concluded between Turkey and Russia, notwithstanding the efforts of the king of Sweden to prevent it.

17. Joseph, emperor of Germany, died at Vienna, of the small pox.

May 29. The earl of Oxford, late Mr. Harley, was made Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain.

June 21. By the preliminaries

A.C. of peace between Russia and Turkey, it was stipulated that the king of Sweden should have free passage to his dominions through Russia, and that the Russians should yield up Asoph, and all their possessions on the Black Sea to the Turks.

23. A proclamation was issued for putting in force the late act, whereby it had been determined that a general post office should be established for all her majesty's dominions.

27. Subscriptions were taken in by commission for the South Sea Company, and 4,000,000*l.* more subscribed in a few days.

July 11. Riga was captured.

14. The stadtholder of Friseland, prince of Nassau, was drowned in his passage over the river Amer, near Maerdyke, he being at the time in his carriage.

Aug. 12. The fortress of Dunne-monde surrendered.

Sept. 13. Bouchain capitulated to the allies, and the troops constituting the garrison were made prisoners of war.

Oct. 4. Marshal Tallard, who had been made prisoner of war at Blenheim, was permitted to go to France for four months upon his parole.

12. The king of Spain (Charles the Third) was made emperor of Germany, by the title of Charles the Fourth. *see 1714*

Nov. 1. The town of Revel was captured.

Dec. 6. Died, aged 127, at the Hospital in Rosemary Lane, Mrs. Jane Scrimshaw.

30. Mr. Cardonnel and Robert Walpole, Esq., were banished the house of commons, for converting the public money intrusted to them to their own purposes.

1712 Jan. 1. His grace the duke of Ormond was made Captain-General of all her majesty's forces in Great Britain, and Colonel of the first troop of Guards.

17. In a ploughed field, in the parish of Stunsfield, near Woodstock, Oxfordshire, was found an

entire tessellated Roman pavement, ^{A.C.} 35 feet in length and 20 in breadth, formed of little square stones of the size of dice, of various colours, and disposed in regular order. It appeared to have been constructed upwards of 1400 years.

Feb. 9. The Act of Naturalization, which had passed in the 7th of Queen Anne, in favour of foreign protestants, was abrogated by parliament.

11. The plenipotentiaries of France gave in their proposals at the congress of Utrecht, which were called, *A particular explanation of the offers of France for a general peace.*

April 12. The youngest daughter of the late King James (Louisa Maria Teresa) died at St. Germain, in France, aged 19.

Mary Adelaide of Savoy, wife of the dauphin of France, died at Versailles, aged 26; and on the 18th of the same month, her husband expired at Marli, aged 30; the duke of Brittany, son of the preceding, who was declared dauphin, died also on the 8th of March, his brother, the duke of Anjou, being in such a weakly state that his life was despaired of. *Stewart Louis 15*

June. The allies took Quesnoy.

July 12. Richard Cromwell, who had succeeded Oliver, in the protectorate of England, died at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, aged 90 years.

17. A cessation of arms between Great Britain and France was proclaimed in the duke of Ormond's camp and that of the French on the same day.

The British forces, under the duke of Ormond, marching towards Dunkirk, were denied entrance into Bouchain and Douay, by the Dutch, in which last place was the English hospital. In consequence the duke directed his march towards Ghent and Bruges, of both which places he took possession, and on the 23d, sent six battalions to reinforce the garrison of Dunkirk.

July 31. The garrison of Marchiennes surrendered to the French,

^{A.C.} when nearly 5000 men were made prisoners of war.—The Dutch commissary ordered above three hundred thousand weight of powder to be sunk in the scarpe previous to the siege, besides many other articles necessary for carrying on the war. In consequence of that misfortune, Prince Eugene raised the siege of Landrecy and marched towards Mons on the 2d August.

Aug. 16. Viscount Bolingbroke was sent incognito to Paris, together with Matthew Prior, and the Abbé Gaultier, to remove all the impediments raised to the truce between England and France. He reached Paris on the 6th, and signed the treaty for a suspension of hostilities by sea and land for four months. That nobleman was equally empowered to ratify peace between England, France, Spain, and Savoy, and consented to the payment of 60,000*l.* per annum to James the Second's dowager. His lordship then returned to London on the 18th, leaving Mr. Prior at Paris.

Sept. 6. The troops of the garrison of Douay gave themselves up prisoners of war to the French, as the fort of Scarpe had previously done.

15. The earl of Godolphin, late Lord Treasurer of England, died.

Oct. 4. Quesnoy was taken by the troops of France, and the garrison made prisoners of war. By the French account, the forces in that citadel completed 40 battalions of the allies, which had either been destroyed or made prisoners since the defeat at Denain, on the 24th July.

10. The refusal of the Dutch to sign the cessation of arms, caused Marshal Villars to sit down before Bouchain, which place capitulated on the 19th instant, the garrison being made prisoners at his discretion.

Nov. 15. In Hyde Park, a double duel was fought between the duke of Hamilton and Colonel Hamilton on the one part, and Lord Mohun and Lieutenant-General Macartney

on the other; Lord Mohun was ^{A.C.} killed upon the spot, and his grace died of his wounds, as his servants were conveying him to his carriage. Colonel Hamilton was wounded in the foot, and surrendered himself on the 22d; but Macartney made his escape. It was generally thought that the duke had been killed unfairly by the latter.

The British forces in Catalonia embarked for Port Mahon, where the duke of Argyle had arrived some days before. The emperor's colours were then ordered to be taken down by his grace, and English standards planted on the castles and forts.—The governor of Minorca having refused to take the oaths to her majesty, was permitted to retire to Barcelona.

Dec. 31. The French ambassador, the duke d'Aumont, arrived at Dover.

Jan. 8. A proclamation was ordered for stopping the execution of the act for recruiting her majesty's land and marine forces. 1713

Feb. 1. After a residence of three years at Bender, where he had received great civilities from the Turks, Charles the Twelfth, king of Sweden, was attacked in the palace, where, having defended himself, with great resolution, and most of his followers being killed, he was at length wounded and taken prisoner. The grand seignior forwarded large sums to Charles to enable him to quit the Turkish territories, all which, however, he refused to accept.

Feb. 25. The king of Prussia died.

March 30. The ministers of Great Britain and France signed the peace at Utrecht, as well as all the other allies, except the ministers of the emperor and the empire.

April 10. The chief preliminary articles of the peace between Great Britain and France were entered into for the security of the Protestant succession; the disuniting the French and Spanish crowns; the destruction of Dunkirk; the enlargement of the British colonies

A.C. and plantations in America; and fully satisfying the claims of the allies. The primary articles between France and Savoy stipulated the cession of Sicily to the duke of Savoy; thus giving the latter a defence against France, as well as the limitation of the crown of Spain to the duke of Savoy, on failure of heirs to King Philip.

11. At this period, many of the ministers of Utrecht received by post a printed protestation from the Pretender, addressed to all the European kings and princes.

By the Dutch treaty, France consented to yield the town and duchy of Luxemburgh and the cities of Namur, Charleroy, Menin, Tournay, Furnes, Knoque, Loo, Dixmude, Ypres, &c., for a barrier. The Dutch also agreed to yield up Lisle, Dine, Bethune, and St. Venant to France.

May 29. The Dutch delivered up Lisle to the French, according to the treaty, and the French surrendered up the city and citadel of Luxemburgh to the Dutch.

July 13. Great Britain and Spain signed the treaty of peace at Utrecht, where that between Spain and the duke of Savoy was also ratified.

The protestant succession was secured by the articles signed between Great Britain and Spain; Gibraltar, Minorca, and Port Mahon were also delivered up to Britain. The negro trade was likewise granted to the English, and the possession of Sicily confirmed to the duke of Savoy.

July 23. The Saxons and Russians drove the Swedes from the island of Rugen.

Sept. 1. The duke of Shrewsbury was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Oct. 1. The Catalonians having determined to constitute themselves a free and independent state, granted commissions and coined money stamped with their own arms.

Nov. 26. Marshal Villars and Prince Eugene of Savoy met at the castle of Rastadt, and signed a treaty of peace between the emperor

and France, when Philip the Fifth ^{A.C.} was recognised king of Spain, on renouncing his claims to the French crown; and the emperor received from the Spanish monarchy the kingdom of Naples, the Milanese, and the Low Countries; the elector of Brandenburg being recognised king of Prussia.

The trade was removed from Archangel to St. Petersburg by the czar of Russia, who transported 30,000 persons thither from the city of Moscow.

Jan. 3. The only son of Lord ¹⁷¹⁴ Baltimore, the Hon. Benedict Calvert, made a public recantation of the Roman Catholic religion.

March 13. A complaint was made in the house of commons concerning a paper called the *Englishman*, and a pamphlet denominated the *Crisis*. Mr. Steele confessed himself the author of those productions, which were voted scandalous and seditious libels, highly reflecting upon her majesty, the nobility, gentry, clergy, and universities; wickedly hinting that the protestant succession was in danger under her majesty's administration, and that Mr. Steele should be banished the house for having written the same.

June 8. Died, in the 84th year of her age, Princess Sophia, electress and duchess dowager of Hanover. An order was, therefore, issued that her name should be left out of the *Common Prayer*, and that of the duke of Brunswick inserted. Princess Sophia was fourth daughter of Frederick, king of Bohemia, and Elizabeth of England, daughter of James the First. She was born at the Hague in 1630, and married in 1658, to Ernest Augustus, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh. She was perfect mistress of the Low Dutch, German, English, French, and Italian languages, and possessed so fine a natural genius, combined with every acquired accomplishment, that she was the ornament and delight of her court. The greatness of her soul was proportionate to her splendid station, but her fortitude was blended with so much equanimity

A.C. and affability, that the duty of those below her became a pleasurable servitude. She behaved both as a daughter of England and a mother of Germany, to the admiration of all, and had by her husband, the duke of Brunswick, six sons and one daughter.

July 29. Her majesty the queen was seized with a dangerous illness, the symptoms being great heaviness and shooting pains in her head, when her physicians having been consulted, she was immediately cupped, which afforded some transient relief, but her illness returning, she was seized with an apoplectic fit, and upon more blood being taken from her, again came to herself, but lay in a state of lethargy till the first of August. During the queen's illness, the duke of Ormond gave orders for doubling the guard, and assembling the troops. Portsmouth was also placed in a defensive posture, and seven battalions were sent for from Flanders.

31. A letter was despatched to the elector of Brunswick, signed by the privy council, acquainting him with the extreme danger of the queen, and the steps they had taken to secure his peaceable succession to the throne; requiring also his electoral highness to repair with all celerity to Holland, where a squadron of British ships of war would await to bring him over, in the event of the queen's demise.

Aug. 1. Queen Anne died a little after seven in the morning, in the 50th year of her age, and 13th of her reign. She was second daughter of James, duke of York, afterwards James the Second, by his first wife, Lady Anne, daughter of Edward Hyde, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and afterwards Lord Chancellor of England. She was married on the 28th of July, 1683, to Prince George of Denmark, second son of Frederick the Third, king of Denmark, and had issue by that prince a daughter still-born on the 12th of May, 1684; the Lady Mary, born at Whitehall, who died

in 1685; Lady Anne Sophia, whose **A.C.** death occurred in 1686; William, duke of Gloucester, born in 1689, who attained his eleventh year; the Lady Mary, born in 1690, who expired shortly after; and Prince George, another son, born the 17th of April, whose dissolution occurred immediately after his birth.

The capacity of Queen Anne was naturally good, but not cultivated by learning, nor did she exhibit any marks of extraordinary talent or personal ambition. She was certainly deficient in that vigour of mind by which princes should preserve their independence, and avoid the snares of sycophants and favourites. Anne was a warm advocate for the established church, and not entertaining very liberal notions on religious liberty; she, at the commencement of her reign, countenanced several attempts to discourage and distress the dissenters. She viewed the doctrines of Sacheverel with particular favour, both during his trial and afterwards. In short, Anne was hostile to religious as well as civil liberty, and if her natural disposition had not been checked by the imbecility of her mind, and the defects of her understanding, it is more than probable she would have been as arbitrary in her conduct as Queen Elizabeth, whose character she professed being ambitious to imitate.

There are but few events to subjoin as supplements to the reign of Queen Anne. With respect to the act whereby Scotland was united to Great Britain, that measure was violently opposed by the common people, and indeed all classes in Scotland. It was represented as a measure destructive of their liberties, population, and wealth, which gloomy prognostics were, however, completely falsified, for in lieu of England having drained Scotia, the reverse has been the case.

A great addition was made to the peerage in the reign of Anne, and for the purpose of giving ministers a majority, twelve new peers were created at one batch. The

A.C. first degradation of the British peerage may be attributed to the period of the revolution, when families were admitted whose servility or riches alone recommended them to the ministers. King William, to ingratiate himself with leading houses, raised eight earls to dukedoms; he also created eighteen earls, three viscounts, and nine barons. The accession of the Hanoverian family rendered new creations requisite, and during the late reign the British peerage was doubled.

The period of Queen Anne has been termed the Augustan Age of English Literature, but the then writers were more distinguished for classical acumen than originality of genius.

George the First, duke of Brunswick Luneburgh and elector of Hanover, succeeded to the crown of Great Britain upon the death of Queen Anne, according to the various acts of parliament for securing the protestant succession, being thirtieth monarch of England from the Norman conquest. He was the eldest son of Ernest Augustus, bishop of Osnaburgh, duke of Hanover, and elector of Brunswick Luneburgh, by Princess Sophia, daughter of Frederick the Fifth, elector palatine and king of Bohemia, and the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James the First of England.

Council issued an order for altering the prayers for the royal family of England.

2. The English regency sent over the duke of Dorset to his majesty, to acquaint him with the universal voice of the British people, whereby he was recognised and proclaimed king of the British dominions.

X The king of France issued an order for rendering legitimate his natural sons, the dukes of Maine and Toulouse, and enabling them to inherit the crown of France, in case of the demise of the legitimate princes.

3. Her late majesty was opened, and the ensuing day her bowels

were interred in Westminster cathedral. A.C.

5. George the First was proclaimed at Edinburgh, and on the ensuing day at Dublin.

14. Upon the death of Queen Anne, the pretender left Lorraine, and visited Versailles, but the king of France declined seeing him, stating his engagements to the succession of Hanover; upon which the Chevalier returned to Lorraine.

28. Mr. Murray brought orders from Hanover to the regency to prepare a patent for creating the prince royal, Prince of Wales, and for dismissing Lord Bolingbroke from his office of secretary of state; the seals were, in consequence, taken from him on the 31st, and the doors of his office locked and sealed up.

Sept. 7. Peace was signed between the Empire and France at Baden.

The archbishop of Dublin and the earl of Kildare were appointed Lord Justices in Ireland; Sir Constantine Phipps and the archbishop of Armagh having been removed from those offices.

11. Barcelona was stormed by the duke of Berwick, after having been obstinately defended; however towards the close of the day, the garrison retreated into the new city, and beat the *chamade*, and the forces capitulated on the 12th, under promise that their lives should be held sacred and the city preserved from plunder.

15. In the event of the Pretender landing in England, a proclamation was issued, and a reward of one hundred thousand pounds offered for his apprehension.

16. George the First, and the prince, his son, embarked for England, and arrived at Greenwich on the 18th. He was received by the duke of Northumberland, captain of the Life Guards, and the Lord Chancellor Harcourt, at the head of the lords of the regency.

19. A court was held at Greenwich, when it was remarked, that all those who had been most favoured in the late reign experienced

A.C. the most pointed neglect. Lord Townsend was despatched to inform his grace the duke of Ormond, who had repaired with uncommon splendour to wait upon his majesty, that the king had no farther occasion for his services.

The earl of Oxford kissed his majesty's hand, with the crowd, but was taken no farther notice of.

The Lord Chancellor Harcourt had prepared the prince's patent, which he carried to Greenwich, but was absolutely turned out, and the great seal given to Lord Cowper.

20. This day was appointed by the king for his royal entry from Greenwich, through the city of London, to his palace at St. James's, and a public notice was issued by the Lord Marshal for all the nobility and others who were to attend the king, to repair to Greenwich Park by ten o'clock in the morning, and officers at arms were appointed to settle their carriages in due order. At twelve o'clock, his majesty, accompanied by the prince, left Greenwich, preceded by a numerous train of the nobility and gentry, the juniors marching first. Upon his arrival at St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, he was met by the lord mayor, aldermen, recorder, sheriffs, and officers of the city; after which his majesty proceeded to St. James's.

21. A court was held at St. James's, at which Mr. Charles Aldworth, member of parliament for New Windsor, being present, Colonel Chudleigh immediately upon seeing him branded him with the title of Jacobite, when a quarrel ensued, upon which they both retired to Mary-la-bonne fields, to fight a duel, in which Mr. Aldworth was killed upon the spot.

22. His majesty declared in council his firm determination to maintain the churches of England and Scotland as they were established by law, which he was of opinion might be effectually done without intrenching upon toleration; and he farther assured parliament that he should always endeavour to

secure the properties of his subjects. A.C.

This day the prince royal was declared prince of Wales, and took his seat at the council board. The great seal having been taken from Lord Harcourt and given to Lord Cowper, he was sworn in Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The earl of Nottingham was declared Lord President of the Council, and the earl of Sunderland Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Oct. 1. A patent was passed for creating his royal highness prince of Wales and earl of Chester.

20. George the First was crowned at Westminster, with all the usual solemnities, when several people were killed in the procession, and many dangerously wounded by the fall of scaffolding in Palace yard.

Nov. 1. The most eminent physician of his time, Dr. John Radcliffe, died, who left 40,000*l.* to the university of Oxford, for the purpose of increasing their library; 150*l.* per annum to the librarian; 5000*l.* to University College; 600*l.* per annum for two travelling physicians, and 600*l.* per annum to St. Bartholomew's hospital.

5. The post of commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland was given to Lord Charles Tyrawley.

Lord Stair was made commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland, during the absence of the duke of Argyle.

11. Charles the Twelfth of Sweden, after residing 11 months at Demolica, (ten of which were passed in bed, under pretext of illness, that he might avoid visiting the grand vizier,) obtained permission to return to his territories, when he arrived at Stralsund, which was on the point of being taken from him.

Nov. 15. Several persons of quality, among whom were the dukes of Marlborough and Shrewsbury, received the Pretender's declaration, dated at Lorraine, claiming his right to the crown of England; in consequence of which the ambassador from Lorraine was forbid the court.

A. C. Dec. 7. War was declared against the Venetian republic by the Turks.

11. His majesty prohibited the clergy from touching upon state affairs in their sermons.

The rate of interest on money was reduced to five per cent.

The famous popish bull, called *Unigenitus*, was received in France, which subsequently created such a ferment in that country.

1715 Jan. 5. Parliament was dissolved by proclamation.

17. An edict was issued for electing the 16 peers of Scotland.

18. The provinces of Luxembourg and Limberg were taken possession of by the Imperialists.

Mr. Steele was made governor of the play-house.

25. The duke of Bavaria repossessed himself of his electorate.

Feb. 18. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was made governor of the South Sea Company.

March 17. Dr. Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, died.

April 2. The treaties of peace between Spain and Portugal were exchanged.

22. A total eclipse of the sun took place about nine in the morning, when the darkness was so terrific for three minutes and thirteen seconds, that the stars appeared, and the birds, and other animals, were in a state of the greatest consternation.

May 15. The first commissioner of the treasury, Charles Montague, earl of Halifax, died.

June 10. Mr. Walpole moved to impeach Lord Viscount Bolingbroke of high treason, and other crimes and misdemeanors. Lord Coningsby also moved for the impeachment of the earl of Oxford; both of which measures were agreed to.

The Turks besieged Napoli de Romania, and invaded the Morea.

13. The Danes and Prussians took the isle of Usedom, which had belonged to Sweden.

14. King Philip reduced Majorca to obedience.

21. James, duke of Ormond, was impeached of high treason by Mr.

Secretary Stanhope. The duke A. C. shortly after left the kingdom, through Bishop Atterbury's persuasions, as it was believed; and arrived at Paris on the 8th August following.

July 9. This day, the articles of impeachment were read against the earl of Oxford in the house of commons, and agreed to, after several debates. They were then carried up by Lord Coningsby to the bar of the house of lords, who prayed that the earl might be sequestered from parliament, and committed to safe custody, upon which he was given in charge to the usher of the Black Rod, by whom he was committed to the Tower.

When the earl of Oxford returned home, he was attended by a mob crying out, "*High Church, Ormond, and Oxford, for ever!*" and a few days after, when conveyed to the Tower, the multitude was very great and clamorous, so that a tumult was raised in the streets. In consequence of those mutinous symptoms, the famous *Proclamation Act* was passed, declaring; "*That if any persons to the number of 12, unlawfully assembled, should continue together one hour, after being required to disperse by a justice of the peace, or other officer, and after hearing the acts against riots read in public, they should be deemed guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy.*" The act was instantly ratified by the king, who, in a speech to both houses, stated his having received certain advice, "*that attempts were preparing by the Pretender from abroad, and carrying on at home by a restless party in his favour.*"

Aug. 23. The duke of Grafton and the earl of Galway were appointed Lords Chief Justices of Ireland; the earl of Sunderland having resigned that post.

30. An act was passed for encouraging loyalty in Scotland.

Sept. 1. Louis, the Fourteenth, surnamed The Great, king of France, died at Versailles, in the 78th year of his age, and in the

A.C. 72d of his reign. He was succeeded by his great grandson, Louis the Fifteenth, then five years old, under the regency of Philip, duke of Orleans, first prince of the blood.

3. The Pretender was proclaimed king by the earl of Mar, who assembled his forces at Aboyne, in Aberdeenshire, and erected his standard upon the 6th.

9. The duke of Argyle was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland, and set out for that kingdom, where he arrived upon the 14th.

The earl of Mar set up his standard at Kirk Michael, and there also proclaimed the Pretender, where he remained four or five days, and then with a company of only 40 men marched to Moulin, from thence to Logarth, and increased his followers to 1000. He then proceeded to Dunkeld, when they augmented to 2000, and advanced to Perth, which town was captured by storm on the 16th, by John Hay, at the head of 200 horse, who thus prevented the earl of Rothes from securing it for the king with 500 men. Mackintosh then joined the rebels at Perth, with 500 able-bodied resolute fellows, well disciplined and armed. Mr. James Murray also arrived at Perth from France, styling himself secretary of state to the Pretender. About the same period, a strong party attempted to surprise the garrison at Inverlocky, and took two redoubts, containing an officer and 20 men, but the main garrison being on their guard, obliged the rebels to retreat, when they marched from thence into Argyleshire, and attempted to surprise the castle of Edinburgh, but failed in that enterprise.

30. The Turks effected the conquest of the Morea, and expelled the Venetians.

Oct. 4. The Hon. James Murray joined the earl of Mar at Perth, having raised about 5000 men, whose numbers were subsequently increased to 10,000. The earl of Mar then detached about

4000 to take possession of Brun- A.C. tisland, Kirkaldy, Kingborn, and many other towns upon the coast of Fife.

6. The general of the Pretender's forces, Mr. Forster, assembled his army at Greenrig, in Northumberland, upon which the English government sent a body of troops to guard Newcastle.

It was the intention of the rebels to surprise Bristol, and make it a depôt for arms. At Bath, a quantity of ammunition was seized, and Captains Lansden, Doyle, Sinclair, Sir George Browne, Messrs. Macarty, Macdounel, and other rebels, were also taken and sent to London.

The design upon Bristol having been unsuccessful, a project was laid to take Plymouth, but that was rendered nugatory by the prompt seizure of several suspicious persons, particularly Sir Richard Vivian, who was sent prisoner to London.

A strong party of the Macdonalds, Macleans, and Camerons, attempted, but without success, to take Inverlocky.

19. The Lord Viscount Kenmure, the earl of Derwentwater, the earls of Nithsdale, Carnwath, and Wintoun, joined Mr. Forster, with 2000 Scotch horse, they had raised in Nithsdale and the west of Scotland.

Nov. 3. The barrier treaty was signed at Antwerp by the Imperial, British, and Dutch ministers.

13. The battle of Sheriff Muir was fought in Scotland.

General Willes was joined by General Carpenter, with 800 dragoons, when Lord Derwentwater, conceiving it impossible to resist such accumulated forces, proposed a capitulation without the consent of the other rebel leaders; they, however, gained nothing by that step, as they were all made prisoners. There were nearly 15,000 men captured in Preston, among whom was Mr. Forster, the general, the earl of Derwentwater, Lord Widdrington, the earls of Niths-

A.C. dale, Wintoun, and Carnwath, Lord
— Viscount Kenmure, and Lord Nairn,
with about 72 English gentlemen,
and 138 Scotch officers.

15. Inverness was taken by Lord Lovat from the Pretender's adherents. The earl of Mar attacked the duke of Argyle, at Dumblain, between Perth and Stirling. The left wing of each army was defeated, and the loss was nearly equal. The Highland foot, it is said, behaved themselves most gallantly, and infinitely beyond what might have been expected from raw-raised and undisciplined forces.

30. The duke of Argyle having advanced within eight miles of Perth, the rebels immediately abandoned that place, and passed over the river Tay upon the ice. The Pretender and the earl of Mar then followed, upon which the duke of Argyle ordered 400 dragoons and 1000 foot to invest the town, while his grace pursued the retreating enemy with six squadrons of dragoons, three battalions, and 800 detached foot. They marched the next day to Dundee, from which place the rebels retired to Montrose.

Dec. 1. The prisoners of the highest rank taken at Preston were sent to London, being put into irons at Barnet, and led through the city. The lords were sent to the Tower, and those of lesser rank to Newgate, the Fleet, and the Marshalsea prisons.

25. The Pretender landed at Peterhead, near Aberdeen, with a few followers. He there composed a court, appointing his officers of state and household, made many peers, and some knights, and was also proclaimed king with all due solemnity. The clergy and laity of Aberdeen presented addresses to the Pretender couched in terms of the greatest duty and loyalty.

During this year died the virtuous Fenelon and Malebranche.

1716 Jan. 1. The weather was so intensely severe that many post boys and others were frozen to death; the snow was a yard deep in several places, and the Thames completely frozen over.

The dramatic poet Wycherley, ^{A.C.} died, at the age of 18.

4. The Pretender entered Dundee from Glamis, and arrived at the palace of Scone upon the 7th, and upon the 9th made his public entry into Perth. He returned afterwards to Scone, at which place he assembled a council, and performed many acts of state, and particularly arranged that his coronation should take place on the 23d instant.

9. The seven lords who had been committed to the tower, were impeached of high treason.

10. A message was sent from the Pretender to the lord mayor of London, with an order to proclaim him.

13. Her majesty the queen of Spain was delivered of a son, who was baptized Carlos.

19. The lords Derwentwater, Nithisdale, Carnwath, Kenmure, Widdrington, and Nairne, pleaded guilty; but the earl of Wintoun entreated for time until the 23d instant to put in his reply.

27. The Preston prisoners, 20 in number, received sentence of death at Liverpool, when Mr. Shuttleworth and four others were executed.

30. The British ambassador at Paris (the earl of Stair) presented a petition to the regent duke of Orleans, wherein he complained of the non-observance of the peace of Utrecht, which most particularly guaranteed that no troops or ammunition should be furnished by France for the Pretender, whereas, in defiance of such treaty, that personage, and the duke of Ormond, had frequently gone on board ships at St. Malo, laden with all kinds of ammunition for the Pretender, while many ships had sailed from Havre de Grace with arms and money for his use; and had actually landed in Scotland; that numerous conspirators against the king of England were also making preparations at Bordeaux and Bayonne to effect a descent upon the coast of Ireland, — At this period an

A.C. association was formed in Ireland to defend the king of England's title against the Pretender and his followers; and it was resolved by the commons, that whatsoever forces his majesty might require, together with all expenses, should be forthwith raised for his majesty's use and services.

Feb. 5. The duke of Argyle arrived at Brechin, where he received intelligence, that the Pretender, with the earl of Mar, had embarked at Montrose for France.

9. The six lords who were impeached of high treason, were brought to Westminster hall, where Lord Cowper made a speech, setting forth the magnitude of their crimes, and pronounced the usual sentence in cases of high treason, upon which they were remanded to the Tower.

23. Council issued an order for the execution of the earls of Derwentwater and Nithisdale, and Viscount Kenmure, the ensuing day; but Lord Nithisdale effected his escape out of the Tower that night.

24. The earl of Derwentwater and Viscount Kenmure were beheaded on Tower-hill. The earl of Derwentwater had held a perfect assurance of his safety from his friends, and was by no means prepared for his fatal exit. Lord Kenmure appeared completely composed and resigned to his fate, and died asserting the justness of his cause. Of the 70 Preston prisoners, who were tried at Liverpool, 66 were found guilty, 22 of whom were executed. The remaining number petitioned the court, acknowledging their guilt, and desiring their transportation, which was granted to some of them, and the rest died in prison, from the severity of the season and a want of the necessaries of life.

25. By an express sent from Madrid, information was brought of his Catholic majesty having ratified the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Spain, which had been concluded on the 14th of the preceding December, (1715).

March 6. A very surprising phenomenon attracted universal observation. A great body of light appeared towards the north-east, which after some time continued to spread, and formed many pillars of light, flashing upwards as swift as lightning. This, as it has since been discovered, was the first appearance of the Aurora Borealis.

9. Another memorial was presented by the earl of Stair to the regent, after the retreat of the Pretender from Scotland, urging him to forbid the Chevalier the kingdom of France, when the regent informed the ambassador he had already employed his authority to that effect, and there was nothing which could better prove his complete dislike to the Pretender's cause, than the condition in which he appeared in Scotland, destitute of every thing necessary for such an enterprise; in addition to which, he stated, that he should take every opportunity of testifying the regard he entertained for his Britannic majesty. Mr. Bubb presented the same memorial at the court of Spain, and received similar assurances of the perfect alliance of his Catholic majesty with the king of Great Britain.

15. The earl of Wintoun was tried at Westminster-hall, and convicted of high treason.

19. Earl Wintoun received sentence of death as a traitor.

April. A commission for trying the rebels of inferior rank met, and declared guilty of high treason, Messrs. Forster, Mackintosh, and 20 of their confederates. The judges appointed for the same purpose at Liverpool, found a number guilty, 22 of whom suffered, and 1000 submitted to the royal clemency, and petitioned for transportation.

10. General Forster made his escape out of Newgate, and a reward of 1000*l.* was offered for apprehending him, but he got clear over to France.

26. At this period, General Cadogan completed the reduction of

A.C. the Highland Clans and the rest of the Scottish insurgents, who laid down their arms and sued for mercy.

May 4. The duke of Marlborough was seized with extreme illness, which deprived him ever after of the enjoyments of life, totally incapacitating him from undertaking any public business.

7. Henry Oxburgh was tried at the Exchequer Court, at Westminster, and convicted of high treason, and 12 more of the Preston prisoners were arraigned the same day and pleaded not guilty.

The question concerning the repeal of the Triennial and the introduction of Septennial Parliaments being voted in the house of peers, was carried by a majority of 69 voices against 36; but 24 lords protested against it. The bill was immediately sent down to the commons, where it passed by a majority of 264 against 121, and was then sent back to the lords.

14. Colonel Oxburgh was executed at Tyburn, and his head placed upon Temple Bar.

17. Richard Gascoigne, Esq., Major Blair, Captain Lancelot Mackintosh, Mr. Nicholas Wogan, and the Hon. Charles Radcliffe, brother to the earl of Derwentwater, were tried and convicted.

25. Richard Gascoigne, Esq., was executed at Tyburn.

29. Many persons were committed for wearing oaken boughs, in memory of the Restoration.

The Septennial Act received the royal assent.

June 7. Simon Frazer, Lord Lovat, was made governor of Inverness, which place he had put into the hands of government, he having been previously in the service of the Pretender.

10. In several parts of the town guards were posted, to prevent the wearing white roses. Forden, the printer, was shot in Newgate-street, by a foot soldier, and many were knocked down and maimed for their insolence.

13. General Macartney was tried

for the murder of the duke of Hamilton, and found guilty of manslaughter.

26. The house of commons passed an act for the punishment of all persons who should be found seducing soldiers to desert, or enlisting any Roman Catholics into his majesty's service.

29. His Royal Highness Ernest Augustus, duke of Brunswick, and bishop of Osnaburgh, his majesty's brother, was made duke of Albany, in Great Britain, and of Ulster, in Ireland.

July 3. Charles Ratcliffe, Esq., and six of the condemned prisoners, were reprieved.

4. The duke of Argyle was deprived of all his offices, and his pension of 2000*l.* a year taken from him.

6. The king of England, finding perfect security by his treaty with Spain, and that which was negotiating with the duke of Orleans, determined to visit his German dominions.

7. The prince of Wales having been appointed guardian to the kingdom, George the First set out from St. James's, and landed in Holland on the 9th, through which country he passed incognito, and arrived at Hanover on the 15th, from whence he set out to drink the waters at Pyrmont.

13. Mr. William Paul, a clergyman, and John Hall, Esq., a justice of peace of Northumberland, were executed at Tyburn as traitors.

August 5. Prince Eugene, general-in-chief of the Imperial forces, gained a complete victory over the Turks, at Peterwaradin, in Hungary; the grand vizier was killed, and upwards of 30,000 men, while their baggage, ammunition, and 150 cannon were taken; the result of that victory was that Temeswar, the only strong place still occupied by the Turks in Hungary, was obliged to surrender to Prince Eugene, who received from Pope Clement the Eleventh the consecrated cap and mantle.

A.C. 31. Christopher Wren, Esq., was displaced from being clerk of his majesty's works.

Sept. 1. A pension of 1200*l.* a year was granted to the earl of Sunderland.——The trenches were opened before Temeswar by the Imperialists.

14. The Thames lay perfectly dry both above and below bridge, leaving only a very narrow channel, which extraordinary circumstance was occasioned by a strong westerly wind, that blew all the preceding day and night, which forced back the tide, and drove forward the ebbing waters.

Oct. 14. The Imperialists captured Temeswar.

22. All trade to the East Indies was prohibited, except by the India Company.

Nov. 9. The princess of Wales was delivered of a still-born son.

30. Two French ships returned, richly freighted, from the Mississippi, in the gulf of Mexico, being the first cargoes brought from thence since the settlement of that colony.

Dec. 4. A dreadful fire happened in Nightingale lane, near Limehouse bridge, which destroyed above 150 houses, besides numerous warehouses, &c.

Czar, Peter the Great of Russia, arrived in Holland.

Leibnitz and Gronovius died.

1717 Jan. 18. King George the First landed at Margate, from Holland.

25. The episcopal clergy of Scotland having been fined for omitting to pray for the king, were compelled to desert their country, in consequence of their continued obstinacy.

29. All the papers of the Swedish envoy, Count de Gylleberg, were seized, and no one permitted to have any communication with him, in consequence of his having been found carrying on treasonable practices against the government.

The British court also caused Baron Gortz, the Swedish minister, in Holland, to be arrested, and all his papers seized.

Feb. 6. The Pretender was compelled to quit Avignon, by the Regent's commands, when he retired to Italy.

March 4. An order was issued in pursuance of an act, authorizing his Britannic majesty to forbid all commerce with Sweden, as long as such a measure might be necessary for public safety.

April 10. Mr. Secretary Stanhope informed Lord Townsend, that his majesty had no further occasion for his services as lord lieutenant of Ireland: in consequence, Mr. Walpole, first commissioner of the Treasury, Mr. Methuen, secretary of state, and Mr. Pulteney, secretary at war, resigned their several employments.

16. The duke of Bolton was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and the earl of Sunderland and Joseph Addison, Esq., were sworn secretaries of state.

30. Sir George Byng arrived in the Sound, with thirty men-of-war, not having found any fleet in preparation by the Swedes, or the least appearance of hostilities, which relieved the English from all fear of an invasion.

May 4. A grave-digger was found taking the corpse of a man named Childers out of Bethlem churchyard, and selling the same to a surgeon, for which he was fined forty shillings, and sentenced to be whipped from Newgate to Smithfield bars.

May 10. A great portion of the land forces were disbanded, so that the amount left was 10,000 men; before which, the armed force had consisted of 8000 horse, and 21,000 foot.

15. The South Sea company agreed to lend government two millions and a half at five per cent., in order to pay off the lotteries of 1711 and 1712.

17. Government also borrowed of the bank two millions and a half at five per cent., for redeeming and reclaiming certain funds, which carried a great interest, as well as to cancel old exchequer bills, and

A.C. circulate fresh ones, at a lower interest.

20. The Czar, Peter the Great of Russia, returned from Holland to France, when he visited Paris, and was agreeably surprised at the Mint, on seeing a medal struck in his presence, bearing his own effigy, with this motto, *Vires acquirit eundo*.

June 2. The highlander, Robert Roy Mac Gregor, surrendered himself to the duke of Athol, but finding he was not included in the act of grace, again made his escape into the highlands.

18. The Imperialists invested Belgrade.

24. The earl of Oxford was brought to Westminster to be tried, when Lord Harcourt moved for an adjournment, till judgment was given upon the articles for high treason; which being communicated to the commons, they refused to proceed; and the result was, very high debates between the two houses of parliament.

27. Lord Oxford was again put upon his trial, but none of the prosecutors appearing, he was acquitted, and then resumed his seat in the house of peers.

July 21 and 22. Dreadful thunder and lightning storms occurred in many parts of England.

Aug. 16. The Venetians encountered the Turks by sea, in the Dardanelles; after which they acquired some advantages in Dalmatia and Albania, capturing Prevesa, Larta, &c. Prince Eugene then gained fresh laurels at Belgrade, in Servia, over the Turks, who lost 20,000 men.

Cardinal Alberoni, prime minister of Spain, formed the plan of recovering the ancient possessions of that kingdom; for which purpose he strove to ferment troubles in France and England. A Spanish fleet, commanded by the Marquis de Leda, captured the island of Sardinia, on which occasion the Marquis de Rubi, who governed there for the emperor, with great difficulty effected his escape.

The Russians possessed themselves of Georgia and Schirvan, from the Persians.

Sept. 11. Two Irish officers seized the earl of Peterborough, at Bologna, and took him to Urbino, upon a suspicion that he entertained a design against the life of the Pretender; but he was soon restored to liberty.

Oct. 13. A pension was granted to Lord Lovat of 400*l.* per annum, in token of his services during the late insurrection.

Nov. The princess of Wales was delivered of a son, at St. James's.

29. His majesty George the First removed the prince of Wales to the residence of Lord Grantham, in Arlington-street; but the royal children remained at St. James's.

Dec. 4. Ten thousand men were voted by the commons, for the sea service, and they granted 224,857*l.* 14*s.* and 11*d.* for the use of the navy.

24. The king of England signified his commands to the peers and peeresses, that if they repaired to the court of the prince and princess of Wales, their attendance would not be acceptable at St. James's.

The resentment of George the First in regard to the prince of Wales, was said to have arisen from some warm expressions that fell from the latter upon the occasion of the duke of Northumberland standing sponsor to his son; but it appeared there were other causes for that misunderstanding, which were not generally known.

West Friesland and Groningen were laid under water in consequence of a great inundation, when several villages were lost, and numerous persons and cattle perished. Part of Zealand was also overflowed, and 1300 inhabitants were drowned. The city of Hamburgh and all the flat country near the Elbe, at the same period, sustained great damage in consequence of that destructive overflowing of the waters.

The principal business of this session of the English parliament,

A.C. was the reduction of the national debt, amounting to 47,268,883*l.* 1*s.* 2½*d.*, out of which 16,168,160*l.* 11*s.* 2½*d.*, consisting of long and short annuities, could not be redeemed unless by offering to the proprietors such conditions as they should think proper to accept.

1718 Jan. 10. Prince Frederick, eldest son of the prince of Wales, was created Duke of Gloucester.

23. The prince of Wales removed to his house in Leicester Fields.

Feb. 3. The Czar, Peter the Great of Russia, disinherited Prince Alexis, his eldest son.

28. Marquis Ferdinand de Pa-leotti, brother of the duchess of Shrewsbury, was executed at Tyburn, for the murder of his servant.

March 6. A lad of 18, named James Shepherd, apprentice to a coach painter, was convicted of high treason for conspiring the king's death: this young man, who looked upon it as a meritorious act to kill the king, was executed on the 17th, at Tyburn.

14. The ambassador of Czar Peter the Great of Russia, notified to the British court that Prince Alexis had renounced the throne of Russia, in favour of Peter, the second son, who was declared presumptive heir.

April 26. Mary Beatrix Eleonora d'Este, queen of James the Second, died at St. Germaine en Laye.

May 12. The English government having been informed that the papists were going to celebrate the feast of St. Winifred, at Holywell, in Wales, sent down a party of dragoons, who seized their priest as he was officiating, with the image, plate, and other utensils, and found papers which contained the settlement of many estates to superstitious uses.

15. One of the barons of the Exchequer (Sir John Fortesque Aland) was constituted one of the justices of the King's Bench.

Sir Francis Page was made a baron of the Exchequer.

20. Parliament met, and was A.C. prorogued to the 22d of July.

June 3. A fleet, under the command of Sir George Byng, sailed from St. Helena to the Mediterranean.

4. The great preparation that had been made by the Spaniards for two years, to fit out a numerous fleet, to dispossess the emperor of his Italian dominions, caused his Britannic majesty to fit out a fleet upon his part, to preserve the neutrality of Italy. Sir George Byng sailed with that fleet, consisting of twenty ships of the line, two fire ships, two bomb vessels, an hospital ship, and a store ship, and arrived the 19th, off Cape St. Vincent, from whence he sent a message to Colonel Stanhope, the British envoy at Madrid, which news being notified to Cardinal Alberoni, greatly exasperated that prelate.

The Spanish fleet proceeded from Barcelona to Sicily, then in possession of Victor Amadeus II., duke of Savoy, and landing 30,000 men under the Marquis de Leda, they made themselves masters of the castles and city of Palermo, and of a great part of that island.

26. Czar Peter the Great of Russia, having condemned his eldest son to death, the dread of his approaching fate produced a violent sickness, which caused his demise; but many suspected he was poisoned.

July 1. The general of the Spanish forces (Marquis de Leda) made a descent on the island of Sicily, near Palermo, with 17,000 men, and was joyfully received by the inhabitants of the towns, who opened their gates, and acknowledged King Philip.

7. Britain and France held a convention to settle all differences between the emperor and Spain; when articles were signed at Paris, by the earls of Stanhope and Stair, on the part of England, and the Marquis d'Uxelles and Count de Chavney, on behalf of France.

10. Peace was ratified at Passarowitz, whereby the emperor ac-

A.C. quired the Comté of Temeswaer, the southern districts of Servia and Wallachia, with Belgrade and part of Bosnia. The Venetian republic lost the Morea, but Dalmatia was guaranteed to that state, with the islands of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, and Cerigo.

22. The treaty of alliance between the emperor, Great Britain, and France, to settle the terms of peace between the emperor and the king of Spain, was signed this day at the secretaries' office at the cockpit, by the plenipotentiaries of his imperial majesty, and by Abbé du Bois, plenipotentiary for France. That alliance, in consequence of the states general joining in the same, obtained the name of the Quadruple Alliance; the chief design of which was, to guarantee the succession in Great Britain and France, and to settle the partition of the Spanish monarchy. Philip the Fifth being thereby recognised for king of Spain; his son, Don Carlos, and Elizabeth Farnese, obtained Tuscany, and eventually the investiture of the duchies of Parma and Placentia: the duke of Savoy, for his portion, had Sardinia, with the regal title, in exchange for Sicily, which was awarded to Charles the Sixth.

The greatest amity had subsisted between the courts of England and France, the regent, duke of Orleans, having marred the various schemes of the Pretender against England, by sending notice to his Britannic majesty of all the chevalier's proceedings, and stopping the forces and arms, with which himself and the duke of Ormond designed to have invaded England. The king of Great Britain, and the regent of France, were thus bound by mutual interest to support each other; and however close those ties might have been in the latter end of Queen Anne's reign, they were considerably strengthened during that of her successor.

31. The Spanish fleet was encountered by Sir George Byng,

who took and destroyed fifteen sail A.C. of their line.

August 27. The Pretender was married to Princess Sobieski, third daughter to Prince James Sobieski, son of the king of Poland, whose mother was daughter of the duke of Newburg, the eldest branch of the Palatine family. That princess was seized at Inspruck, on her way to Italy, by order of the emperor. She soon, however, found means to escape, when the marriage was consummated. —From that union was born Charles Edward, who became so famous for his expedition to Scotland, and Henry Benedict, known under the title of Cardinal York.

Sept. 18. The city of Messina had surrendered, and the Imperialists were preparing to lay siege to Palermo, when the king of Spain at length consented to receive Cardinal Alberoni, as his prime minister.

Oct. 17. Dr. Bentley was declared in a full meeting of the university of Cambridge, to be *dejectus exclusus ab omni gradu jure et titulo*, by 108 voices against 50.

28. The king of Sicily having joined the Quadruple Alliance, it was signed at Whitehall, by his envoys.

Nov. 30. Charles the Twelfth a second time undertook the subjugation of Norway, and after gaining two battles over the Danes, laid siege to Frederickstadt; at which place he was killed by a cannon-ball, that struck him on the head, being then in his thirty-sixth year, and having reigned twenty-two. His sister, Ulrica Eleonora, who had married the prince of Hesse Cassel, succeeded him, after having been recognised by the states.

Dec. 3. The Spanish ambassador at Paris was put under arrest, for being concerned in a plot to seize the regent, and secure the king's person, owing to the intrigues of Count Alberoni, to pre-

A.C. vent the regent from joining with — England against Spain.

16. Hostilities were declared by England against the king of Spain.

22. War was also declared at Paris, against Spain, by the regent, duke of Orleans.

29. Cardinal Alberoni applied to the Pretender to enter into his schemes for raising disturbances in England, for which purpose the duke of Ormond repaired to Spain, where measures were planned to endeavour to stir up their friends in Great Britain to support the designs of Spain.

1719 Jan. The duke of Berwick, with an army of 36,000 French, marched towards Spain; and ships of war were fitted out in France, for various expeditions.

19. The lords justices of Ireland issued a proclamation, offering a reward of 10,000*l.* to any person who should apprehend the duke of Ormond, in case he attempted to land in that kingdom.

Feb. The clock-makers presented a petition to the commons, complaining of a great number of artists in that trade having been trepanned to leave England, and establish themselves in France.

18. Baron Gortz was beheaded at Stockholm, in Sweden.

March 6. Captain Gardiner arrived from France, with an account that the Spanish preparations were certainly designed against South Britain, and that the fleet would put to sea on the 7th or 8th.

19. An astonishing meteor was observed about nine at night, of a globe of fire equal to the size and brightness of the sun, which illuminated the whole atmospheric region. It shot horizontally from the south-west to the south-east, with extreme velocity, leaving a stream of light in the air, the same continuing visible for a quarter of an hour.

26. Upon the arrival of the Pretender at Madrid, the squadron which had been for some time fit-

ting out, sailed from Cadiz towards A.C. England. The duke of Ormond — conducted the whole of that undertaking, with the title of Captain-General of the king of Spain. However, when the fleet arrived off Cape Finisterre, a violent storm dispersed and disabled the ships from pursuing their course.

Feb. It appeared during this session of parliament, that the number of peers on the accession of James the First, amounted only to 59, but that at this period the number had augmented to 178, independent of the Scottish peers. James the First had created 62; Charles the First 59; Charles the Second 64; James the Second 8; William and Mary 30; Queen Anne 30; and King George the First 20; making a total of 332, of which 154 had become extinct.

April 4. A widow of the name of Bowles, of West Hanny, near Abingdon, died in the 124th year of her age. She retained her faculties unimpaired, as well as the use of all her limbs till within three or four days of her decease.

A convention was entered into between Great Britain and Ham-
burgh, wherein it was settled, that British subjects should be permitted to trade to Hamburgh with pickled herrings and other dried fish, upon the same terms as the Dutch.

7. The French, under the command of the Marquis de Cilly, invaded Spain by land; and on the 13th took Port Passage, where they burnt six men-of-war, that were nearly completed on the stocks.

The prohibition upon commerce with Sweden, was taken off.

23. The Count de Mercy arrived at Naples from Vienna, and assumed the entire command of the Imperial forces.

May 4. The ratifications of the convention, which had been concluded upon at the Hague, on the 28th April, between the king of England, the emperor, and the states-general, for removing cer-

A.C. tain differences which had impeded the execution of the Barrier Treaty, concluded at Antwerp in 1715, were exchanged at Whitehall, by the ministers of the several powers interested therein.

5. The only surviving son of Czar Peter the Great of Russia, Peter Petrowitz, died, aged five years.

9. His majesty George the First declared his intention of going to Hanover, and appointed the archbishop of Canterbury, and twelve other personages, to be lords chief justices in his absence. His journey was designed to bring about a peace between Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, and Russia, in which he succeeded with all, except the latter.

11. His Britannic majesty landed in Holland, and remained two days at Osnaburgh, when he proceeded on the 18th to Herenhausen.

The provincial states of Austria approved the pragmatic sanction, whereby the Emperor Charles the Sixth declared, that in the event of his dying without male heirs, he willed that his eldest daughter, Maria Theresa, and her descendants; and in failure of such, then his remaining daughters, and their descendants, should succeed him in the throne, according to primogenitureship.

Admiral Byng sailed from Baiæ with 8 sail of the line, and 200 transports, having on board 10,000 foot, and 3,500 horse: they landed in the bay of Patti, without opposition; upon which the Marquis de Lede raised the siege of Melazzo.

16. The duke of Berwick, marshal of France, captured Fontarabia, while another French army penetrated into Catalonia, and possessed itself of Urgel.

June 10. An engagement took place at Glenshields, in Scotland, between the king of England's forces, commanded by General Wightman, and the Spaniards and Highlanders, commanded by Earl Marshal Lord Seaforth: the latter was defeated, and the next day the

Spaniards surrendered themselves A.C. prisoners at discretion to General Wightman; there being about 300 Spaniards and 1000 Highlanders engaged on that occasion. The forces of the king of England were nearly equal in number to their opponents, and thus concluded this Spanish invasion, which had created so much dread, and appalled the three kingdoms.

17. Joseph Addison, Esq., late one of his majesty's secretaries of state, died.

18. The duke of Berwick invested St. Sebastian.

20. The Imperialists having marched to the assistance of Sicily, the Spaniards attacked them near Villa Franca, when the former were repulsed with the loss of 5000 men, and their general, Count Mercy, dangerously wounded. Both parties on that occasion claimed the victory.

July 11. The Russians made a descent in Sweden, and devastated the country with fire and sword in a dreadful manner; but upon the arrival of Sir John Norris, who sailed to oppose them with a British squadron, they retreated.

Aug. 1. St. Sebastian surrendered to the duke of Berwick, and the province of Guipuscoa made its submission to the duke, offering to remain in obedience to the crown of France.

11. Captain Johnson's squadron of English seamen, before St. Sebastian, was joined by the French troops, which had formed the siege of that place, when they attacked in conjunction St. Antonio, and destroyed three large men-of-war which were upon the stocks.

17. The castle of St. Sebastian surrendered to the duke of Berwick.

Oct. 1. Lord Viscount Cobham raised the siege of the town of Vigo; and on the 10th, the castle surrendered, in which fortress was found a quantity of warlike stores, supposed to have been collected for the purpose of making a descent upon Great Britain.

A.C. 12. Lord Cobham took possession of Ponte Vedra, where he found 4000 small arms, and 300 barrels of gunpowder.

19. The Imperialists took the castle of Messina: the English fleet, under Sir George Byng, having rendered the greatest service during that siege, by destroying several large Spanish men-of-war in the harbour.

24. The duke of Ormond sailed from St. Andero with seven men-of-war, 10,000 stand of arms, and 1800 men, purposing to make a descent upon Great Britain.

28. The mediation of the king of England was accepted by Sweden and Denmark, which powers agreed to a cessation of hostilities.

The king of England, through his ministers, vigorously supported the cause of the protestants in Germany, who were much oppressed by the Elector Palatine, and other continental powers.

Nov. 9. The king of Great Britain, and Ulrica Eleonora, queen of Sweden, concluded a treaty at Stockholm, by which the duchies of Bremen and Verden were yielded to his majesty, as Elector, and Duke of Brunswick.

14. George the First arrived at St. James's, from Hanover.

Dec. 5. The king of Spain discharged his prime minister, Cardinal Alberoni, without which step it was impossible for him to make peace with his enemies; when the discarded premier was ordered to quit the Spanish territories.

22. The court of Prussia published a memorial, complaining that the king of England had entered into an alliance with the Swedes, and sent a fleet into the Baltic, to their assistance. An answer was returned by the court of England, signifying that Prussia having confederated with the Pretender, and induced Sweden to make a distinct peace with the Czar, in the hope of recovering Bremen and Verden from the English, the latter power was at perfect liberty to act upon the defensive. During this year, in

consequence of the enormous debt with which the public treasury of France was burdened, the regent found himself compelled to have recourse to a banking scheme, which had been proposed to the government by a famous Scotch financier, named John Law, whereby the latter pretended to demonstrate that all the debts of the state might be paid off with bills. The company formed to effect this grand object, was to refund every thing through the means of enormous profits, that were to be procured from Louisiana and the Indies.

The regent of France, sensibly affected at the precarious situation of the university of Paris, granted it, in the king's name, a revenue of 66,000 livres, arising from posting duties and public travelling coaches, which owed their establishment to the university.

During this year Lombe's silk throwing machine, containing 26,586 wheels, was erected at Derby.

Jan. 26. The conditions of peace proposed by England and France were accepted by the king of Spain.

Feb. 16. The Marquis de Bernezzetti Landi, Count Morville, and Earl Cadogan, signed the convention entered into at Paris, the 18th of July, 1718, at Prince Maurice's house at the Hague, and consented to sign the treaty of England, entered into the 2d of August, 1718, on the following day.

24. The Pope caused Cardinal Alberoni and all his papers to be seized at Genoa.

March 19. Negotiations were entered into for a cessation of arms between the Spaniards and the Imperialists.

22 Ulrica Eleonora, queen of Sweden, abdicated her crown in favour of Frederick the First, son of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, her husband, who had renounced Calvinism for the Lutheran persuasion, which was the reigning religion in that state. He was in

in some manner Jan 1719

A.C. consequence declared king on the 24th.

23. The Spanish general, the Marquis de Lede, evading a decision with the Count de Mercy and Admiral Byng, and ultimately refusing to deliver up Palermo, the count made preparations to besiege that place.

27. The Czar of Russia was extremely indignant with his Britannic majesty, for making peace with Sweden and Denmark; and his ambassador in London presented a memorial full of complaints to that effect.

28. South Sea Stock gradually rose from 130 to above 300, and advanced near 400; but after some fluctuation, was fixed at bout 330.

April 12. An act was passed for sending out new exchequer bills, not exceeding a million, at a certain interest, and for lending them to the South Sea company at an higher interest, on a security of repaying the same with such high interest into the exchequer, for the use of the fund for lessening the public debt.

23. A reconciliation took place between the king and the prince of Wales.

26. A convention for the suspension of arms, and the evacuation of Sicily, was signed by Count Mercy, Sir George Byng, and the Marquis de Lede: another being also ratified the ensuing day for the evacuation of Sardinia.

May 14. The king of Sweden was crowned at Stockholm.

20. South Sea stock rose to 550.

June 2. South Sea stock attained to 890.

11. At Pekin, in China, a dreadful earthquake destroyed many houses, and 1000 persons perished in the ruins.

The Royal and London Assurance Companies for assurance of ships and merchandise at sea, and for lending money upon bottomry, were established, paying for their charters 600,000*l.* towards the discharge of the civil list.

So great was the rage for the

South Sea bubble, the whole nation became stock-brokers; so that persons of all ranks and professions, as well as both sexes, became engaged in that business.

15. The king embarked for Holland, where he arrived the next day. Many of the persons who went abroad with the king, withdrew their money from the South Sea company, which considerably lowered the stocks; but the directors, by promising large dividends, and other artful means, afterwards made them rise again, and even advance to 1000; which augmentation they supported through the whole of July, the fluctuation being from 900 to 1000.

24. The Russian fleet landed 5000 men near Uma, capital of West Bothnia, in Sweden, which they burned, with 18 small villages, and then returned to their ships unmolested.

27. The Mississippi scheme in France, from whence our South Sea company had been established, vanished into nothing. The Mississippi projectors pretended to lend the French government fifteen hundred million of livres, to pay off the national debt, without raising one farthing in money. The government, by that expedient, eased themselves of a considerable debt, and success in the commencement, crowned the hopes of the speculators: but in a short period there were 80 times more amount in paper extant, than there existed of bullion in the whole kingdom; the result was, that the fortunes of individuals were completely overthrown, and an infinite number of families, from a state of affluence, were reduced to absolute beggary. After that disastrous bankruptcy, Mr. Law, [the contriver, ran away; or was rather conveyed from France, by the minister whom he had assisted in cheating the community. A Scotch nobleman, when the Mississippi scheme was at its height, stated in a public advertisement, that "Mr. Law appeared a minister, and that he was a

A.C. comptroller of the finances far beyond all that past ages had ever known, the present could conceive, or the future would believe; that he had firmly established public faith in a country that was proverbial for the breach of its engagements; and that he had shewn the people of France that their late King Louis the Fourteenth, with his unlimited authority, was not able to rob them of more than Mr. Law had restored to them." Before the expiration of another year, that same projector was execrated by all mankind, and yet permitted to enjoy his ill-gotten wealth, and live quietly during the remainder of his life.

The duke of Grafton presented Lord Kinsale to the king, who claimed the ancient privilege of his family,—that of wearing his hat in the presence of his majesty.

Aug. 1. A ship bound from Sidon to Marseilles, in France, conveyed the plague into that city.

6. The famous Madam Dacier, author of many translations from the Greek and Latin, died at Paris, aged 68.

8. A cession of the kingdom of Sardinia was made by the Imperialists to the king of Sicily.

9. The states who had been engaged in the Spanish war, met in congress at Cambray, to treat of a general peace, which his catholic majesty consented to, and the congress was, in consequence, opened on the 15th of October, 1720.

Sept. 8. The plague at Marseilles carried off nearly 18,000 persons.

29. South Sea stock was reduced to 150.

Nov. 10. The king landed at Margate, and arrived the following day at St. James's.

25. A victory was obtained over the Moors near Ceuta, by the Marquis de Lede.

An address was presented to his majesty, by the university of Cambridge, upon his presenting them 2000*l.* for erecting a library.

Dec. 17. Parliament voted

10,000 seamen for the service of **A.C.** 1721; and 14,294 troops for guards and garrisons in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey.

Dec. 20. Princess Clementine Sobieski was delivered of a son, at Rome.

The Spaniards gained another victory over the Moors.

Jan. 11. His majesty ordered that all the directors of the South Sea company holding any employments under the crown, should forthwith be discharged.

14. The secret committee of the Commons took possession of the South Sea house, with all the books and papers found therein.

22. Mr. Knight, the cashier of the South Sea company, absconded, and sailed for Calais.

23. A reward of 2000*l.* was offered for apprehending Mr. Knight, late cashier of the South Sea company.

Sir Harcourt Masters and Mr. Astell, underwent an examination before the lords, when they discovered that large sums had been given to many persons, both in administration, and the house of commons, for passing the South Sea Act, which caused some very prompt resolutions.

25. The emperor of Russia represented in strong terms, the very unjust treatment his ambassador had received from the court of England; but as he believed the same was done without any regard to the interest of Great Britain, and only in favour of the Hanoverians, he was unwilling that the English should suffer, and therefore granted them all security for trading in his dominions.

Feb. 2. The house of lords resolved, that the offer of 30 per cent dividend for the half year ending at Christmas; and 50 per cent for twelve years after, offered by the South Sea directors, was a detestable artifice to defraud the king's subjects.

16. The Marquis de Lede re-embarked with the Spanish troops, and returned to Spain, not having

A.C. been able to drive the Moors from before Ceuta, notwithstanding the accounts received of his repeated victories.

March 8. Pope Clement the Eleventh died after a reign of 20 years, aged 77.

Previous to the demise of that pontiff, he sent for the Pretender during his last moments, for whom he had uniformly testified great affection: when the prince being arrived, his holiness recommended to the cardinals then present in his bedchamber, the three following points. First: to let the Pretender constantly occupy the palace he had assigned him for his use. Secondly: to continue the pension granted for his support, as became the royal dignity, until the recovery of his rightful throne. Thirdly: to oblige his successor in the holy see to assist the Pretender in all things against the plans of his enemies.

27. A letter was read in the house of commons, from the emperor of Russia, expressing his majesty's willingness to give up Mr. Knight, but that he could not comply without the consent of the states of Brabant; which he said he would endeavour to obtain.

April 3. Petitions from the city of London, and many other places, were sent to the commons, urging them to do justice upon the directors of the South Sea company.

15. The princess of Wales was delivered of a son at Leicester-house.

17. An estimate of the estates of the late South Sea company was given into the house of commons, which amounted to two millions and upwards.

28. Council issued an order for the suppression of the blasphemous clubs denominated Hell-fire clubs.

May 2. The young prince was privately christened at Leicester-house, the king of Prussia and the duke of York being sponsors, and the queen of Prussia godmother.

He was named William Augustus, A.C. and his majesty created him duke of Cumberland.

8. Cardinal Conti was elected pope, and took upon himself the title of Innocent the Thirteenth.

17. The South Sea directors gave into the house of commons the inventories of their estates, when a debate ensued, as to the allowance that should be made them. It was at length decided that the affairs of each director should be individually examined; and that they should be treated according to their several deserts. The value of the estates of the South Sea company directors being given in upon oath, amounted to nearly 2,014,000*l.* of which 334,000*l.* were left to the proprietors.

18. Sir Richard Steele was re-instated in the office of comptroller to the theatre.

June 5. A representation having been made to his majesty of the great expense of the board of green cloth, the king ordered it to be abolished.

July. About this period inoculation for the small-pox began to be practised in England.

August 8. The experiment of inoculating for the small-pox was tried upon some condemned criminals, with success.

One hundred and thirty-nine criminals were transported to the plantations.

12. Peace was entered into between England and the Moors.

The Congress at Cambray was opened, but nothing material transpired.

Sept. 1. Sweden and Russia signed a treaty of peace at Neustadt, in Finland, whereby Livonia, Ingria, and part of Carelia, were yielded to Russia: the king of Prussia obtained Stettin; and the elector of Hanover Bremen and Verden. Sweden, which by the treaty of the preceding year with Denmark, signed at Fredericksbourg, had been compelled to pay the Sound impost, no longer

A.C. possessed any preponderance in the political scale of Europe.

The Russian emperor, however, refused the mediation of England, on account of a personal enmity that subsisted between that potentate and his Britannic majesty.

15. Mathew Prior, Esq., died. He was secretary to the ambassador at the treaty of Ryswick; as also to the congress held at the Hague, in 1690. He was afterwards made secretary of state in Ireland, and one of the envoys at the last treaty of peace ratified with France.

Oct. 18. Mr. Knight escaped from the castle of Antwerp, taking with him the serjeant who had been appointed as his guard.

20. Sir John Norris arrived with his squadron from the Baltic, accompanied by Mr. John Law, the projector of the Mississippi scheme.

22. The Czar of Russia assumed the title of Emperor of all the Russias.

27. The commons voted 7000 seamen, and 14,294 troops for guards and garrisons, for 1722.

Nov. 10. The ship's crew and passengers with Lord Bellhaven, who was proceeding to his government at Barbadoes, were all cast away off the Lizard point, in the Royal Anne galley, except two sailors and a boy.

28. John Law, Esq., sued for his majesty's pardon in the court of King's Bench, for the murder of Edward Wilson, Esq., in 1694.

Dec. 4. Three hundred captives, who had been redeemed from Morocco, marched through London to St. Paul's, in order to return thanks to God for their deliverance, and then proceeded to thank his majesty, who was graciously pleased to order them 500*l.* and the prince of Wales 250*l.*

7. An act was passed, and the royal assent given, for granting a land-tax for the service of the year 1722, and to three naturalization bills: the land-tax was fixed at two shillings in the pound.

13. The Quakers petitioned parliament, that the words *In the presence of Almighty God* might be omitted in their oath, when the same was acceded to, and passed into an act accordingly.

Jan. 17. The mother of his majesty's consort Eleonora, duchess dowager of Zell, died, aged 84; upon which event the court went into mourning upon the 11th.

Feb. 7. A Persian nobleman named Mahamood, in Usbeck Tartary, usurped the throne of Persia, surprised the city Ispahan, and deposed the Sophi Shaw, Sultan Hessein, his sovereign.

While Persia was in a state of commotion, owing to the insurrection of the Afgans, Prince Thamas, son of Sophi Hassem, who had established himself on the frontiers of Armenia, against the usurper Myr Mahamood, obtained a signal victory over the Turks, and possessed himself of Georgia; he there ratified a treaty with Czar Peter the Great, when he ceded to him the cities of Derbent, near the Caspian sea, at the foot of mount Caucasus; Bacori, and the provinces of Schirvan, Ghilan, Mazanderan, and Asterabath, which are also on the shores of the Caspian sea.

20. From the debates that took place in the houses of parliament, it appeared that the national debt had been increased six millions since the year 1717.

March 7. The South Sea company was enabled by act of parliament, to dispose of the effects in its hands, by a lottery and subscription.

13. Ringing of bells, illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy, were exhibited, in consequence of the abolition of septennial parliaments.

April 6. The grants for this year amounted to 2,554,762*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

An urn full of ancient Roman coins was found at Ewelme, in Oxfordshire.

17. The two young princesses

A.C. were inoculated for the small-pox, and recovered.

May 4. Information of a conspiracy against this majesty was given by the duke of Orleans, regent of France; and a camp was immediately formed in Hyde Park, to which the guards were marched on the ensuing day. Orders were also sent to Scotland to arrest some suspected persons, and the states of Holland were ordered to keep some guaranteed troops in readiness, to be forwarded to England, in case of necessity.

9. A proclamation was issued for putting the law into execution against papists and nonjurors, and commanding all papists to quit the cities of London and Westminster, and retire from within ten miles of the same.

June 16. This day died at Windsor, John Churchill, duke and earl of Marlborough, and marquis of Blandford, colonel of the first regiment of foot guards, privy councillor, and knight of the garter. He was one of the greatest generals that ever appeared in the world, and had amassed the largest estate of any subject in the three kingdoms.

The great defects in the character of the duke of Marlborough were avarice, and those mercenary practices wherein he was detected, that tarnished his military glories. In 1711, it was discovered that he had been in the receipt of an annual stipend of 6000*l.* from Sir Solomon Medina, a Jew, concerned in the contract for furnishing the army with bread; that he had been gratified by the queen with 10,000*l.* a year, under pretence of procuring information, and that he had pocketed a deduction of two and a half per cent from the pay of foreign troops in England. It was alleged in his justification, that those sums were but the ordinary perquisites of office, received by his predecessors. The commons, however, voted his conduct unwarrantable and illegal; and the attorney-general was, in con-

sequence, directed to enter up a A.C. prosecution.

With the exception of being implicated in such base practices, the duke was unquestionably the greatest man of his age. He united in his own character in an eminent degree, all the qualities required to form a courtier, a soldier, and a statesman. His person was lofty, and well made; his features manly, yet beautiful; his looks gracious and open; his parts quick; his memory faithful; his penetration deep; his judgment solid; and his courage undaunted. He knew the art of living in a court, beyond any man in it, and caressed people with an obliging deportment, being ever ready to confer good offices. He was ambitious, but free from haughtiness, or ostentation. As a soldier, he possessed the strictest honour; was cool, vigilant, and indefatigable: on the day of battle he gave his orders clearly, and with unruffled composure: he led on the troops without hurry or perturbation, and animated the courage of his followers without abusive reproofs. As a statesman, he conducted a variety of business with the greatest dexterity and ease. In council, he was never supercilious or assuming, but bore contradiction without passion, and by cool argument brought others to advocate his own opinions. To sum up the character of that great man, King William said of him, that he had the coolest head, and the warmest heart, of any man he had ever known.

The advantages England acquired by the brilliant victories of Marlborough, are handed down to posterity in the most advantageous light, by those biographers who have since written his history.

23. The king of Spain, at the instance of the British ambassador, ordered all the ports in the Spanish dominions to be shut, to prevent the embarkation of any persons who were suspected to have intercourse with the Pretender, and not to suffer any Irish officers to quit

A.C. the Spanish dominions without leave.

24. Dr. Croft, the vice-chancellor, laid the foundation stone of the new theatre at Cambridge.

August 9. The funeral of his grace the duke of Marlborough took place this day, and was conducted with the utmost pomp and magnificence.

28. Twenty-six ships were cast away by a dreadful storm at Barbadoes, and a great part of Port Royal destroyed. Many families perished by the breaking in of the sea, and much damage was done to the plantations, &c.

Sept. 29. The north-west provinces of Persia, on the Caspian sea, revolted to the emperor of Russia.

The states of Hungary and Transylvania accepted the pragmatic sanction of the Emperor Charles the Sixth, which was equally acknowledged the ensuing year in the low countries, Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. Louis the Fifteenth convened an assembly of the states, and announced to his parliament that he had attained his majority.

Oct. 11. The duke of Grafton proposed the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act for one year, which occasioned some very warm debates in parliament: the measure was eventually carried.

Princess Mary Anne Victoria, Infanta of Spain, then five years of age, arrived at Paris, as the predestined wife of Louis the Fifteenth; which marriage, however, was not consummated.

14. The king of France (Louis the Fifteenth) was crowned at Rheims, by Archbishop Rohan de Guemene.

24. Ten thousand men were voted for the sea service; and on the 26th, an addition of 4000 was voted for guards and garrisons, making the standing forces in Great Britain amount to 18,294 men.

Nov. 9. Advice was received that three English, six Dutch, and one

French ship, perished in a storm off the Cape of Good Hope, being then on their return from India.

News was brought that the French, in Canada, had stirred up the Indians to fall on the English plantations. Advices were also received, that on the 28th of the preceding August, a dreadful tempest wrecked 26 ships at Jamaica, that a great part of Kingston was destroyed, and many families swept away, by the breaking in of the sea: inconceivable damage was also done to the plantations. A dreadful hurricane also happened at the same time in Georgia and Florida.

16. His majesty sent a message to the house of peers, stating that many of the Pretender's declarations had been dispersed in England, and among them an original, which was believed to be signed by himself. They were in consequence ordered to be laid upon the table, for the consideration of parliament. The lords resolved, that the paper communicated to them, intituled *A declaration of James the Third, King of England, &c., to all his loving subjects of the three nations, and to all foreign princes and states*, to serve as a foundation of a lasting peace, and signed James Rex, was a false, insolent, and traitorous libel, full of arrogant presumption, in supposing the Pretender in a condition to offer terms to his majesty: and it was further resolved, that the copy of the said declaration should be burnt by the hangman. To which resolutions the commons agreed, and joined with the lords in an address on that occasion.

23. A bill was brought in for raising 100,000*l.* on papists and popish recusants, which was opposed, as being too oppressive, but it was ultimately carried by a great majority.

Dec. 13. The emperor of China, Gang Hi, died, and was succeeded by Yong Tching, meaning "lasting peace," a name he assumed on ascending the throne. That mo-

A.C. narch commenced his reign by expelling the Jesuits, and imprisoning those of his subjects, that refused to renounce christianity; previous to which, there were nearly two hundred christian churches in China, and many Jesuits were ministers and officers of the court. Their continual feuds with the missionaries of other orders, and endeavouring to render one another odious to the Chinese, contributed much to their expulsion. The obstinacy also manifested by the Jesuits, in insisting that the pope was superior to all earthly powers, caused all the Asiatic princes to be particularly cautious in admitting the Latin christians into their dominions.

1723 Jan. 17. Ten thousand seamen, at 4*l*. a month each, were voted for the maritime service; the army continuing on the same footing as the preceding year, namely 18,294.

28. News was brought that the governors of New York, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, had met in congress at Albany, with the sachims or kings of the Indians, called the Five Nations, or River Indians, in which all former leagues were confirmed.

A treaty was also entered into by Sir William Keith, with the Susquehana Indians, whereby they agreed to retire back into the woods, and leave an hundred thousand acres of land for the use of the English planters.

Letters patent were granted by the emperor, for establishing an East India Company at Ostend; upon which the states-general of the united provinces issued an order forbidding their subjects, under severe punishment, from interesting themselves in the East India trade. However, notwithstanding the opposition they met with from the English and French, as well as the Dutch, they opened a subscription for their capital stock, which was filled in a few days, and several English merchants became contributors.

A patent was granted to William

Wood, Esq., for the coining farthings and halfpence for Ireland, as likewise halfpence and twopences for the plantations in America.

Feb. 15. The commons unanimously resolved, that Lord Viscount Barrington, a member of that house, had been notoriously guilty of promoting and carrying on that fraudulent negotiation, called the Hamburgh Lottery, and that Lord Barrington should be expelled the house for the said offence.

24. The princess of Wales was delivered of a daughter, at Leicester-house, who was baptised by the name of Mary.

25. Sir Christopher Wren died in the 91st year of his age. He was made surveyor-general after the fire of London, for rebuilding St. Paul's cathedral, and other public buildings, all of which he lived to see finished. He was surveyor-general of the royal works; but in 1718, most shamefully displaced by an opposition party. In 1680, Sir Christopher had been elected president of the Royal Society, of which he was the chief promoter.

March 8. Mr. Morrice having received a letter of advice from the bishop of Rochester, his father-in-law, concerning his defence, it was forcibly taken away from him in the Tower, and the king ordered it to be laid before the commons, who referred it to the committee for examining Laver. The commons then agreed that a horrid conspiracy had been formed, and carried on by persons of great consequence and their agents, in conjunction with traitors abroad, for invading these kingdoms with foreign forces, for raising insurrection and rebellion at home; seizing the tower and city of London, and for laying violent hands on his majesty and the prince of Wales, in order to subvert the government, and place a popish pretender on the throne.

April 4. The lords agreed that a detestable and wicked conspiracy had been carried on to destroy the

A. C. king and the prince, as well as our religion and happy constitution; and to crown a popish pretender king of these realms.

May 27. The king gave his royal assent to an act for laying a tax on papists and non-jurors; and also another to oblige papists and non-jurors in Scotland, to register their estates; also an act for the more effectual execution of justice in a pretended privileged place called the Mint, in the parish of St. George's, in the county of Surry, as well as for granting relief to such people as might there be deemed objects of charity. During the sittings of parliament the act passed, accepting the affirmation of Quakers, instead of an oath.

June 3. The king embarked for Holland.

5. Doctor Henry Sacheverell died.

18. The bishop of Rochester, Dr. Atterbury, sailed in the Aldborough man-of-war, and arrived at Calais, on the 21st instant.

July 11. A fresh persecution of the protestants, and particularly their preachers, began at this time in France. They were condemned to be stripped to their shirts, and with a rope round their necks, and a burning taper in their hands, declare in some public place, that they had disobeyed the orders of his majesty concerning religion; and after begging pardon of God and the king, were hanged till they were dead. Those who had entertained them were also condemned to the galleys, and their houses razed to the ground.

News arrived from Jamaica, that Captain Taylor, commander of a pirate vessel called the *Cassandra*, had made an offer to the duke of Portland, the governor, to surrender himself and crew, with most of their riches, upon condition of a pardon. That offer was refused by the duke, and he gave orders for destroying the said pirates; upon which, Taylor proposed the same terms to the governor of Porto Bello, who immediately accepted

them; and they landed to enjoy A. C. their plunder among the Spanish Indians. It is said the value in that ship amounted to one million sterling; one fourth part was given to the Spanish governor, and the remainder the pirates divided among themselves, being 144 men, most of them English.

Advices were also received from Rhode Island, that at a court of admiralty held there, 25 pirates taken by Captain Solgard, of the Greyhound man-of-war, had been executed on the 19th of that month.

Sept. 2. Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, bishop of Hereford, was translated to the see of Salisbury.

3. Mr. Richard Cromwell, an attorney of Clement's Inn, and grandson of Oliver Cromwell, was married to a daughter of Sir Robert Thornhill.

Oct. 19. Sir Godfrey Kneller, the king's painter died, and was succeeded by Thomas Jervis, Esq.

Oct. 20. Cosmo de Medicis, grand duke of Tuscany, died.

Nov. 1. Joseph Clement, of Bavaria, elector of Cologne, died.

22. Philip, duke of Orleans, who had been regent of France during the minority of Louis the Fifteenth, died at Versailles, aged 50. The duke was succeeded in his post by the Duke de Bourbon Condé.

28. The duke of Norfolk, the earl of Orrery, Lords North and Grey, Dennis Kelly Esq., John Friend, Esq. M.D., and Thomas Cockran, Esq., who had been confined prisoners in the Tower, were discharged.

Dec. 4. Seven persons were executed under the black act, for hunting armed and in disguise.

21. It was voted in full convocation by the university of Oxford, that a statue should be erected to the memory of Doctor Ratcliff, their great benefactor.

28. The king landed at Margate, from Hanover.

Jan. 4. Philip the Fifth of Spain, 1724 who had scarcely attained his 41st year, surrendered his crown and government to his eldest son by

A.C. his first marriage, and retired to his palace of St. Ildafonso, to devote himself to religion. That prince, then in his 18th year, assumed the name of Louis the First, and died seven months after, without leaving any issue by his wife Louisa Elizabeth of Orleans. Philip the Fifth then yielded to the reiterated solicitations of his subjects, and resumed the crown, causing his remaining son, Ferdinand, by his first nuptials, to be proclaimed King of Asturias, or presumptive heir to the throne.

6. A sermon was preached by the bishop of London, against masquerades, which produced so great an effect, that orders were issued, that there should be no more such amusements than had been already subscribed for at the beginning of the month, which were six.

17. The nuisance produced by protections from foreign ministers, peers, and members of parliament, were in consequence ordered to be cancelled.

18. His majesty was re-elected governor of the Royal African company.

23. A guarantee was signed by his majesty, concerning the duchies of Parma and Placentia.

The congress at Cambray opened on the 26th.

Feb. 3. His majesty was made governor of the South Sea company.

7. A mandamus was issued by the Court of King's Bench, ordering the restoration of all his degrees to Mr. Bentley, master of Trinity College.

25. Pope Innocent the Thirteenth died.

March 20. An order was issued by his majesty, that the duty of preaching at the chapel at Whitehall should be performed by 24 persons, fellows of colleges in the two universities, and that a salary of 30*l.* per annum should be paid to each. The first sermon was to be preached on Sunday, the 15th of April following, being Easter. The fellows of colleges have in conse-

quence ever since continued to preach at Whitehall, but the fees demanded of them, and their expenses in travelling up and down, do not leave more than 20*l.* a year clear.

The grants for this year amounted to 1,769,270*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*

April 1. The duke of Grafton was succeeded in the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland, by Lord John Carteret; while the duke of Newcastle was appointed secretary of state, vice Lord Carteret.

24. Council issued an order that all bibles and common prayer books should be printed upon good paper, and that the press should be corrected by those approved of by the archbishop of Canterbury and bishop of London, and that the title pages should bear the price of the book.

May 2. France published a severe edict against the protestants, or new converts, there.

16. His majesty gave notice to both universities, that it was his intention to establish professors of modern history, with a salary of 400*l.* per annum to each.

The professors of modern history in both universities have, however, received only 300*l.* a year ever since.

18. Cardinal Vincent Maria Ursini was elected pope, and assumed the title of Benedict the Thirteenth.

One Mr. Francis Cawood having been found guilty of projecting a bubble in 1720, called the North seas, was fined and imprisoned for the same, during the king's pleasure.

A fine of 100*l.* was levied upon one Thomas Payne, for four libels against the government, in a paper called "The True Briton," also to be imprisoned for one year, and find bail for his good conduct during life.

July 24. The city of Edinburgh prohibited all persons from walking in the streets with pistols or dirks, and forbade every servant from wearing a broad sword.

25. Twelve ships of two hun-

A.C. dred and ten tons each, were fitted out by the South Sea company, to carry on the English whale fishery in Greenland.

August 18. Mr. Harris received the appointment of professor of modern languages in the university of Cambridge; and Mr. David Gregory the same at Oxford.

20. Louis the First, king of Spain, died of the small-pox, after reigning only eight months; upon which event his father, as previously stated, resumed his throne and crown, at the earnest entreaty of his subjects.

20. A memorial was presented by the Dutch to the French court, in favour of the merchants of Holland, residing in, or trading there, for an explanation of the edict concerning religion in relation to foreigners. France declared that the act against protestants should not affect the inhabitants of Alsatia, their religious privileges being founded on treaties of peace. It was, however, presumed that if the French court had not been afraid of the Alsatians placing themselves under the protection of Germany, in case of persecution, the former would not have been more complaisant to the latter, than to any other protestants whose rights were secured by the edict of Nantz.

Oct. 9. The Swedes induced the French refugees and many other mechanics, to set up and establish manufactories in their country.

Nov. 7. In the foregoing July, a great tumult had been raised at Thorn, in Poland, occasioned by a popish procession. Government charged the protestants with being the authors of the same, and the following sentence was in consequence passed upon them by the chancellor of Poland, viz: "That the president and vice-president of the town, for neglecting their duty, and countenancing the riot, should be beheaded, and their estates confiscated." Fifteen more were also beheaded, for assaulting the college of Jesuits; many for having profaned the image of the blessed

Virgin, were condemned to have **A.C.** their right hands chopped off, and afterwards to be quartered and burnt. A number of protestants were fined and imprisoned, for being accessories to the tumult, while magistrates of that persuasion were displaced, and deprived of their churches. Every protestant power in Europe interposed to get such a cruel sentence reversed, and threatened Poland with a war; but without success.

16. John Shepherd, a notorious felon, who had several times effected his escape from prison, was executed at Tyburn.

20. Ten thousand men were voted for the sea service of the ensuing year.

Dec. 7. The princess of Wales was delivered of a daughter.

27. Thomas Guy, Esq., formerly a great bookseller, and member for Tamworth, died, aged 80. He bequeathed 200,000*l.* to an hospital for incurables, built by himself, and nearly finished during his life-time; he left many other charities, and 100*l.* a piece to 50 of his relations.

Jan. 4. The lord chancellor of **1725** England (the earl of Macclesfield) was accused of selling the places of the masters in chancery for great sums, and permitting the masters to embezzle the suitor's money; for which he was obliged to resign the seals.

6. Twenty-five years having elapsed, which was the term for opening the four great churches, and obtaining the indulgences of the universal jubilee, Benedict the Thirteenth, of Rome, was desirous of shewing the christian world the power and authority bestowed upon him by the Almighty. He first repaired to the vestry on the 24th ultimo, where having put on his pontifical vestments, he proceeded in that gorgeous attire to the chapel of Sixtus, and offered incense to the holy sacrament, which was, according to ancient custom, exposed on the altar. That ceremony being ended, his holiness began the *Veni Creator*, and during the performance of that hymn, seated himself

A.C. in his chair, where he continued till it was over. The pontiff being thus stationed, the procession began, when he was supported under a canopy, borne by the referendarius of the signature, dressed in his cope and mitre, and holding a burning taper in his hand. He was surrounded by his grooms, in long red robes, and his macebearers, messengers, and the Swiss guards. The clergy of both orders placed themselves according to their rank, in the square before St. Peter's, reaching as far as the obelisk, which was adorned with the finest and richest ornaments. The portico of the great church of St. Peter's was hung with the most exquisite tapestry, as were also the balconies for the Chevalier de St. George, and all the princes and ladies of quality.

After many religious ceremonies, the whole pageant was concluded by the cardinals paying homage to the pope, in the chapel of Sixtus, to which he was re-conducted in procession. Monday being St. Stephen's day, the pope gave his blessing to the populace, from the balcony, as usual; during which there was a general discharge of cannon from the castle of St. Angelo, and from the musqueteers of the papal guard.

29. Pupils for the study of modern history were appointed by his majesty.

Feb. 8. Peter the Great of Russia had just affianced his eldest daughter, Mary Anne Petrowna, to Charles Frederick, duke of Holstein Gottorp, when he expired at St. Petersburg, in the 53d year of his age, and the 43d of his reign, 14 of which he had governed in conjunction with his brother John. By his will he disposed of the imperial throne of Russia to his widow, Catherine, with absolute power to select her own successor; and that princess was in consequence proclaimed empress the same day. Catherine immediately began to put into execution the great plans which had been pro-

jected by the deceased emperor, for A.C. the prosperity of his extensive empire, and toiled to civilize the great mass of the Russian population, and inspire her subjects with a taste for arts and sciences.

13. Thomas, earl of Macclesfield, was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

A list was published of the numbers that had been prosecuted by the societies for reformation of manners, from the 1st of December, 1723, to the 1st of December, 1724, in the cities of London and Westminster, when there appeared as follow:

For lewd and disorderly practices	1951
For keeping of bawdy-houses	29
For exercising trades on the Lord's day	600
For profane swearing	108
Drunkards	12
Common gamesters	21
For keeping gambling-houses	2
	2723

March 24. The grants for this year amounted to 1,748,122*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*

April 5. Louis the Fifteenth, of France, approving the advice of his council, conceived that the interest of the state exacted that the should as speedily as possible have an heir. The young infanta Mary Anne Victoria, was in consequence sent back to Spain; when the French monarch made proposals to the Princess Mary, only daughter of Stanislaus Leczinski, ex-king of Poland, at which the court of Spain was highly incensed.

The earl of Macclesfield put in his answer to the charges preferred against him for high crimes and misdemeanors, justifying himself by the example of his predecessors.

30. A treaty of peace, called the Vienna Treaty, was signed between the emperor and Spain, whereby they confirmed to each other such part of the Spanish dominions as they were respectively possessed of, and formed a defensive alliance. They signed also

A.C. a private treaty, wherein the emperor engaged to employ a force in having Gibraltar restored to Spain, and to use means for placing the Pretender on the throne of Great Britain, as well as that his two daughters, the archduchesses, should be married to the infants of Spain.

May 3. A bill was brought into the house of peers for disarming the highlands, which caused a protest, inasmuch as the disorders mentioned in the preamble were not proved.

6. the earl of Macclesfield was tried, and the charges being fully proved, he was sentenced to pay a fine of 30,000*l*.

14. His majesty granted 1000*l*. per annum, to encourage the Presbyterian itinerant preachers in Scotland.

22. The house of peers entered a protest against the bill for enabling the late Lord Bolingbroke and his issue to inherit the family estates.

27. The king re-established at St. James's the order of knighthood, which had been called the Knights of the Bath, and made it a military fraternity for ever. He appointed his grace the duke of Montague first grand master; and his majesty also assigned the chapel of Henry the Seventh, in Westminster cathedral, as that of the order. He also commanded that the banners of the arms of the knights with plates of their arms, should be placed over their several stalls, in the same manner as the knights of the garter in St. George's chapel at Windsor. They were also allowed supporters to their arms, and a riband of the order. This installation is of very great antiquity, being derived from the ancient Franks by the Saxons, who, with other customs, introduced it into England. When the Franks conferred knighthood, they observed, among other solemnities, particularly that of bathing before they performed their vigils, which continued to be practised in Eng-

land; and from that circumstance they were styled Knights of the Bath. The last knights of the bath that had been made previous to the year under review, were at the coronation of Charles the Second.

June 4. The general assembly of the kirks of Scotland met at Edinburgh.

13. The earl of Sussex received the appointment of deputy to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, hereditary earl marshal of England.

15. The infamous and notorious Jonathan Wild, the thief-taker, who had sheltered so many criminals from justice, and caused the execution of numerous others, was sentenced to death at the Old-Bailey, for having received stolen goods, and returning them for a reward, without bringing the criminals to justice. The 24th was appointed for his execution: however, the night previous, he swallowed a large quantity of laudanum, which he immediately vomited, and lived to be hanged at Tyburn the ensuing day.

July 1. The order for erecting a college in the island of Bermuda, for the propagation of the gospel among the Indians in America, passed the great seal.

3. His majesty embarked at Greenwich, for Hanover.

7. The Emperor Charles the Sixth, and Philip the Fifth, king of Spain, concluded a treaty of peace at Vienna. That treaty, with the three others, concluded in the foregoing months of April and May, were negotiated by the Baron de Ripperda.

10. The king of France (Louis the Fifteenth) assumed the reins of government. The duke of Bourbon being removed from the administration, in consequence of the intrigues of the bishop of Frejus, who was constituted prime minister.

Doctors Peters and Stephens were made travelling physicians upon Doctor Radcliff's foundation. They were to travel five years in England, and five abroad, and to

A.C. receive a salary of 300*l.* per annum.

22. The fine of 30,000*l.* having been paid by the earl of Macclesfield, he was discharged from his imprisonment in the tower.

August 4. The king of France was married by proxy to Princess Mary Leczinski, daughter of Stanislaus, late king of Poland, in the cathedral of Strasburgh, his proxy being the duke of Orleans.

25. The king of France was remarried at Fontainebleau, to Princess Mary Leczinski.

Sept. 3. A treaty of alliance was concluded at Hanover, between the kings of England and France, and the king of Prussia, which was called the Hanover Treaty.

24. The government of France was at this period nearly two hundred millions sterling in debt; to discharge which, the most intolerable taxes were imposed upon the people for twelve years.

Oct. 15. General Wade disarmed the Highlanders.

Princess Sobieski, wife to the Chevalier St. George, retired to a monastery.

Nov. Curll, the bookseller, was tried at the court of King's Bench, for publishing obscene books, tending to moral depravation of manners.

Dec. 1. The king of France, by raising and reducing the coin at pleasure, subjected his people to suffer the greatest difficulties.

4. An edict was issued by the court of Chancery, for all the masters of that court to lodge the money and effects of their clients which was in their hands, in the custody of the bank of England.

1726 Jan. 3. His majesty landed at Rye, in Sussex, after a very stormy voyage.

Feb. 15. Maximilian Mary Emanuel, elector of Bavaria, died at Munich, and was succeeded by his son, Charles Albert.

March 10. A male child was born at Lyford, in Berks, who, at the age of six years, was five feet high, and its arms and legs propor-

tionably large; he was able at that time to lift one hundred weight with one hand, and half an hundred with one finger.

The supplies for this year amounted to 1,727,344*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

April 7. The South Sea company sent 24 ships to fish for whales in Greenland.

Admiral Hosier, with a squadron of seven men-of-war, sailed to Porto Bello the beginning of this month.

23. Sir Charles Wager arrived at Copenhagen, having been sent into the Baltic to assist the Swedes and Danes.

An act was passed for the beautifying St. James's square.

May 14. The Duke de Ripperda took refuge in the house of Mr. Stanhope, the English ambassador, at Madrid, having fallen under the displeasure of King Philip.

17. The Duke de Ripperda having been taken by force out of Mr. Stanhope's house at Madrid, that circumstance occasioned a misunderstanding between the courts of Spain and England.

24. An act was passed for building a bridge over the river from Fulham to Putney.

June 10. Despatches were sent to Madrid under the privy seal, from his majesty, to the duke of Wharton, ordering his grace to return immediately to England. The duke being in his carriage when the document was delivered, contemptuously threw it into the street without reading its contents, and immediately after renounced the Protestant for the Catholic persuasion.

13. The English ambassador at Madrid delivered in a memorial to that court, complaining of the violence offered to the Duke de Ripperda, while in his mansion.

15. The king of England sent letters to the empress of Russia, by Sir Charles Wager, to demand the reason of the naval armament then set on foot in that country, hinting that she was in confederacy with the Pretender. The empress, in

a.c. reply, treated the insinuation with contempt, and informed his Britannic majesty that the sending his fleet into the Baltic rather disturbed the peace of the north, than preserved it.

The importation of English woollen manufactures was prohibited from entering Sicily by the Imperialists.

16. The king of France dismissed the duke of Bourbon from his post of prime minister, declaring his intention of taking the reins of government into his own hands, and that he would only be assisted by the bishop of Frejus (afterwards Cardinal Fleury) in the administration of public affairs. He also determined that he would be applied to personally for all favours, and in every circumstance copy the example of the late king, his great grandfather.

16. It was rumoured that the duke of Bourbon was sacrificed to the resentment of the court of Spain, which had never forgiven the having sent back the Infanta, intended consort of the French monarch. Upon the disgrace of that minister, the courts of France and Spain appear to have been reconciled, of which circumstance England afterwards felt the effect. The British court was at enmity with Spain just at the period the French became reconciled to that power, and at the precise epoch Mr. Stanhope demanded satisfaction of the king of Spain, for taking the Duke de Ripperda out of his house.

July 8. Prince Frederic was nominated Duke of Edinburgh.

15. Prince William was created Duke of Cumberland.

16. Duke Maximilian William of Brunswick Hanover, colonel of a regiment in the emperor's service, and brother of the king of England, died at Vienna, in the Catholic persuasion, at the age of 60.

Aug. 17. The Spaniards delivered in a memorial to the English minister at Madrid, desiring to

know the intentions of his Britannic majesty, in sending Sir John Jennings with a squadron of men-of-war upon their coasts.

20. A charter was obtained by the East India Company, for incorporating their towns of Madrassapatan, Bombay, and Fort William, which were to be governed respectively by a mayor and alderman, who were empowered to make bye-laws, and exercise criminal as well as civil jurisdiction, except in cases of high treason.

21. The city of Palermo, in Sicily, was nearly destroyed by a great earthquake, and a number of people buried in the ruins.

Count Maurice of Saxony, natural son of Augustus, king of Poland, procured for himself the election as successor to Ferdinand, duke of Courland, against which Duke Ferdinand protested. The states of the Duchy having been summoned in his name, and without his knowledge, the Russians also protested against it, when the diet of Poland banished Prince Maurice, for refusing to appear before it, and decreed that the duchy of Courland should be divided into palatinates at the death of the reigning duke. Against that decree Ferdinand also entered a protest, insisting that the duchy had no dependance on the republic of Poland, when he was supported and encouraged by the Russians to oppose the usurpation of the Poles.

Oct. 22. A tremendous hurricane occurred at Jamaica, which destroyed several plantations, and a great fleet of ships.

Nov. 2. Sophia Dorothy, queen of England, died at the castle of Ablen, in the electorate of Hanover, where she had been confined for many years. She was only daughter of George William, duke of Brunswick Zell, was born in 1666, and married George Louis, elector of Hanover, afterwards king of Great Britain, by whom she had issue, George Augustus, king of Great Britain, born 30th of

A.C. October, 1683, and Sophia Dorothy, born March, 1687, who was married to the late king of Prussia anno 1706.

A militia was first established in France during this year.

1727 Jan. 27. Four shillings in the pound land-tax was voted by the commons for the supplies of this year.

Feb. 5. News was received of the defeat of the Turkish forces in Persia.

15. Ferdinand Farnese, duke of Parma, died, and was succeeded by his brother Don Antonio Farnese.

22. The Spaniards having invested Gibraltar, opened the trenches before that fortification.

25. The Swedes acceded to the treaty of Hanover, and had a pension granted them of 50,000*l.* per annum.

March 4. A portion of the flotilla arrived at Cadiz, with eight millions of pieces of eight on board, and soon after the remaining part of the flotilla came into the ports of Spain with ten millions more.

Expresses were despatched from the court of Spain to every seaport in that kingdom, ordering the seizure of all the effects of British subjects residing in Spain.

11. The equestrian statue of his majesty, in Grosvenor-square, was much defaced, the left leg being torn off, the sword and truncheon broken and carried away, the neck hacked, as if it had been designed to cut off the head, and a libel left attached to the same.

16. The sessions of parliament granted for the service of this year, 2,998,104*l.* 11*s.*

20. Sir Isaac Newton, Knight, and master of the king's mint, president of the Royal Society, and one of the most celebrated philosophers and mathematicians in Europe, died, aged 85.

The grants for this year amounted to 1,939,285*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*

Letters of reprisal were granted by the English government against the Spaniards.

The body of Sir Isaac Newton

lay in state in the Jerusalem chamber, and was interred at Westminster cathedral.

April 7. The French minister (Monsieur de Chavigny) presented a declaration to the diet at Ratisbon, signifying that the preparations which were going on in France, were only for the preservation of peace, and not to invade the territories of Germany, and that the statement of the French ambassador at the Porte having solicited the Turks to pursue resolutions inimical to the peace of the empire, was a base calunny.

The imperial commissioners at the diet were highly incensed at such a declaration, and published a few days after an imperial decree, full of invectives against the measures taken by the courts of Great Britain and France, more particularly against the king of England's speech in parliament.

Isaac le Heup, the British minister at Ratisbon, delivered to the diet upon the ensuing day, a declaration to the same import as Chavigny's, which caused much fermentation among the Imperialists.

16. A treaty of alliance was signed at Copenhagen, between Denmark, Great Britain, and France.

23. Louis Arnaud de Bourbon, prince of Conti, died at Paris, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Louis de Bourbon.

24. Parliament passed an act for enabling the South Sea Company, with the consent of the East India Company, to take in Negroes within their limits of trade, and deliver them at Buenos Ayres.

May. The Empress Catherina Alexowina of Russia died in the 39th year of her age, and was succeeded by Peter Alexowitz, the second grandson of the late emperor, born October, 1715.

20. Articles for a general pacification were signed at Paris, by the ministers of the Emperor, the king of England, the king of France, and the States-General. By that treaty, his Imperial majesty agreed

A. C. that every species of trade from the Austrian Netherlands to the East Indies should be suspended for seven years, and that all privileges of commerce which the English and French nations, and the subjects of the States-General, had previously enjoyed, as well in Europe as in the Indies, should be restored to the same usages and regulations as had been stipulated between each of them by treaties antecedent to the year 1725.

On signing the above treaties, it was agreed that all hostilities should cease within eight days after his Catholic Majesty, the king of Spain, should have received those articles, and that such ships as had sailed from Ostend before the said cessation, should be permitted to return. The same safe return was also granted to the galleons, and it was stipulated that the English fleet should quit Porto Bello, and all parts of America, and return to Europe. That commerce should be carried on in America by the English as before, according to ancient treaties. That English, French, and Dutch ships, having their stations on the Spanish coasts, or those belonging to the emperor, should return from thence, and that the cessation of hostilities should last as long as the suspension of the privilege to the Ostend Company, which was for seven years. That during that period, the several rights and reciprocal pretensions should be conciliated, and a general peace more substantially established. And that after four months from the signing of the treaties, a congress should be held at Aix-la-Chapelle, where the rights and pretensions of the contracting powers should be duly examined and determined.

25. The young emperor of Russia, Peter, was married to the Princess Mary Alexandrawna, eldest daughter of Prince Menzikoff, his prime minister, at which the council of regency was so exasperated, that the members instigated the emperor to banish Prince Men-

zikoff and his daughter to Siberia. A. C.

June 3. His majesty embarked at Greenwich for Hanover, and arrived in Holland on the 7th.

10. George the First, king of Great Britain, elector of Brunswick Lunenburgh, died at Osnaburgh, in Germany, in the night between the 10th and 11th of June, aged 67 years and 13 days. His majesty landed at Vaert, in Holland, on the 7th instant, and proceeded from thence to Utrecht by land, having been attended by the Dutch guards through the territories of the States. He arrived at Delden on Friday, the 9th instant, about 11 o'clock at night, to all appearance in perfect health, as he ate his supper extremely well, and, among other things, partook of a melon. He then continued his journey next morning at three o'clock, but had not travelled more than two hours, when he felt some griping pains, and being arrived at Linden, where his dinner was prepared, could eat nothing, upon which he was bled, and received every medical assistance. Being desirous of reaching Hanover, he ordered his attendants to drive on as quick as possible, and falling into a kind of dose, remained in that state in the arms of a gentleman who was in the carriage; to whom, it was reported, that he said in French, "*I am a dead man.*" About ten at night his majesty arrived at the duke of York's palace at Osnaburgh, where he was again bled in the arm and foot, but without effect, as the lethargy increased, and he died about midnight. George the First was the eldest son of Ernest Augustus, duke of Brunswick Lunenburgh, first elector of Hanover, and great treasurer of the empire, who died anno 1698, and of Princess Sophia, who died anno 1714, which princess was daughter of Frederic, fifth elector palatine, and Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James the First, king of England. George the First ascended the throne of Great Britain on the 1st of August, 1714,

A.C. and was crowned the 20th of October following, having reigned 12 years, 10 months, and 10 days. He married Princess Sophia Dorothy, daughter of George William, duke of Zell, who died six months before him, a prisoner in the castle of Alden, in the duchy of Zell, in her 61st year, after a captivity of 32 years, under the false imputation of having had an intrigue with Count Koningsmark.

In the Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole, vol. I. p. 465, we find the following faithful delineation of the character of George the First. "He united, with the fittest qualifications to recommend a new dynasty, all the abilities requisite for its consolidation. Though of a grave and calm temper, he was easy, familiar, and even facetious, in his hours of relaxation. Alternately indulgent and severe, according to circumstances, but constantly just; he never was more pleased than when he could indulge in that benignity, which, predominating in his heart, was naturally impressed on his countenance. Wise and steady in his resolutions, he inflexibly pursued those which appeared the most equitable and consistent with the honour and dignity of the nation, as well as with his own. Much attached to, and even very jealous of, his authority and prerogative, he, however, well knew their limits, and desired no power but what enabled him to promote the welfare of the nation. His measures were generally attended with success, partly owing to his good fortune, but much more to his prudent assiduity. Though his martial disposition and military talents had been conspicuously displayed in his younger days in Hungary and Morea, against the Turks, as well as in Flanders and Germany against France, he preferred, to the popularity of victories, the more solid advantage of securing to his new subjects the blessings of an honourable peace, and to himself the preservation of his dominions in Germany, and the exclu-

sion of the Pretender from those of A.C. Great Britain. Defensive alliances and preventive measures were accordingly the chief objects of his politics, and the foundation of the happiness and glory of his reign, both of which would have been unimpaired, had it not been for the misfortunes and disgrace which attended the South Sea Scheme; the most deplorable offspring of the corruption and avidity of his ministers, and of his own financial inexperience, misled by a laudable eagerness for the reduction of the public debt. He was indebted to the superior abilities of Sir Robert Walpole for his kingdom and himself being rescued from such an abyss of perdition. An unreserved confidence in that minister, during the remainder of his majesty's reign, was the honourable reward of this important service; and it is curious to remark, that as the king could not readily speak English, nor Sir Robert French, the minister was obliged to deliver his sentiments in Latin; and as neither could converse in that language with correctness and fluency, Walpole was frequently heard to say, that during the reign of George the First, he managed the government of the kingdom by means of bad Latin."

After thus impartially delineating his majesty's character and qualifications as a king, the austerity of history imposes the painful duty of adding, that his private virtues were far from being so estimable; being neither a kind father nor affectionate husband. His uniform jealousy and harsh treatment towards a dutiful son are utterly unaccountable. But his unrelenting severity towards his innocent and unfortunate wife, Sophia of Zell, was still more inexcusable. Innocent she certainly was, as from all the circumstances of her conduct and other important facts since developed, it plainly appears she was condemned on mere suspicion; she in reality was but guilty of a pardonable imprudence. She is,

A.C. therefore, entitled to claim for her memory, before the tribunal of posterity, that just reparation which her elevated rank precluded her from obtaining at any other tribunal during her existence, and which could not be denied to her without opposing incontrovertible proofs to the account related in the Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole, (v. I. p. 466,) and derived from the MS. journal of N. W. Wraxall, Esq., Etough's papers, and from various communications which Walpole himself received at Hanover, from whence it is proved that the blood of the dynasty of Brunswick continued to flow no less unpolluted in all its royal streams, than illustrious in its origin.

14. A courier arrived with the intelligence of the death of his majesty George the First at the palace of the duke of York, at Osnaburg, in Westphalia, in the night between the 10th and 11th of June instant. Sir Robert Walpole immediately set off to Richmond, to communicate the intelligence to their majesties, and attended them from Richmond to Leicester-house, where many of the privy council, and other persons of rank, were assembled; when a proclamation was drawn up, announcing his Majesty George the Second as king of these realms, who caused the members of the late cabinet to be sworn of his own privy council.

15. The king was proclaimed in the court before Leicester-house, and afterwards at Charing-cross, Temple-bar, Cheapside, and the Royal Exchange, by the title of George the Second, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and so forth; being 32d monarch from the Norman conquest. The Lord High Chancellor then resigned the Great Seal into the king's hands, which his majesty was pleased to re-deliver to him; upon which his lordship took the oath of Lord Chancellor; the Lord Trevor, Lord Privy Seal; the duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State; and Lord Viscount Lons-

dale, Constable of the Tower, likewise took the oaths. A.C.

19. The king was also proclaimed at Edinburgh and Dublin.

22. The Right Hon. Gerald de Courcy, Lord Kinsale, was presented to his majesty, when he assumed the ancient right of his family of remaining covered in the presence of the king.

24. Sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the Garter, was appointed Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer.

July 3. A committee was appointed to consider of a supply to be granted to the king; for the better support of his household, and the honour and dignity of the crown. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Robert Walpole) represented, that the annual sum of 700,000*l.*, settled on his late majesty, falling short every year, government had been obliged to make it up another way, and that his present majesty's necessary expenditure being likely to increase, in consequence of his large family, his lordship proposed that the entire revenue of the civil list, which produced about 115,000*l.* a-year above the said annual sum of 700,000*l.*, might be settled on his majesty for life.

7. It was further resolved, that a provision should be made for the queen of 100,000*l.* a-year, for her natural life, in the event of her surviving his majesty.

29. Philip Dormer, earl of Chesterfield, was appointed ambassador to the court of France.

31. Lord Carteret continued Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Sir Hans Sloane continued in his post of Physician-General to the Army.

August 7. Orders were issued by the Spaniards for making reprisals on the English in America.

25. Admiral Hosier died on board his ship in America.

Lieutenant-General Wade was constituted commander-in-chief of his majesty's forces in Great Britain.

A.C. A new fortress was began to be erected at Inverness, in the north of Scotland.

Sept. 1. Between the 3d and 4th instant, the body of the late king was delivered without ceremony at Osnaburg into the hands of his present majesty's officers, and conducted to the frontiers by a detachment of the duke of York and bishop of Osnaburg's life-guards, who were relieved by a detachment of the regiment of dragoons of Wenden, which guarded the procession two nights. It was then escorted by the dragoons of Pont Pietin as far as Limmer, where 50 of the life guards received it at midnight, and conducted it to Hanover. On arriving before the gates of Callemburg, at one o'clock, Baron Von Goertz, governor of the castle, had the direction of the funeral, which he caused to enter the town in procession.

5. Sir James Thornhill was appointed serjeant-painter of all his majesty's palaces.

10. Jeffery Elwes, Esq., was appointed treasurer of the bounty of Queen Anne, for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy.

29. The courts of France and Spain seemed to be perfectly reconciled, and from that time the former power was regarded rather as an enemy than a friend to England, notwithstanding the treaty of Hanover. The perfect alliance between those two crowns had been of much more serious consequence than that between the courts of Vienna and Madrid, which was so much dreaded. Time was when England might have made a complete schism between the kingdoms of France and Spain, and converted the latter country into a firmer friend, namely, at the period when she was so much incensed by France sending back the infanta queen; but that critical moment had been overlooked, and no hope of such another favourable opportunity was likely to present itself.

The prime minister at the Russian court (Prince Menzikoff)

was at length disgraced and banished into Siberia; that measure being occasioned by his excessive ambition and avarice, as well as having treated the Russian nobility with great insolence, and prevailed with the young emperor, his sovereign, as previously stated, to enter into a marriage with one of his own daughters. By that step he had hoped to establish himself permanently in the administration of public affairs.

Oct. 16. The tinnerns in Cornwall fomented an insurrection, and plundered all the granaries in that country.

Nov. 27. His majesty appointed Prince Frederick, the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor, and all the great officers of state, to be commissioners for the building and better management of the royal hospital at Greenwich, as well as for the encouragement and increase of seamen.

Sir Hans Sloane was chosen president of the Royal Society.

Dec. 28. Mr. Franklyn, the bookseller, was tried in the court of King's Bench, on the 2d of December, for printing and publishing a libel called the "Craftsman," containing reflections on the administration.

In the course of the year, a deacon of the name of Paris, a famous jesuit, died in the French capital, when his brethren proclaimed aloud his sanctity, and even pretended that miracles were wrought at his tomb. The church-yard of Saint Medard, where the body lay, in consequence attracted immense crowds of proselytes, or rather maniacs, who invoked the pseudo saint with the most horrid convulsions, from which they pretended to be cured by dreadful blows, that they received with enthusiasm, and apparently unhurt. The numbers and frenzy of those fanatics arose to such a pitch, that admittance to the church-yard was at length prohibited, and a high wall erected, to exclude further intrusion.

Very warm religious, or rather mystical dissensions, also took

^{A.C.} place in France at this period, respecting a book of morality, published by one father Quesnel, condemned by the celebrated *Bull Unigenitus*, which was defended by the Jansenists against the Molinists.

Myr Mahmood, who had usurped the throne of Persia, was deposed by his troops, and reinstated by his nephew, Ashraf, who caused him to be put to death, to avenge the assassination of his father.

1728 Jan. 13. Doctor Smith, professor of mathematics and experimental philosophy at Cambridge, was appointed master of mechanics to the king.

23. At the meeting of parliament, the commons were directed to choose a speaker, when they named Arthur Onslow, Esq., and presented him to his majesty on the 27th; the king made a speech to both houses of parliament, in which he told them that he wished the first act of his reign might be distinguished, by putting an end to troubles in Europe; by a reduction of his forces, and a diminution of the taxes. That he was aware of the uneasy situation in which public affairs had been for some time, and was concerned to see many of the inconveniences of war attending them without any opportunity of redressing the injuries they sustained. That they were perfectly acquainted with the fact, that preliminary articles of peace had been signed some time back, but that the ratifications had been delayed, by the refusal of Spain to execute some of the most important points. That he had notwithstanding received from his most christian majesty and the states-general, the greatest proofs of their sincerity, and the strongest assurances that they would make good all their engagements in support of their mutual interests; and that he had great reason to believe the difficulties which tended to impede the execution of the preliminaries would speedily be removed. That in the mean time it was necessary to continue, as their allies had resolved

to do, those preparations which ^{A.C.} had hitherto guaranteed their security, in order that they might be in a condition to vindicate their honour, and assert their rights. He also professed great hopes of a universal pacification, to which nothing would contribute more than the despatch of public business.

Feb. 9. Fifteen thousand seamen were voted for the current year, 1728.

Twenty-two thousand nine hundred and fifty-five men were voted for the land service.

Two hundred and thirty thousand nine hundred and twenty-three pounds were voted for maintaining 12,000 Hessian troops.

Fifty thousand pounds were granted for one year's subsidy to the king of Sweden.

Twenty-five thousand pounds were voted for one year's subsidy to the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle.

It was resolved that three shillings in the pound should be raised on lands for the year 1728.

The malt tax was 750,000*l*.

The land tax 1,500,000*l*.

A loan was granted by the bank, of 1,750,000*l*., for which annuities, to the amount of 70,000*l*., being after the rate of four per cent, were to be raised by duties on coals imported into the city of London, the same being granted by way of security to the bank.

The whole grants made by parliament to the crown this session, amounted to 2,998,104*l*. 11*s*.

April 2. Letters patent passed the great seal, for renewing and confirming a professorship of modern history in each university, and for instructing 20 scholars in each, in the study of modern history and languages, when Mr. Samuel Harris was continued professor of modern history at Cambridge, and Mr. Gregory at Oxford.

23. The courts of Great Britain and Spain having adjusted preliminaries, the siege of Gibraltar was raised, and the British fleets recalled. His majesty's ambassa-

^{A.C.} dor, Stephen Poyntz, Esq., and the Right Hon. William Stanhope, Esq., then set out for the congress, which was agreed to be held at Soissons, in France, in order to bring matters to a conclusion between the contending parties, through the mediation of France. John Russel, Esq., who was consul-general, and envoy to the emperor of Morocco, renewed the articles of peace with that prince, and obtained the liberty of several British captives.

Doctor John Woodward, who had erected a professorship for natural philosophy at the university of Cambridge, died, and left a handsome annual revenue for its endowment: he also left the university the refusal of his collection of fossils and other natural curiosities, if they chose to purchase them, which they afterwards did for 2,000*l.* and made the Rev. Mr. Mason, of Trinity College, the first professor.

The emperor of Russia sent an extraordinary ambassador to the emperor of China, to ratify a commercial treaty on the most solid basis.

May 13. Counsellor Hagen, formerly secretary to the famous Baron Gortz, and afterwards bailiff of Diepholt, shot himself through the head, having first written the following letter to the king of England. "Sire, before I approach the throne of the most high God, it is incumbent upon me to beg your majesty to excuse me for quitting your service, and dying in one of your castles: fate would have it so. Be pleased, sire, to forgive me for what is amiss, and have compassion for me; for I am inwardly persuaded and assured that God will have mercy upon me where I am going. God send you a happy reign." This was written an hour before he committed the rash act of suicide; the document being subscribed Samuel Frederic Hagen.

"P.S. Sire, my accounts of your money are very just and correct."

A paper to the following effect ^{A.C.} was also left on the table.

"I am quite weary of eating and drinking; weary of shamming my creditors; weary of being burdensome to my friends; weary of being vexatious to my enemies; and lastly, tired of myself; therefore, I leave the world with all the alacrity imaginable."

He was buried in a new suit of clothes, which he had never worn until that day.

27. Charles Leopold, duke of Mecklenburgh, was deposed by the emperor, and his youngest brother, Duke Christian Louis, appointed administrator to the duchy, with an allowance of 35,000 dollars per annum. The troops were ordered to evacuate the country, which thenceforward was to be protected by the king of Prussia, out of the revenues. The kings of France, Great Britain, Sweden, Denmark, the emperor of Russia, and the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, as guarantees of the treaty of Westphalia, represented to the emperor that the method of proceeding against Duke Charles Leopold of Mecklenburgh, was contrary to the constitutions of the empire; according to which, his imperial majesty had no right to make any change in the empire without the consent of the princes who composed it.

28. An act was passed, to oblige all vessels coming from infected places to perform quarantine.

June 14. The following ambassadors and plenipotentiaries met at Soissons, in France, and opened the congress. The imperial ambassadors, the British envoys, with those of France, Spain, and the states-general: the French envoys then received the others at the door of the hall of the castle of Soissons, and being all seated in elbow-chairs, at a round table, without ceremony, Sintzendorf, the imperial ambassador, made a speech to the assembly, at the conclusion of which, Cardinal Fleury spoke, and the different ministers

^{A.C.} produced their respective credentials.

July 4. The duke of Parma's resident in London, (Signior Commo,) was ordered to quit the kingdom; the duke, his master, having paid the same honours to the Pretender at his court, as if he had been king of England.

17. Her majesty, the queen of France, was delivered of a princess.

Aug. 3. Ernest Augustus, prince of Brunswick, duke of York, and bishop of Osnaburgh, uncle to the king of England, died.

15. The queen of Sardinia died. She was daughter to the Princess Henrietta, wife of the duke of Orleans, who was daughter to Charles the First.

The grand jury of the county of Middlesex represented the Journal of Mist, the printer, dated the 24th inst., as an infamous libel, reflecting on his majesty.

A very valuable lead-mine was discovered near Innerlocky, in North Britain.

Twenty-three ships were forced on shore by a terrible hurricane, at South Carolina.

Sept. 28. Henry Browne, Esq., obtained a patent for a new invention of casting cannon and great guns, both in iron and brass, much shorter, and lighter, and which with less powder carried farther than those of equal bore previously in use.

The Massachusetts colony, in New England, having voted the sum of 1400*l.* to be paid to Mr. Barnet, their governor, for the current year, and 300*l.* to defray the expenses of his journey from New York to Boston; he refused to accept the same, being contrary to his majesty's instructions, and insisted upon a settled salary. He conceived that a governor should be independent of the assembly, and appealed to the members, if the allowance for the governor had not been kept back, till other bills had been consented to.

The Spaniards continued to make prizes of English ships in

America, notwithstanding their having signed the preliminaries for a suspension of hostilities, and agreeing to treat for a general peace at Soissons.

Doctor Berkeley, dean of Derry, sailed with his family, for the Bermudas, with stores and goods, in order to settle there, and erect a college for the education of the natives of America. He, however, met with so many obstacles and difficulties in the attempt, that he returned to Ireland, where he was soon after advanced to a bishopric.

Oct. 11. The Duke de Ripperda effected his escape from Spain, and arrived in London.

24. The elector of Cologne was made Bishop and Prince of Osnaburgh, in Westphalia, in the room of Prince Ernest Augustus of Lunenburg and duke of York, deceased.

25. The king of France was taken ill of the small-pox.

26. Two-thirds of the city of Copenhagen were destroyed by a conflagration, which continued during three days.

London and Westminster being very much infested by thieves, orders were sent to all the magistrates by the king, to apprehend them, and also abolish the night-houses, where they were harboured: they were also required to suppress all gaming-houses and gin-shops, which were the resort of idle people.

Dec. 3. The Princess Natalia Alexowitz, grand princess of Russia, and sister to the Emperor Peter the Second, died.

18. The ambassadors having removed from Soissons to follow Cardinal Fleury, and the court of France, the negotiations for peace were renewed at Fontainebleau about this period.

Jan. 9. His Royal Highness 1729 Frederic Prince of Wales was created Earl of Chester, by patent.

21. The king told the commons in his speech that he wished he could have seen the public burdens lessened, but he was under the necessity of asking such supplies as

^{A.C.} were necessary to discharge the exigencies of the ensuing year, and enable him to take vigorous measures, in conjunction with his allies, who had resolved to make the most active preparations, and keep on foot their extraordinary forces. He also said that the discontents and divisions of his subjects, and a prospect of seeing difficulties arise at home, had greatly encouraged the courts of Vienna and Madrid, in their dilatory proceedings: that he hoped a due regard for the honour and interest of the nation, would determine them to discourage the unnatural and injurious practices of some few, who suggested measures for distressing their country. His majesty then complained of the inconveniences they had themselves occasioned, but he relied on their wisdom and unanimity, in order to convince the world that such evil designs could not alter that affection and good understanding which had hitherto subsisted, and he hoped would always continue, between him and his parliament.

The prince of Wales was introduced into the house of peers, and took the oath, and his seat.

27. Don Ferdinand, prince of Asturias, son of Philip the Fifth, king of Spain, was married to Mary Magdalen, the infanta of Portugal, daughter of John, fifth king of Portugal.

Don Pedro, prince of Brazil, was married to Mary, infanta of Spain, who had been formerly espoused to Louis the Fifteenth, of France, but sent back to Spain, owing to her not being of a marriageable age.

The two princesses were exchanged on the frontiers of Spain and Portugal, on the 19th of January.

31. Fifteen thousand men were employed for the sea service for the year 1729.

Feb. 5. It was resolved that 241,259*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* should be granted for defraying the expenses of 12,000 Hessians for the year 1729; 50,000*l.* for one year's subsidy to the king

of Sweden; and 25,000*l.* for one ^{A.C.} year's subsidy to the duke of Wolfenbüttele; and it was also resolved to address the king, stating that whenever it became necessary to take foreign troops into his service, he would cause them to be clothed with the manufactures of Great Britain.

18. A member of the house of commons (James Oglethorpe, Esq.) having a friend in the Fleet prison, named Castel, an ingenious artist, whom he used to visit, on being informed that the hardships Castel suffered in that prison had occasioned his death, moved, that a committee might be appointed to inquire into the state of the gaols of this kingdom; which, being carried into execution, Mr. Oglethorpe was made chairman. They then visited the Fleet prison on the 27th Feb., and examined several of the prisoners, and among the rest Sir William Rich, Bart., whom they found loaded with heavy irons by the warden, Mr. Bambridge, upon which they ordered his fetters to be taken off; but the committee were no sooner withdrawn, than Bambridge commanded Sir William should be again ironed; in which condition the committee found him the next day. The house of commons, in consequence, ordered Thomas Bambridge, Esq., to be taken into custody by the serjeant at arms.

27. Leopold Charles, duke of Lorraine, died.

March 24. The land-tax for the year 1729 was three shillings in the pound.

An act passed for raising the sum of 1,250,000*l.* by sale of annuities to the bank of England, after the rate of 4*l.* per cent., and for applying the sinking fund.

An act passed for punishing mutiny and desertion.

The grants for this year amounted to 3,123,449*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

25. Both houses of parliament addressed his majesty for the maintenance and security of the trade of this kingdom, and to stipulate in the present treaty for his undoubted

A.C. right to Gibraltar and the island of Minorca.

April 1. The jubilee began at Rome.

3. The duke of Wharton (said to have been in the enemy's army before Gibraltar) was proclaimed a traitor.

Francis George, Count de Schonborn, was chosen archbishop and elector of Triers, in the room of Prince Francis Louis of Newbourg.

May 14. An act was passed to prevent bribery and corruption at the elections for members of parliament.

An act was sanctioned empowering the king to grant the office of warden of the Fleet to such person as his majesty should think fit during the lifetime of Thomas Bambridge, Esq., and incapacitate the said Bambridge from enjoying the said office, or any other employment whatsoever.

15. A commission passed the Great Seal, constituting Queen Caroline guardian and lieutenant of the kingdom during his majesty's absence from England.

17. His majesty left England for Hanover, and landed in Holland on the 20th instant.

22. Mr. James Gambler was appointed warden of the Fleet prison during the life of Mr. Thomas Bambridge, who had been dismissed by act of Parliament.

June 2. Articles of complaint were exhibited by the fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, against Dr. Bentley, before the bishop of Ely, relative to his conduct as master of the said college; when those articles, threescore in number, were made good against the doctor, upon which he applied to the court of King's Bench for a prohibition.

4. Vice-Admiral Van Someldyke arrived at Spithead, with part of the Dutch squadron, designed to act during the summer in conjunction with the British squadron.

7. The late warden of the Fleet prison, Mr. Bambridge, was brought by Habeas Corpus from Newgate

to the bar of the King's Bench, A.C. where the charges against him were read. 1st. A commitment of the house of commons for the numerous cruelties exercised by him in his official capacity. 2d. An indictment for the murder of Mr. Castel. 3rd. A charge of felony for stealing goods to the value of 27*l.*, the property of Elizabeth Sparkes. His counsel moved that he might be admitted to bail, as the first commitment had expired with the session of parliament; that he had been acquitted upon the second charge on a fair trial; and that there was no indictment found on the third. The court, however, refused to bail him, in consequence of one of the king's witnesses being absent at the last Old Bailey Sessions; and he was, therefore, ordered to be detained till the ensuing sessions.

19. Robert Knell, compositor, and John Clark, a pressman, stood in the pillory for having printed *Mist's Journal* of the 24th of August; but they were protected from insult by their friends amongst the mob.

29. The elector of Hanover and the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle refused to withdraw their forces from Mecklenburgh, or part with the chest of the revenues, until entire satisfaction was given them for the arrears of the charges they had been at in putting the sentence of the Aulic council in execution against the duke of Mecklenburgh.

A misunderstanding occurred between the courts of England and Prussia, on account of the Prussians forcing some Hanoverians to enlist into their service, and the Hanoverians seizing some Prussian officers by way of reprisal.

July 16. The prisoners in the Marshalsea, amounting to 320, having received the benefit of an act for the relief of insolvent debtors, great rejoicings took place, and they returned thanks to the committee of the house of commons, which had contributed to their subsistence from the 25th of March.

A.C. They further observed that 40 of them had been dangerously ill, but on receiving proper food, clothes, beds, and necessaries, they were most of them recovering. The same charity was extended to the King's Bench prison, and the gaol in Surry.

August 24. The queen of France was delivered of a dauphin on the fourth of September.

William Rowland, a poor clergyman, who had been convicted for uttering a libel reflecting on Thomas Raylton and Nathaniel Blackerby, Esqrs., for dismissing some persons who were brought before them accused of sodomy, stood in the pillory at the Royal Exchange, in his clerical habit, for an hour. During that period, he preached to the people, and complained of the injustice of his sentence, particularly that of the recorder, his judge; upon which the people, and among them several women, made a collection for him.

27. The riches brought by the galleons to Cadiz began to be delivered.

Sept. 1. Sir Richard Steele, of Llangunnor, in Caermarthenshire, died. That gentleman introduced to public notice the Tatler, Guardian, and Spectator, and was author of many of the celebrated papers they contained, being assisted in those esteemed productions by some of the most celebrated wits of the time; and in particular the Rt. Hon. Mr. Addison. Sir Richard Steele had been secretary to Lord Cutts, and afterwards an officer in the army in King William's reign. He made his fortune by marrying a Welch lady, who possessed an estate of 6 or 7000*l.* per annum.

12. His majesty arrived at Kensington, from Hanover.

27. A fire happened at Constantinople, which consumed 12,000 houses, and 7000 people perished in the flames.

Oct. 28. Peace was signed at Seville, between the courts of Great Britain, France, and Spain, when the following articles constituted the principal features of that treaty:

a defensive alliance, guaranteeing A.C. reciprocally their respective kingdoms, states, and dominions, in all parts of the world, with the rights and liberties of commerce, according to former treaties. That in case any of the said powers should be attacked, they bound themselves to find the following quotas: England 8000 foot, and 4000 horse; and France and Spain each a like quantum; or the parties might demand ships or money instead of troops. That in case such assistance proved insufficient, they were to support each other with all their forces, while the contracting powers obliged themselves to make reparation for captures, or other damages, sustained by their respective subjects as well in Europe, as in any part of America. That the king of England and their catholic majesties should appoint commissioners, to determine what ships and effects had been taken on either side at sea. That the said commissioners should likewise decide what pretensions their catholic majesties might have by virtue of the treaty of 1721, to the restitution of the ships taken by Sir George Byng in 1718; and that the said commissioners were to terminate their commission within three years. That the introduction of garrisons into Leghorn, in Tuscauy, Porto Ferrajo, Parma, and Placentia, to the number of 6000 Spaniards, should be effected without loss of time, for securing the immediate succession of Don Carlos to those territories, on the deaths of the dukes of Tuscany and Parma. Their Britannic and most christian majesties also promised, that as soon as the regulations concerning the keeping up the said garrisons in Tuscany, Parma, and Placentia, were settled, by an agreement between the king of Spain and the said dukes, they would ratify and guarantee the same. And the said contracting parties equally agreed to maintain the said Don Carlos in the quiet possession of Tuscany, Parma, and Placentia, after the deaths of the

A.C. said two dukes, the then possessors of those domains.

Nov. 30. The prime minister, Prince Dalgrouki, prevailed on the young emperor of Russia, Peter the Second, to espouse his daughter, Catharine Alexowina. This month was remarkable for four dreadful calamities; three of which affected every country in Europe. First, the continual stormy weather, by which a great number of ships were lost, as well as lives; secondly, a sickly season, people being seized with colds, and afterwards fevers, that carried them off in a few days. In London only, nearly 1000 a week died; and the rest of the great towns in Europe were equally unhealthful, while country places proved nearly as fatal; thirdly, there were continued rains, which caused such inundations, as destroyed great numbers of men and cattle; fourthly, the cities of London and Westminster were infested by a number of footpads and street-robbers, who prevented all persons from stirring out after it was dark, for fear of mischief, as those villains knocked people down, and wounded them, before they demanded their money; but the large rewards offered for apprehending any one of the offenders ultimately put a stop to their depredations.—A messenger arrived from Spain, with the advice that the states-general had acceded to the treaty of peace with Spain.

Dec. 12. Dr. Timothy Godwin, lord archbishop of Cashel, in Ireland, died.

19. A table of fees for the prisons in London, was settled by the judges, by virtue of an act of parliament, for the relief of debtors, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons.

At this period, Prince Thamas, son of Hassem Sophi of Persia, acquired many advantages, in consequence of the services of his general, Thamas Kouli Khan, over the usurper Ashraf.

During this year died Dr. Samuel Clarke, Congreve, the poet, and the notorious projector, John Law.

Jan. 1. Dr. John Hoadley, bishop of Leighlin and Fernes, was translated to the archbishopric of Dublin, vacant by the death of Dr. William King.

3. Count Bonneval, who had deserted from the French service, and afterwards that of the emperor, went over to the Turks, and turned Mahometan. He then began to discipline the Turkish troops after the christian model, and taught them fortification; for which service he was made a bashaw. On New Year's Day, in the evening, there was so great a fog about London, that chairmen mistook their way, and fell into the canal in the park with their fares, while several fell into Fleet Ditch; the boatmen also mistook their way on the Thames, and some were run down, as it was utterly impossible to discern any object through the fog.

Peter the Second, emperor of Russia, who had so recently affirmed himself to Princess Dalgrouki, died at St. Petersburg, after reigning two years and nine months, in the fifteenth year of his age. Princess Ivanowna, daughter of John, elder brother of Peter the Great, and dowager duchess of Courland, succeeded him, notwithstanding the rule laid down by Peter the First, and his wife Catharine, who had appointed Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, to inherit. The nobles by whom she was raised to the throne, were desirous of setting limits to her authority; but she soon found means to escape from their trammels.

Feb. 10. Pope Benedict the Thirteenth died at Rome.

Some rumours prevailed at this period, that the French were re-fortifying Dunkirk.

March. The act for the exclusion of pensioners from the commons having passed the lower house, was brought up to the peers, and after a long debate whether the bill should be committed, it was resolved in the negative. The oath required to be taken by every member in conformity to the pen-

A.C.
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A.C. sion bill was to the following effect :

— “I, A.B., do solemnly swear, that I have not directly, or indirectly, any pension during pleasure, or for any number of years, or any office, in part, or in the whole, from the crown held for me, or for my benefit by any person whatsoever ; and I do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, that I will not receive, accept, or take directly, or indirectly, during the time of my being a member of parliament, any pension during pleasure, or for any number of years, or any other gratuity or reward whatsoever, or any office from the crown to be held for me, or my benefit in part, or in the whole thereof, by any person whatsoever, without signifying the same to this house within fourteen days after I have received or accepted the same, if the parliament be then sitting ; or within fourteen days after the next meeting of parliament, so help me God.”

12. The grants for this year amounted to 3,087,859*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

26. The Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, father of the king of Sweden, died, when his Swedish majesty was proclaimed heir to all his dominions.

30. A fire broke out very suddenly at the end of Fetter-lane, in Fleet-street, on which occasion more than 30 people perished.

The Lord Chief Baron Pengelley, and several of his officers and servants, died at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, on the western circuit, during the lent assizes ; as well as John Piggot, Esq., of Somersetshire. This catastrophe was supposed to have proceeded from the pestilential stench of some prisoners brought to their trials.

The Corsicans took up arms to defend themselves against the oppression of their sovereigns, the republic of Genoa.

April 18. The discontents between the king of Prussia and the king of Great Britain were finally adjusted.

21. A proclamation was published, prohibiting all persons from

lending money to any foreign A.C. princes without his majesty's permission.

25. The Empress Anne of Russia published a declaration for banishing Prince Dalgrouki and his family, whom she charged with disloyalty and insolence, in having married his daughter Catharine to the late emperor, during his ministry ; and also for appropriating the public monies to his own use. However, the actual cause of his banishment is believed to have arisen from his wishing to put conditions upon the empress at her succession, and endeavouring to restrain her prerogatives, by converting Russia into a limited monarchy, whereas every predecessor had been absolute.

The act which contained those conditions being rendered null and void, the Dalgroukis, by whom it was contrived, were the first to be made sensible of the absolute power of the empress.

30. Great bodies of horse and foot were ordered to march into Italy, by command of the emperor, to prevent the Spaniards from taking possession of Tuscany and Parma.

The common-council, aldermen, and lord mayor of London, petitioned his majesty to suppress the new play-house in Goodman's Fields, to which his majesty gave his concurrence, and they consequently ceased acting for some time.

The house of peers moved that the maintenance of 12,000 Hessians in British pay, for the year 1730, was unnecessary, and burdensome, and the grant was therefore negatived.

An important act was passed during the sessions of parliament, for the better regulation of juries, by obliging men of sterling property and credit effectually to serve as jurymen, and not shift off the office from themselves on indigent persons. The session closed on the 15th of May.

June 1. The Germans marched

^{A.C.} into Italy, and ordered some of their best generals to repair thither, in order to oppose the intended descent of the Spaniards.

15. Anne, empress of Russia, was crowned.

Several Dutch ships were taken by three Algerine corsairs, which appeared in the channel.

July 2. Cardinal Lawrence Corsini was elected pope on the 12th of July, after the conclave had sat four months; he succeeded Benedict the Thirteenth, and was 78 years of age at the period of his accession.

News arrived, that fifteen sail of ships and sloops, trading with the Spaniards on the coast of Terra Firma, had all been captured by the Spanish guarda costas; they consisted of English, French, and Dutch vessels; but most of them were English, from Jamaica.

This traffic with Spanish America was given up by the treaty of Seville, to the great loss of the people of Jamaica.

The colony of Pennsylvania was much improved this year, by the arrival of 6,200 people, mostly from Ireland.

The appearance of the whale-fishery was very promising on the coasts of New England, New York, and New Jersey, there having arrived in Great Britain, 154 tons of whale oil, and 9,200 whalebones, from the same coasts. From our sugar colonies in America, we also received 10,000 hogsheads of sugar, and 15,000 gallons of rum, besides great quantities imported into Bristol, Liverpool, and Glasgow, which were computed at half as much more, and in the last fifteen days of the preceding month (June) were brought into the port of London, 8175 hogsheads of sugar, and 36,866 gallons of rum. Advice also came, that fifteen galleons conveyed by six men-of-war, sailed from Cadiz for Carthagená on the 26th of June. The Spaniards hired above threescore English merchant ships in the ports of Spain, to transport their forces

into Italy; as also a great number ^{A.C.} of French vessels for the same purpose.

Ferdinand, duke of Courland, having died on the 28th of June, a warm contest took place about the choice of another prince, between the neighbouring powers of Russia and Poland; but the Courlanders, who were mostly protestants, seemed inclined to be governed by Russia in their election, dreading to fall under the dominion of a bigoted Polander. The duke of Mecklenburgh returned to his territories, and demanded the submission of his subjects; he also marched thither some forces, and drove the Hanoverians from several of their posts; but the latter being reinforced, soon recovered them again.

The empress of Russia finished the canal between the lake Ladoga and the great river Wolga, which forms a communication by water between the Baltic and Caspian seas, for vessels of 80 tons burden, comprising a navigation of 2,800 miles through the heart of Russia. Two outward-bound Dutch East Indiamen were taken by the Algerines last month, and carried into Algiers, when Commodore Schryver, who commanded a squadron of men-of-war in the Mediterranean, reclaimed them; but the Algerines refused to part with those ships till the commodore consented to give them half the treasure on board, and most of the provisions.

21. The Spanish guarda costas still continued to take the ships of Great Britain in America, as did the French privateers from Martinico.

From India advices were received, that the English and Dutch had attacked an Ostend ship in the river Ganges.

30. The queen of France was delivered of another prince, named the Duke of Anjou.

Kouli Khan obtained a complete victory over the usurper Ashraf, who perished in the conflict; Thamas then entered Ispahan, and

A.C. ascended the throne of his ancestors.

Sept. 3. The king of Sardinia, Victor Amadeus, resigned his crown to his son, Charles Emanuel the Third, prince of Piedmont, who was proclaimed king of Sardinia. The abdicated prince was then 64 years old, and retired with the intention of leading the life of a private nobleman, with the countess dowager of St. Sebastian, whom he determined to marry. He reserved a revenue of 100,000 crowns per annum, and took the title of Marquis de Tende, having neither guards nor officers of state to distinguish him, after a reign of 50 years, with as great reputation as any sovereign in Europe. Cardinal Coscia was prosecuted for embezzling the late pope's treasure, and for the oppressions he had been guilty of during his administration.

17. The grand seignior Achmet the Third was deposed at Constantinople, in a rebellion excited by a man of the lowest class, actuated by a spirit of vengeance against the grand vizier Coupronly, who was strangled by the rebels, as well as the Kiaja and Captain Pacha. Achmet was confined to the same prison from whence they brought his nephew, Mahomet the Fifth, whom they raised to the throne, after he had remained in captivity for 27 years.

Oct. 1. Five kings of the Cherokee Indians were brought to England from Carolina, by Sir Alexander Cummins, and presented to his majesty, when they submitted themselves, with their country, to the crown of Great Britain.

2. The king of Denmark died on the 12th of October, and was succeeded by his son, Christian the Sixth. An alarm was created this month, by incendiaries, who caused letters to be sent to people possessing great wealth, ordering them to leave sums at certain places, or that their houses would be fired and themselves murdered, which gave rise to considerable

terror and uneasiness among the A.C. rich. Advices were received that the Brazil fleet had arrived at Lisbon, [not only rich in gold and silver, the produce of the mines of that country, but also in diamonds, as some new mines had been lately discovered in Brazil.

Nov. 1. Two parties appeared in Holland at this time, one for the young prince of Orange, hereditary Stadtholder of Friesland, and the other the Republican party, extremely averse to the office of stadtholder, being a species of monarchical government. The latter was the most powerful, the wealthy provinces of Holland and Zealand being of that party. A dispute also arose between the states and the prince of Frise, concerning the city of Embden, capital of East Friesland, which the Dutch had taken possession of, under pretence that it was sold to them by the ancestors of the prince of Frise. The latter insisted that it was only mortgaged to the Dutch, and being ready to pay off the sum borrowed, he expected it should be restored to him. However, as the town was well fortified, and covered the Dutch frontiers against Germany, the latter would not surrender it. The French made some attempts to restore the harbour of Dunkirk, but the English and Dutch took umbrage at the proceeding, when the former pretended to fill it up again, but worked in so leisurely a manner, that it was evident they never intended to finish the undertaking.

A silver mine had been recently discovered in the province of Brittany, in France, which yielded a considerable quantity of ore.

The Reverend Mr. Archdeacon Stubbs presented a valuable collection of manuscripts to the university of Oxford, written by Sir Henry Spelman and Mr. Stephens, in vindication of the monarchy, hierarchy, universities, and spiritual courts' tithes, which were bound up, and placed in the Bodleian library.

A.C. 21. News was received, that the Negroes at Bermudas had poisoned several of the white people there, for which some of them were executed.

Dec. The prince royal of Prussia was kept a prisoner, and Lieutenant Katte, one of his favourites, beheaded before his eyes, he being compelled to stand and witness his execution. A young lady of fifteen was also whipped through the city of Berlin, for no other crime than the prince having been fond of her.

The famous player, Colley Cibber, was made poet laureat, with a salary of 100*l.* a year, and a butt of sack, or 50*l.* in lieu of the latter beverage.

1731 Jan. 2. A condemned convict received a reprieve at Newgate, upon condition that he would suffer an experiment to be made upon his ear, in order to cure deafness, which was to be performed by cutting the tympanum; it was not, however, attempted to be tried upon him.

9. The duke of Parma died, and in his will declared that his duchess was three months gone with child. He, therefore, entreated the allied powers of Europe to have compassion on his people, and defer the execution of their projects till the duchess was brought to bed; that in the event of the infant not being born alive, or dying afterwards, he willed that the infant Don Carlos should succeed to his dominions, and allodial estates; or that in case Don Carlos should die, his next brother was to succeed by virtue of the right the queen of Spain, their mother, had to the succession: he also appointed five regents. The duke was no sooner deceased, than 2000 imperial foot and 500 horse entered the city of Parma, and seized the gates, the castle, and all the other posts; but the German general, Strumpe, declared at the same time that his troops should pay for every thing they had, and not interfere in the administration of

civil affairs, but leave every thing to the regents nominated by the late duke. The people in consequence took the oaths, to obey the young prince with which the duchess was pregnant. The Imperialists also made a proclamation, that they took possession of the duchies of Parma and Placentia for the infant Don Carlos, and that if the duchess dowager should not be delivered of a prince, the said infant might take the investiture of the emperor whenever he thought fit, provided he came without an army.

The Imperialists also put a garrison of 1,500 men into the city of Placentia or Placenza.

20. The snow lay so deep that the Scotch peers and Commissioners were obliged to have the roads cleared, before they could travel with safety, being compelled to walk several miles on foot: 50 men were employed to clear away the snow.

25. At Brussels a dreadful fire broke out in the apartments of the archduchess, which destroyed the palace, with all its sumptuous furniture, together with the records and state-papers, the archduchess very narrowly escaping with her life. At Bourdeaux 40 monks died in one night, it was supposed from the effects of poison; and at Engien, near Brussels, several nuns expired suddenly, from unknown causes, upon which the remaining sisters quitted the cloisters, with the consent of the bishop, and returned to their friends.

At Waverly, in Surry, (upon the site of ground where an abbey had formerly been founded, about 700 years previous, by William Gifford, then bishop of Winchester,) some workmen in digging, found a leaden pot, containing the heart of a man preserved in spirits, not in the least decayed; it was supposed to have been that of the founder.

An embassy of the most sumptuous kind was sent by the emperor of China to the court of Moscow.

By advices from Constantinople,

A.C. news was brought that the new sultan Mahomet, finding the malcontents who had advanced him to the throne were extremely insolent, invited all their leaders into the seraglio, under pretence of consulting about the Persian war, when he caused them to be assassinated.

27. Two publishers were taken into custody for vending a pamphlet, entitled, *The Divine Catastrophe of the Royal Family of the Stuarts*.

28. The death of the duke of Parma was announced to his British majesty by the ministry from court.

Feb. 10. The supply to the duke of Wolfenbottle of 25,000*l.* per annum came under consideration, when it was insisted by the country-party that such subsidies were of no service to Great Britain; and that they were only paid to protect his majesty's foreign dominions, which was contrary to the act of settlement; it was, therefore, at length resolved, that the sum of 25,000*l.* should be granted, as one year's further subsidy only, to the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbottle.

A calculation was made in the two courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, of the number of attorneys, when it appeared that there were about 4000.

16. A discovery was made of coffee-trees at the Brazils, the berries of which were smaller, but equal in excellence, to those of Turkey.

A dreadful earthquake happened at Chili, which swallowed up the whole kingdom, and lasted 27 days; innumerable persons perished, with all the city of St. Jago. The town of Conception was also completely inundated, and the waters even reached as far as Callao, where they overflowed the walls and filled the square with water.

March 12. The duke of Brunswick Wolfenbottle died.

24. A patent was prepared during this month for peopling the colony of Georgia with foreigners as well as natives.

The grants for this year amounted to 2,166,400*l.* A.C.

April 8. Mrs. Elizabeth Cromwell, daughter of Richard Cromwell, protector, and grand-daughter of Oliver Cromwell, the protector, died at her house in Bedford-row, aged 82 years.

9. The famous Daniel De Foe, author of *Robinson Crusoe*, and many other distinguished writings, died. He perfectly understood human nature, and how to touch the passions of his countrymen, being one of the best English writers, considering he had received such a circumscribed education.

A dreadful earthquake was felt at Foggia, in the kingdom of Naples, on the 20th of the preceding month, when more than half the houses were overthrown, and above 2000 persons buried in the ruins. Many also perished from the pestilential vapours, which issued from the apertures in the earth.

The shocking conduct of father Girard with Catherine Cadiere, whom he had been in the habit of confessing, was the general topic of conversation throughout all countries of Europe. The father was, at length, condemned to be burnt, but by the assistance of the Jesuits, to which order he belonged, he effected his escape.

May 21. The town of Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, was nearly consumed by fire, and the loss estimated at 13,843*l.*

31. The young duchess dowager of Parma was examined by several ladies as to her pregnancy, who were appointed on the behalf of Don Carlos, next in succession; when those females gave it as their opinion that the duchess was pregnant.

June 4. At the Old Bailey Sessions, a person was condemned and executed for forgery, being the first individual that had ever suffered for that offence.

At Blandford, in Dorsetshire, a dreadful fire happened, which destroyed nearly the whole town, together with the church; 26 houses

A.C. only being saved; the loss amounting to 160,000*l*.

5. Another fire occurred at Tiverton, in Devonshire, which burnt down 200 houses, and for both which towns very large contributions were made.

22. News arrived that the Prince George, an English ship, had been wrecked upon the coast of China, and that the governor and magistrates of Canton collected 660*l*., which they distributed among the unfortunate officers and men that escaped; an instance of Pagan humanity that could not be paralleled in any Christian country on a similar occasion.

Intelligence arrived from the West Indies of a great drought, particularly at Antigua, where a pail of water, containing three gallons, had been sold for four shillings and eight-pence sterling.

25. The Swedes formed an East India Company.

July 1. The Hon. William Pulteney having given some offence, the king ordered his name to be struck out of the council book, which had not been done to any privy councillor for many years. His majesty also ordered that he should be put out of the commission of the peace, and no longer be of the number of deputy-lieutenants.

11. A new treaty was signed at Vienna, between the emperor and the crowns of Great Britain and Spain, whereby the treaty of the 16th of March, 1730, between the emperor and Great Britain, concerning the eventual succession of Don Carlos to the duchies of Tuscany and Parma, and the introduction of Spanish troops, was confirmed.

15. A treaty was signed at Florence, between the Great Duke of Tuscany and the king of Spain; by which the introduction of Spanish troops into that duchy, and the succession of Don Carlos, was confirmed.

29. In China, four large provinces were destroyed by an earthquake.

The island of Lamerotta was ^{A.C.} depopulated by a volcano.

Aug. 1. The British fleet, under command of Sir Charles Wager, arrived at Cadiz.

13. A litter of young lions was whelped at the Tower, from a lion and lioness whelped there six years before.

28. The right hon. the earl of Orrery died. The astronomical machine, called the Orrery, was made by his direction, and obtained its name from him.

The king of Prussia and his son, whom he had imprisoned for some time, were reconciled.

29. An immense number of fish rose to the surface of the water in a pond about a mile in compass near Elsmere, in Newtonmere, in Shropshire, which the people ate without doing them any injury; but they increased to so great a quantity, and began to send forth such an intolerable stench, that carts were employed for many days to carry the carcasses away and bury them.

Sept. 1. The Genoese, assisted by the Imperialists with a body of troops, endeavoured to reduce the malcontents in Corsica.

The duchess dowager of Parma declared that she was not in a state of pregnancy, nor had she ever been so, as once reported; upon which the Imperial troops took possession of the duchies of Parma and Placenza, in the name of Don Carlos.

28. Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia, and duke of Savoy, who had abdicated the throne to his son, being weary of a private life, or incited by the countess, his consort, or, probably, regarding himself as slighted by his son and the ministers, formed a design of resuming the reins of government. The young king, however, under pretence of having discovered a conspiracy, against his government, caused his father to be made prisoner, and kept in close confinement, while he ordered the countess, his consort, to be removed to

A.C. a distance from him, to prevent any further cabals.

Oct. 25. The Cottonian library, at Westminster, caught fire, and several valuable manuscripts were destroyed before it could be extinguished.

27. The Dutch East India Company discovered several valuable gold mines in Malacca.

The combined fleets of England and Spain, with Spanish forces on board, as well as some English regiments, arrived at Leghorn.

The court of Great Britain gave notice to the court of Hesse-Cassel, that it should have no farther occasion for supplies of its troops.

Dec. 18. The brazen statue of King William the Third was erected by subscription in Queen-square, Bristol, which had been rejected by the citizens of London.

Sir Charles Wager returned to England from Spain, to which country he had conveyed the Spanish troops. The king of Spain presented him with his picture set in diamonds, to the amount of five thousand pounds.

The national debt at the close of this year amounted to 47,985,433*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

During this year, died Frederick the Fourth of Denmark and Norway, aged 32, who was succeeded by his son Christian the Fourth.

1732 Jan. 2. The duke of Ripperda went privately from Holland to Morocco.

23. It was moved in parliament that the number of forces in Great Britain should be 17,709 men, which some wished to have reduced to 12,000.

28. The diet of the empire at Ratisbon confirmed the Pragmatic Sanction on the 11th inst., but the electors of Bavaria, Saxony, and Palatine, entered their protests against it.

The protestants of Saltsburgh being driven from their territories, were invited by the king of Prussia to settle in Brandenburg.

Despatches were received, stating that the Spanish guarda costas

continued to take a great number ^{A.C.} of British merchant ships in America.

31. The Rev. Mr. Doiley, of Ingatestone, Essex, gave 3000*l.* to the corporation for the support of clergymen's widows and children.

Feb. 22. Dr. Francis Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, died in exile at Paris, in the 70th year of his age.

29. The French laid claim to the duchy of Deux Ponts as a dependant on the duchies of Metz, Toul, and Verdun.

The Spaniards assembled a great fleet and army about this time, and cut off all communication between Gibraltar and the rest of Spain, by a fortification which they defended by artillery, and threw up works with which they harassed the vessels in the road of Gibraltar.

A farther reinforcement of 3300 men, was sent by the Imperialists to assist the Genoese in reducing the malcontents of Corsica.

The protestants in Germany were so much oppressed by the Catholic powers, that the emperor and the king of Prussia obliged the latter to treat them more kindly.

March 3. A court of honour or high court of chivalry was opened in the painted chamber, Westminster, by the earl of Effingham; when, after administering the proper oaths, it was adjourned to the herald's office, to be held again on the 30th of the same month.

12. The queen of France was delivered of a princess, being her fourth child, the king himself being only 22 years of age.

The king of Spain, as a proof of his amicable disposition towards England, ordered all the ships taken since the 22d of June, 1728, to be restored.

The grants for this year amounted to 2,060,232*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

April 1. An edict was published by the pope, making the gulf of Ancona a free port.

An act was passed for giving 14,000*l.* to Sir Thomas Lombe, for his erection of three Italian ma-

A.C. chines, for making organzine silk, and preserving the invention for the benefit of the kingdom. A further term of 14 years was also granted him for the sole privilege of making and working the said engines. By that ingenious contrivance, one hand twisted as much silk as fifty could have done before, and in a much better manner than through any other means.

April 3. News was received from Vienna, that the emperor had ordered a royal road to be made in Hungary, to traverse Sclavonia and Croatia to Trieste; which, when completed, was one of the greatest undertakings that had been attempted in Europe for the last two centuries.

A kind of *Mont de Piété*, or public Pawnbroker Institution, called *The Charitable Corporation*, had been established under the reign of Anne, lending small sums to the indigent on trifling pledges for legal interest. The capital was originally 30,000*l.*, which increased to 600,000*l.*; when the corporation, contrary to the original charter, began to lend large sums on goods purchased on credit by dishonest persons, besides exacting exorbitant rates for pledges not redeemed in the stipulated time.

At this period, one George Robinson, a member of parliament, who was cashier of the corporation, having a statute of bankruptcy issued against him, disappeared, as well as one Thompson, the warehousekeeper, when it was found upon inquiry, that only 30,000*l.* remained to answer for the capital of 600,000*l.*, and that two members of parliament and several other gentlemen had been principally concerned in such fraudulent practices and mismanagement of the corporation's funds. The members were expelled the house, and a bill passed restraining them from quitting the kingdom, or alienating their effects, which they were ordered to discover. Thus ended an affair which, notwithstanding all the care of government, brought

to complete ruin an immense number of families. A.C.

18. The elector of Mentz died at Breslaw, the capital of Silesia, of which he was bishop.

Despatches arrived, bringing intelligence that Muley Abdallah had defeated all his competitors, and reigned emperor of Fez and Morocco.

28. The archbishop of Saltzburgh published a declaration, permitting his protestant subjects to retire out of his territories, and carry with them all their effects.

A man named Dabba, the master of an English ship, having agreed to carry 150 Palatines from Rotterdam to Philadelphia, starved 100 of them during the passage, and put the remainder on shore on a little island, called Martha's Vineyard, in New England, having seized all their effects, which were very valuable.

June 1. Baron Von Elz was chosen elector of Mentz on the 9th instant.

3. His Britannic Majesty left England for Holland on his way to Hanover, but did not arrive at Helvoetsluys till the 10th, in consequence of very tempestuous weather.

Queen Caroline was appointed guardian of the kingdom during the absence of his majesty.

The English, who had been driven by the Spaniards from the bay of Campeechy to South Carolina, took with them many plants of logwood to cultivate, the soil and climate being very propitious to that tree.

The duchess of Marlborough advanced 300,000*l.* on the salt duty, that had been revived during the last session.

A protestant preacher, named Mr. Durand, in the Cevennes, in France, was hanged for assembling a congregation in those mountains, and taking upon himself the title of their pastor, contrary to the laws of France.

30. The grand fleet of Spain, with 500 transports, and 26,000

A.C. men on board, arrived near Oran, on the Barbary coast, on the 28th instant.

July 1. The Spaniards were attacked by the Moors on the 1st instant and defeated; upon which the Moors abandoned the city of Oran, and the fortress of Mazilginvir, of which the Spaniards immediately took possession.

5. The emperor, in shooting at a stag, unfortunately killed the prince of Schwartzenberg, his master of the horse.

7. A charter, appointing trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia, passed the Great Seal; Lord Viscount Percival being appointed president, who took the oaths of office, and administered the same to the rest of the trustees. That colony is bounded by the river Savannah on the north, and the river Alatomalia on the south.

Advice arrived that the duke de Reperda had been appointed minister to the emperor of Morocco.

The old prince palatine of Sultzbach, heir to the elector palatine, died on the 11th instant.

11. The shock of an earthquake was felt at Glasgow, in Scotland.

25. His majesty's subjects were forbid by proclamation from trading to the East Indies, contrary to the charter of the East India Company.

The Apothecaries' Company began to erect their magnificent green and hot-houses in their physic gardens at Chelsea.

31. A superb state chair of silver, ornamented with the imperial crown, and the requisite emblems gilt, was manufactured in England, for the empress of Russia. The cost of the workmanship amounted to the value of the metal, the weight of which was 1900 ounces.

Aug. 3. The company of the Bank of England laid the foundation-stone of their new banking-house.

Sept. 16. The tide of the river Thames flowed for the space of eight hours, instead of four, while it ebbed for five instead of eight.

26. The king landed, and arrived at Kensington from Hanover, having previously conferred the honour of knighthood on Captain Charles Hardy, commander of the yacht in which he had sailed.

29. The Royal Mews, which had long been erecting at Charing-cross, was completed.

Oct. 2. A new theatre was opened for the first time in Goodman's Fields.

The Dutch believed themselves in great danger from immense swarms of worms, which destroyed the pile and timber-work that supported their dykes against the sea, and rendered them liable to inundations.

13. The lord mayor and aldermen issued an order that all prisoners who had been acquitted at the Old Bailey, should be discharged free of fees, and that all those who died in Newgate should be delivered to their friends free of all expenses; the same orders extending also to the keepers of Ludgate and the two Compters.

23. A commission from his majesty was granted to the lords of the admiralty, empowering them to form a corporation for the relief of the poor widows of sea-officers, and subscribed 10,000*l.* towards it. An admiral's widow was thereby entitled to 50*l.* per annum; a captain's to 40*l.*; a lieutenant's to 30*l.*, and all non-commissioned officers' widows to 20*l.* per annum each.

31. The king of Sardinia, who had abdicated the throne, died.

Nov. 6. James Oglethorpe, Esq., embarked at Gravesend, with several poor families, in order to settle a colony in Georgia, on the south of Carolina.

29. The cities of Avelino and Oriano were almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake.

Dec. 25. A mountain, near Prague, in Bohemia, had, for a considerable time, engaged a number of persons in extinguishing an eruption of flames, but without success.

26. Mr. Leland, of Lisnasken,

A.C. in Ireland, died at the great age of 139 years; he was born in the 35th of Elizabeth, 1593, at Warrington, in England, and perfectly remembered the coronation of James the First. He was as remarkable for his stature as his age, being very tall and large-boned.

Gay, the famous poet and fabulist, died.

1733 Jan. The worms, which had proved so destructive to the piles and timbers that supported the dykes in Holland, were all killed by a severe frost.

The states of Zealand, as sovereigns of the marquisate of Terver and Flushing, decreed that those towns were free, as they made a part of the states of that province, that they did not depend on any person whatever, and, in consequence, discharged them from their oaths of obedience to the marquises of Terver and Flushing, who were ancestors to the prince of Orange. They also ordered the receiver of the province to offer the sum of 100,000 rix-dollars as a compensation to such persons as should appear to have a right to the succession of the said marquisates, and an additional sum should the same be considered necessary.

Thamas Kouli Khan, general of the Persians, deposed and seized the person of his sovereign, Sha Thamas, and usurped his crown; after which he made himself master of the Mogul empire. He then recaptured from the Turks nearly all the cities the latter had taken from Persia during the troubles which had desolated that kingdom, and laid siege to Bagdad, but was beaten near Erivan, and accepted the conditions of peace proposed by the Turks.

8. The Jesuits were expelled from Paraguay, in South America, for acts of tyranny.

16. An influenza prevailed, of an head-ach and fever, which few escaped; so that between the 23d and 30th of January, nearly 1500 persons died in London and Westminster.

Feb. 1. Frederick Augustus, A.C. king of Poland and elector of Saxony, died.

26. A petition was presented to parliament by the sheriffs of London, in order to obtain permission for the filling up Fleet Ditch, and erecting a market on the site of the same.

The empress of Russia relinquished all her conquests in Persia, and withdrew her forces from that country.

March 1. A greater flood happened in the north of England than had ever been remembered.

7. Sarah Malcolm, who had murdered her mistress and two other persons in the Temple, was executed in Fleet-street.

14. Great debates were occasioned in the house of commons by the excise scheme, but at two o'clock on the morning of the 15th, it was carried in the affirmative.

16. The king of France declared he would not suffer any other power to intermeddle in the election of a king of Poland.

21. Stanislaus, king of Poland, abdicated his throne, which news was sent express to Warsaw.

30. The cold was so intense at Moscow, that more than one hundred persons were frozen to death.

The grants for this year amounted to 1,743,359*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

April 18. The territory of Nova Casa, in Calabria, sunk 29 feet deep into the ground, from the shock of an earthquake, without throwing down a single house. The inhabitants, alarmed by a great noise in the air, fled into the fields, and only five persons perished.

27. The diet was opened in Poland, to consult respecting the choice of a new king.

May 8. The intended marriage between the Princess Royal of England and the Prince of Orange was communicated to both houses of parliament by his majesty. On that occasion, he promised himself the acquiescence of the commons, to enable him to settle a proper por-

tion on his daughter; upon which the house, in an address to his majesty, gave its concurrence.

10. The house of commons resolved, that out of the money arising from the sale of lands at St. Christopher's, his majesty should apply the sum of 80,000*l.* as a marriage portion for the princess royal.

17. An act was passed for preventing frivolous and vexatious arrests; and for the better recovery of debts in Wales and Cheshire.

The infamous Cardinal Coscia, who had, during his administration, embezzled the public monies, under the last pope, was condemned to be imprisoned ten years in the castle of St. Angelo; restore all the money of which he had cheated the holy see, and be excommunicated.

Queen Caroline gave to the provost of Queen's College, Oxford, 1000*l.* towards the re-building and adorning the said edifice.

June 11. The prince royal of Prussia was married to the princess of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle on the 9th June.

The prince of Beveren was married to the Princess Charlotte of Prussia.

30. A violent hurricane at St. Christopher's destroyed 20 sail of merchant ships.

July 6. The Public Act began at Oxford, at which no *Terræ filius* was suffered to deliver an oration as usual.

10. A body of forces was assembled in Silesia by the emperor, to oppose the election of King Stanislaus to the throne of Poland.

Aug. 15. A Roman pavement of Mosaic work was discovered in digging for a foundation in Little St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street; which must have been executed considerably more than 1700 years.

General Lasci, and other Russian generals, entered Poland, with upwards of 30,000 men, to promote the election of the elector of Saxony.

The duke of Berwick marched

with a great army of French to the Rhine, and threatened the frontiers of Germany.

22. King Stanislaus left Versailles for Poland.

Sept. 3. Some workmen digging a well at Carlton, in Yorkshire, discovered, about 18 feet under the surface, a vaulted sepulchre, eight feet long and five broad, wherein was found a set of large human bones, white as ivory, and a helmet standing over the head in a niche. On the wall were sculptured some Saxon characters, and the date of 992; being 74 years previous to the Norman conquest.

14. King Stanislaus was re-chosen king of Poland by his party, on the 12th of Sept., when he travelled from France to Warsaw incog.

The Russian troops advanced to Warsaw, when King Stanislaus, the primate, and all their party, left that city on the 22d instant.

29. Sailed to the Baltic, a squadron of French men-of-war, on board of which it was supposed was King Stanislaus, but as he travelled by land, the French returned to Dunkirk, being fearful of meeting the British squadron.

Oct. 5. Disputes ran very high between the patentees of the London playhouse and the actors.

10. The king of France declared war against the emperor.

A great army was assembled to Dauphiny, in France, for the purpose of invading Italy.

14. The king of Sardinia declared war against the emperor.

The French minister, M. de Chavigni, presented a manifesto to the court of Great Britain, containing his most Christian majesty's reasons for declaring war; the chief of which was the emperor's combination with the Russians, to drive his father-in-law, King Stanislaus, from the throne of Poland.

19. The French army having passed the Rhine, near Strasburgh, besieged Fort Kehl, which immediately surrendered.

A.C. — The king of Sardinia joined the French in their invasion of the Milanese.

The French took possession of Nancy, the capital of Lorraine.

Stanislaus prepared to defend himself against the Russians and Saxons, at Dantzic, whither he had retired.

30. The duchess of Marlborough and countess of Godolphin died, whereby the title descended to the earl of Sunderland, son of the Lady Anne, second daughter of the late duke. The earl of Sunderland, upon coming to the title, married the only daughter of Lord Trevor.

Nov. 4. The king of Sardinia laid siege to the castle of Milan, which surrendered.

7. The prince of Orange arrived in England, but in consequence of his being taken ill, his marriage with the princess royal was postponed.

10. A Spanish squadron of men-of-war and transports, having 25,000 men on board, sailed from Barcelona to Italy.

29. A neutrality was accepted by the Venetians.

An army of Saxons made a forced march into Poland.

Dec. 2. The French and Sardinians took Cremona.

10. Colonel Norton's will was confirmed, by which he left the parliament his executors, to dispose of his estate for charitable purposes.

Dr. Berkley, who had endeavoured to found a college at the island of Bermudas, for the education of Indians, not having succeeded, returned, and was soon after made bishop of Cloyne, in Ireland.

From December 12th, 1732, to December 11th, 1733, there were christened and buried within the bills of mortality;—

CHRISTENED,	
Males	8811
Females	8654
Total	17,465

BURIED,	
Males	14,372
Females	14,861
Total	29,233

15. The supplies for this year amounted to 1,835,006*l.* Os. 6*d.*

The national debt was 47,393,539*l.*

Jan. 2. The castle of Milan surrendered to the French and Sardinians. 1734

17. Augustus, king of Poland, and his queen, were crowned at Cracow.

31. News was forwarded from St. Kitt's that the negroes at St. John's had murdered all their masters, and fled to the woods for shelter.

Feb. 20. Twenty thousand Russians, under General Laschi, invested Dantzic, demanding that the inhabitants would dismiss King Stanislaus, and submit to King Augustus, as in case of non-compliance, they would be bombarded, and treated as enemies; but receiving no satisfactory reply, hostilities commenced on the 27th instant.

Thirty-three ships of the line were put in commission, which, with 60 before, made 93, besides fire-ships.

One of the most magnificent palaces in Europe, belonging to the bishop and prince of Liege, was burnt to the ground; the prince narrowly escaping with his life.

27. The prince of Orange visited Oxford, when he was created Doctor of Laws, receiving every honour upon that occasion.

28. Kouli Khan defeated the Turks before Babylon, of whom he killed 20,000, and lost 10,000 men.

March 7. The prince of Orange also favoured Sir Hans Sloane's museum with a visit, as well as the Royal Society, where he was admitted a member.

13. A motion was made for repealing the Septennial Bill, which, after much debating, was carried in the negative, 247 against 184.

A.C. 14. The solemnization of marriage between his serene highness the prince of Orange and the princess royal was concluded in a most magnificent and splendid manner, in the French chapel, at St. James's, the procession passing through the gallery, from St. James's house to the chapel. The morning was ushered in by ringing of bells and salutes of guns, and the evening concluded with great acclamations and every demonstration of joy, the illuminations were general, and bonfires kindled in all the streets. As no ceremony of the kind had taken place since the marriage of Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James the First, and great-grandmother to his majesty, with the elector-palatine, this event diffused a general cheerfulness. The bride was attired in robes of silver tissue, having a train of six yards in length, trimmed with massy lace, adorned with fringe and tassels; on the sleeves were diamond belts of great value; her robe was ornamented with several rows of oriental pearls; and she wore in her hair the coronet of the princess royal of England. Her train was supported by ten dukes' and earls' daughters, all of whom were dressed in silver tissue, walking according to their respective ranks. About twelve o'clock, the royal family supped in public, in the great state ball-room. About two, the bride and bridegroom retired, and were afterwards seen by the nobility sitting up in their bed-chambers in rich undresses. All persons of quality had a gallery prepared for them in the chapel to witness the ceremony.

17. A committee of the house assembled to consider further respecting the supplies to be granted to his majesty.

21. An act was passed for naturalizing the prince of Orange, which was read three times in the house of commons the same day.

28. A bill also passed to put a stop to stock-jobbing, and being

sent to the lords was debated in ^{A.C.} that house, when they resolved that it should pass.

April 22. The prince and princess of Orange left England for Holland, and arrived at Rotterdam on the 26th.

Don Carlos took the kingdom of Naples, with very little opposition, from the Imperialists.

Judgment was given against Dr. Bentley, master of Trinity College, Cambridge, after a long hearing before the bishop of Ely. It was, in consequence, adjudged that the said Doctor was guilty of dilapidations of the goods of the college, as well as a violation of the statutes; and it was, therefore, ordered he should be deprived of his office of master of the college.

May 14. The French took the town of Haguenau.

Don Carlos publicly entered the city of Naples, and took the title of king of Naples and Sicily.

25. Count de Montemar, with the Spaniards under his orders, defeated the Imperialists, commanded by Count Visconti et Bitonto, in the kingdom of Naples; after which Don Carlos met with very little opposition in the reduction of the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily.

27. One thousand seven hundred men were landed by the French near Dantzic, who endeavoured to force their way into that city, but were driven back, and the ships which brought them compelled to retreat to Copenhagen, fearing to encounter the Russian fleet.

June 1. The duke of Berwick opened the trenches before Philipsburg, and was killed at the siege of that place by a cannon-ball on the 12th inst.

5. The bank directors removed to their new mansion in Thread-needle-street.

28. General Oglethorpe arrived from Georgia, with Tomochichi and several other Indian kings.

29. The city of Dantzic was compelled to capitulate, but gave King Stanislaus an opportunity of

A.C. escaping into the territories of Prussia. By that capitulation, signed on the 9th of July, the city, and all the Polish gentlemen in the place, were obliged to acknowledge Augustus king of Poland, and pay one million of crowns to Russia, for the expenses of the war, while the Russians further insisted upon another million, in consequence of their having suffered Stanislaus to escape.

Count Merci, with the Imperialists under his command, fought a battle near Parma against the French and Sardinians, commanded by Marshal Coigny, wherein between four and five thousand men were killed on either side, and amongst them Count Merci, the German General; upon which the prince of Wirtemburgh took the command, and fought till night closed in, when he retired.

July 2. Her royal highness the princess of Orange arrived in England from Holland.

George Mertin and William Pate, Esqrs., who had been chosen sheriffs, were both dismissed from office, on swearing they were not worth 10,000*l.* a-piece.

Out of fifty nominated to serve as sheriffs last Midsommer, four had sworn off, and thirty-five had paid fines of 400*l.* each, which sums amounted to 18,000*l.*, when the same was appropriated to the building a mansion-house.

10. Augustus was proclaimed king of Poland in the city of Dantzic; the Polish lords having been compelled to sign an act of submission, acknowledging Augustus, elector of Saxony, as their rightful sovereign.

Philipsburg surrendered to the French on the 18th instant.

23. A dreadful fire occurred between Butcher-row and Temple-bar, which burnt a great number of houses.

Aug. 1. The Indian king of the Creeks, Tomochichi, and his followers, had a solemn audience of his majesty, wherein they wished to

renew the peace between their country and England. A.C.

2. The garrisons of Gaeta and Naples surrendered to Don Carlos, the new king, and were made prisoners of war.

9. At Charlton, in Kent, a large eagle was taken, whose wings, when expanded, were three yards eight inches long.

10. Dr. Willis, bishop of Winchester, died, and Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, bishop of Salisbury, was translated to the see of Winchester, and made prelate of the Order of the Garter.

16. The coinage of the mint having been examined by the Lord Chancellor, it appeared that there had been 43,940 pounds' weight of gold coined, which made by tale 1,955,330*l.* sterling; and of silver, 8842 pounds' weight, which made by tale 271,000*l.* 4*s.*

News arrived from Ireland of a terrible earthquake having occurred, which destroyed above 100 houses and five churches.

30. A descent was made upon Sicily by the Spaniards, which they reduced with very little opposition.

Sept. 15. Marshal Broglio's quarters were surprised by the Imperialists on the banks of the Secchia, in Italy, when the marshal escaped in his shirt, but his plate and jewels were taken by the enemy.

The French and Sardinians were attacked by the Imperialists, near Guastalla, but were driven back with great loss. On that occasion, from 14 to 15,000 men were killed and wounded on both sides.

Oct. 30. The Indian king Tomochichi, and his suite, were taken to Gravesend in the king's carriages, where they embarked for America, accompanied by many families of planters, bound to Georgia, and several Saltzburghers.

Nov. 2. In France an edict was issued, requiring the English, Scotch, and Irish throughout that kingdom, from the age of 18 to 50, following no employment, whether they had

A.C. ever been in Irish regiments in the service of France or not, to enlist in some of those regiments within 15 days. Those who had so served, not complying, were to be tried as deserters, and the rest treated as vagrants, and sent to the galleys.

Lord Waldegrave, the British ambassador, sent in a memorial to the French court, against the edict in question, as it was deemed ungrateful that the subjects of England should be treated worse than those of any other nation, after having suffered the Bourbon family to take possession of the Spanish dominions in Italy, to the detriment of the emperor.

9. The princess of Orange returned, by way of Dover and Calais to Holland.

Mr. Ward, on his return from France, where he had effected several very signal cures, particularly on a domestic of Lord Chief Baron Reynolds, in a very desperate case, through the means of his pills and drops, the same was acknowledged by his lordship in a public advertisement; that circumstance gave great celebrity to Ward's medicines, who was, in consequence, attended by all ranks of people, while to the poor he distributed his medicines gratis.

Dec. 2. A commercial treaty took place between Great Britain and Russia.

20. Upwards of 100 yards of the north-east extremity of the island of Portland suddenly sunk into the sea, whereby a damage occurred to the pier of more than 4000*l*.

Exported from Christmas, 1733, to Christmas, 1734—Barley 70,224 quarters; malt 223,174; oatmeal 3038; rye 10,735; wheat 498,196; bounty allowed for the same on exportation 163,476*l*.

The death of the queen of Sardinia occurred, who left three sons and the same number of princesses, being her progeny by his majesty.

At the end of this year, the

amount of the national debt was A.C. 47,928,799*l*. 2*s*.

During this year, the royal palace and the public archives at Madrid were destroyed by a conflagration.

Jan. 1. The statue of William ¹⁷³⁵ the Third was erected in the great hall of the bank in Threadneedle-street.

8. A dreadful hurricane did considerable damage both by sea and land; only 17 ships in the Texel, out of 100, rode out the storm, and nearly all the houses at Newport were blown down.

14. His majesty ordered the commons to choose a speaker for the fourth septennial parliament, which met this day, when they elected Arthur Onslow, Esq., treasurer of the navy, and speaker at the last meeting of the commons.

27. At the bank, books were opened by public authority, on the 10th instant, for taking subscriptions for a loan of 250,000*l*. to be made to the emperor, on security of the silver mines in Silesia; and the subscription was filled in three hours, soon after which it bore a premium.

30. At a French tavern in Suffolk-street, some noblemen and gentlemen met and gave an entertainment of calves' heads, some of which they dressed up in bloody cloths, and exposed to the mob, whom they treated with wine and strong drink, making a bonfire before the door. The people, however, disliking the cruel frolic, demolished the windows of the house, and would have made it as fatal to some of the company as it was to the decapitated monarch Charles, if the guards had not come to their assistance.

The king of Spain and the pope had a dispute concerning his son Don Lewis, who, though only seven years of age, the former insisted should be made archbishop of Toledo, which the pope, very reluctantly, at length, consented to.

Feb. 7. A motion was made for

A.C. employing 30,000 men in the sea service, some proposing 20,000; when, after much debate, it was resolved that 30,000 men should be raised.

14. A motion was made in the commons that the forces for the year 1735 should be increased to 25,744 men; which measure being opposed, caused much debate, but it was at length resolved to have the number proposed in the motion, 208 against 201. The sum also of 794,529*l.* was granted for defraying the charge of the said men.

28. A very fine statue of his majesty George the Second, by the famous Mr. Rysbrach, carved out of a block of white marble, weighing 11 tons, was erected in the Great Parade of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, at the expense of Sir John Jennings, then governor.

Princess Sobieski died at Rome, and was interred with all the solemnity formerly paid to Christina, queen of Sweden. Her death was universally lamented, particularly by the pope, who requested to have her heart preserved in a golden urn.

28. Advices arrived from Madrid, that two of the servants of the Portuguese ambassador, having rescued a criminal from justice, as he passed by the ambassador's house, the king of Spain sent a party of soldiers, who forced their way into the envoy's mansion, and took 19 of his servants prisoners on the 22d instant; which caused a breach between the courts of Madrid and Lisbon, in which England was compelled to interfere.

March 1. Duke Lewis Rodolph of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle died, in the 64th year of his age. On the 23d of April, 1690, he married Christina Louisa, princess of Cetingen, by whom he had issue the empress, great princess of Tuscany, and consort of Ferdinand Albert, duke of Brunswick Beveren, who succeeded the said duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle in his title and territories.

9. A storm rose at Kilverston, in Norfolk, which blew the lead off the tops of the churches, the tiles from the houses, and carried them some way in the air. It levelled a piece of high furrowed ground, as if it had been harrowed, and blew water out of the river, carrying the same a furlong and a half; it also blew a hurdle from a sheepfold over the tops of the houses. This whirlwind lasted only a short time, extending a mile, and terminated in a sulphureous smell.

Account of the charity schools in Britain, Scotland, and Ireland.—Most of the charity schools, except those of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and Norton Folgate, had been established since the year 1697, and there were in this year within the bills of mortality, 132 schools, in which boys and girls to the number of 5123 were computed to have been educated. Since the beginning of the year 1734, there had been 21,399 educated, of which 8678 had been apprenticed, and 7598 sent out to service, and the remainder provided for by their parents. The other charity schools in England amounted to 1329; the boys that were educated therein were computed at 9506, and the girls at 3915. The schools in Scotland were 109; the boys educated 3009, and the girls 1047. The schools in Ireland 168; boys educated 2406, and the girls 600. The total in England, Scotland, and Ireland of schools, were 1738; and the children educated amounted to 35,606.

An account of the hospitals in London.—In Christ's hospital, during 1734, 1138 were boarded and educated, and 125 apprenticed, while eight died in the hospitals. In St. Bartholomew's hospital, 4803 persons, foreigners, as well as natives, were cured during the last year, many of whom were relieved with money to carry them home; 316 died, and 684 remained under cure; total 5803.

Four thousand six hundred and

A.C. eighty-eight were cured and relieved in St. Thomas's hospital, 307 died, and 666 remained under cure.

In Bridewell, 325 wretched poor people were cherished and relieved, and 91 apprentices brought up in divers arts and trades.

In Bethlem, 140 insane persons were admitted, of whom 107 were cured, and 33 died, so that there remained 197 patients.

April. Reprisals having been made by the king of Portugal on the Spanish ambassador, by apprehending as many of his servants as were seized of the Portuguese ambassador's at Madrid; both countries assembled their forces and prepared for war.

May. An act was passed to indemnify protestant purchasers of popish estates against the penalties papists were liable to for not enrolling their estates.

An act passed for registering deeds in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

An act was sanctioned for encouraging the arts of designing, engraving, and etching, by vesting the property in the inventors.

His majesty received a petition from the merchants of Bristol, praying that the seamen in the merchants' service, who should be wounded in fighting any privateer or pirate, should have the privilege of being admitted into Greenwich hospital; when his majesty consenting to the same, a clause was inserted for that purpose.

17. His majesty embarked at Gravesend, on board the *Caroline yacht*, for Holland.

18. A labouring man, at Wirksworth, in Derbyshire, as he was working in a lead mine, near that town, found above 100 pieces of Roman silver coin, being the Roman denarii; the most modern of those pieces was more than 1600 years old. The busts of the five first emperors of Rome were very perfect upon several of them, and the inscriptions legible. There were also the remains of a pot, in

which they had originally been deposited. A.C.

29. The Turks were entirely defeated by the Persians. Thamas Kouli Khan, soon after the battle commenced, ordered his troops to fly before the Turks towards a wood, where they were pursued by the Ottoman army. Upon a signal being given, the Persians faced about, and opening in the centre, a train of artillery, which had been concealed in the thicket, commenced a fire upon the Turks, making dreadful slaughter. Being thus charged by the Persians, the Ottomans fled, leaving nearly 60,000 killed and wounded, among whom were Kiuperli, who commanded the Ottoman army, and six bashaws.

The French and Imperialists were extremely dissatisfied with the plan of peace proposed to them by the maritime powers.

The elector palatine protested against the elector of Hanover taking the title of arch-treasurer of the empire.

At Hanover, two fine tombs were completed, for his late majesty King George the First, and his brother, the late duke of York and bishop of Osnaburgh, being made of copper, gilt and emblazoned with representations of the most signal actions those potentates had performed, executed in basso-relievo of massy silver.

June 10. The great antiquary, Thomas Hearne, M.A., of Edmund Hall, in Oxford, died, when 1500*l.* was found in his study.

The deputies of the province of Guelderland moved the States-General to constitute the prince of Orange general of their foot, as the deputies of Friesland had previously done; but the provinces of Holland and Zealand opposing the project, it was dropped.

A cave was erected at Richmond, by order of Queen Caroline, who adorned it with astronomical instruments, and called it Merlin's cave.

The French, with their allies, made themselves masters of all the

A. C. Austrian dominions, except the city of Mantua.

The fortress of Trepani, the last place in the island of Sicily which held out for the emperor, surrendered, and Don Carlos made his public entry into the capital of Palermo on the 30th instant, three days after which he was crowned.

24. A rule was granted in the Court of King's Bench for a *Mandamus* to be issued, requiring the vice-master of Trinity College, Cambridge, to read the sentence of deprivation against Dr. Bentley; but the vice-master being a friend of the Doctor's, quitted his office, and the sentence was never put into execution.

At this period the Austrians persecuted the Bohemian protestants severely, upon which the king of Prussia espoused their cause.

July. At Koningsburgh, a manifesto was drawn up and published, by the partisans of King Stanislaus, dated July 30th, 1735, and entitled, *The Solemn Manifesto of the Confederate Republic of Poland, addressed to all Patriots, and to all the Powers of Europe, in order to shew them the present state of that kingdom.* The Polish lords, who published and signed it, to the number of 165, were authorized and deputed from 55 palatinates, duchies, and districts.

The empress of Russia, in a declaration concerning the projected pacification, declared, not only to the maritime, but also to all other powers, that she never would permit her enemy, King Stanislaus, to mount the throne of Poland, even if she hazarded her own empire in the maintenance of her cause.

Near Mile-end, a new hospital was founded by the Drapers' Company, in conformity to a will of Mr. Bancroft, for 24 old men and 100 boys, to support which the testator had bequeathed about 28,000*l.*

A trial was made by Sir Thomas Lombe of the silk brought from Georgia, when he declared it to be the best working silk he had ever seen.

By news which was received from Erford, a city 60 miles from Leipzig, it was ascertained that a convent for Benedictines, and a castle on a hill, at some leagues distant, were swallowed up with an astonishing noise, but without any earthquake. All the inhabitants escaped as soon as they perceived the foundations began to sink.

The queen-dowager of Prussia, widow of Frederic the First, died at Mecklenburgh, on the 30th, aged 50.

Sept. 3. Ferdinand Albert, duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, died.

Oct. A memorial was presented to the emperor from the kingdom of Bohemia, setting forth, that the too earnest desire of the nobility and gentry to travel into France ought not to be permitted, as they not only carried away the money of the country, and spent it in idle extravagance, but introduced French fopperies and trifling novelties. It was, therefore, entreated that his majesty would forbid the Bohemians from travelling into France without permission. The emperor granted the prayer of the petition, and published an edict accordingly, equally prohibiting the importation of French toys, and other goods and merchandise, as tending to promote luxury, and drain the German nation of its money.

16. The common council issued an order for the better lighting the city of London, and that the lamps should burn till morning.

France and the emperor began to treat respecting terms of pacification, without suffering the maritime powers to be made acquainted with the measures they were pursuing.

Some Saltzburghers, and other German protestants, embarked at Gravesend for Georgia.

26. His majesty arrived in England from Hanover.

Nov. The French and Imperialists, with their allies, agreed to a truce of arms.

17. The prince of Modena was

A.C. admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, after which he took leave of his majesty, and embarked at Dover for Calais.

Dr. W. Derham and the Abbé Vertot died.

From December 12th, 1734, to December 9th, 1735, the christenings and burials within the bills of mortality amounted to,

CHRISTENED,

Males	8658
Females	8615

Total	17,273
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BURIED,

Males	11,699
Females	11,839

Total	23,538
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1736 Feb. 16. This being the day after the full moon, before the equinox, there happened a spring tide, which exceeded nearly a foot and a half any thing that had been known before. The counsellors were carried out of Westminster-hall in boats to their coaches; Privy-gardens, and the Parade, in St. James's Park, were inundated, as also the Wharf at the Tower. The marshes in the hundreds of Essex were overflowed, and a great quantity of cattle drowned; above bridge, a breach was made at Millbank, and the fields and gardens in that vicinity were completely laid under water; the Chelsea water-works were likewise much damaged.

March 2. A petition was presented to the house of commons from the Quakers, praying that they might not be liable to be sued for tithes in any court of justice. A bill was ordered to be brought into parliament for the above purpose, against which almost all the clergy in England petitioned, and counsel was heard both for and against the bill, which, nevertheless, passed the house of commons by a great majority. By the act in question, two justices of the peace were to determine all controversies

for tithes, in cases where Quakers A.C. were the defendants; but after a debate for committing the bill on a second reading in the house of lords, it was carried in the negative by 54 against 35.

5. A bill passed the legislature to restrain all persons from devising lands to charitable uses by will or deed, if not executed twelve months before their decease; and the universities were also forbid purchasing livings, but excepted as to any thing else.

24. An act passed to repeal the statute intituled, An Act against Conjuraton, Witchcraft, and Dealing with Evil and Wicked Spirits.

The death of that wise and brave man Prince Eugene, took place during this month, whose name had been rendered so glorious all over Europe for many years. On the 10th, (O.S.) in the morning, his gentleman in waiting entered the chamber to awaken his lord, and found him dead in his bed; his highness was aged 73.

April 14. Andrew Wilson was condemned for robbing Mr. Stark, the collector, and executed at Edinburgh; numerous guards attended upon that occasion, as a rescue was apprehended, but, although nothing of the kind happened, Captain Porteus, (who commanded the city-guard, upon a number of boys throwing stones at the executioner, on Wilson's being cut down, as was usual,) fired among the people; when about 20 persons were killed. The captain, and others, who were guilty of this rash and cruel action, were committed to prison to answer for the same, according to law. It was proved by a paper afterwards published by the magistrates, that the captain fired first, and then ordered the guard to fire, using the following words, "Fire, bougres, and be damned;" without having received any orders from the magistrates then attending, and who were themselves in great danger of being shot.

25. Her highness Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha arrived at

A.C. Greenwich in the William and Mary yacht, and was conducted by Lord Delaware to the king's palace. In the evening she was visited by the prince of Wales, who, on the following day, dined with her at Greenwich.

27. Her royal highness went in his majesty's coach from Greenwich to Lambeth, where a train of carriages formed her retinue. She then crossed the water at Lambeth, and went to Whitehall in the queen's chair, where a splendid court waited her arrival. She was then introduced to their majesties, who received her with the greatest kindness. After dining with the princesses, the procession began to move towards the chapel, where the marriage was solemnized by the lord bishop of London, dean of the chapel, and the joining of their hands was proclaimed to the people by the firing of guns. The supper was magnificent in the extreme, and served about ten o'clock, in the great state ball-room, which was crowded with spectators. The bride was dressed in robes of silver stuff, with a coronet on her head, and her train supported by four dukes' daughters. She was seated on the queen's left hand, the prince on the king's right, next to him the duke and the princesses Amelia and Caroline. About twelve, the illustrious pair retired to rest, when his majesty paid the bride the usual honours, and the company were admitted to see them. The evening was closed by all kinds of public rejoicings, and the Monument was illuminated by 1000 lamps.

While the customary congratulations on the marriage of the prince of Wales were under deliberation in the house of commons, two young orators, on the opposition side, Mr. Lyttleton, afterwards Lord Lyttleton, and Mr. Pitt, subsequently the famous Earl Chatham, rendered themselves highly conspicuous by two speeches abounding in eloquence. The former, in his harangue, fully evinced how well he had studied

Cicero; and with regard to the ^{A.C.} speech of the latter, few models of antiquity are found so perfect, as it is more ornamented than the declamations of Demosthenes, and less diffuse than those of Cicero.

May 20. An act was passed for building a bridge across the Thames from New Palace-yard, in Westminster, to the opposite shore in Surry.

22. His majesty left England for Hanover.

June 22. Captain Porteus, who had commanded the guard at Edinburgh, and fired upon the people assembled to see the execution of Wilson, the smuggler, was found guilty of wilful murder.

July 14. During the sittings in Westminster-hall, a large bundle of brown paper was placed near the Court of Chancery, with crackers and gunpowder enclosed, which burst and alarmed those that were attending the Courts of Chancery and King's Bench. The explosion discharged a number of printed bills, which announced that as it was the last day of term, the five following libels would be burnt in Westminster-hall, between the hours of twelve and two; namely, The Gin Act; The Mortmain Act; The Westminster Bridge Act; The Smugglers' Act; and that for Borrowing 600,000*l.* on the Sinking Fund. One of those printed bills being carried to the Court of King's Bench, the grand jury brought it in a scandalous libel, and a reward of 200*l.* was offered for the apprehension of the author and publisher.

The same libel was discovered fixed up at the Royal Exchange, on the 26th.

Aug. Captain John Porteus was reprieved by her majesty for six weeks.

War was kindled between Turkey and Russia, when Count Munich, general of the latter power, possessed himself of the principal places in the Crimea or Lesser Tartary, and the environs of Ocza-kow, in Bessarabia; while General

A.C. Laci subjected for Russia, Azoff, seven leagues from the mouth of the Don. About the period in question, 2000 houses were burnt by accident in the city of Moscow.

Sept. 7. At Edinburgh, a body of men entered the city, and seized the fire arms, drums, &c., belonging to the city guard, and marching to the prison where Captain Porteus was confined, set the door on fire, and having dragged out the delinquent, hanged him upon a sign-post, after which they returned the arms to the guard-house and left the city.

19. The famous bone-setter of Epsom, Mrs. Mapp, continued to make extraordinary cures, and after having set up her carriage, went to Kensington, and waited upon her majesty.

29. New lamps were set up in London for the better lighting the streets.

The space between Fleet and Holborn bridges was ordered to be converted into a market.

The young king of Persia, Abbas the Second, died, when the regent Kouli Khan caused himself to be declared king, and assumed the name of Nadir Schah; he had united to Persia all the territories of which it had been dismembered since the last revolution, with the exception of Candahar.

Oct. The king of England desired the States-General to restore to his son-in-law, the prince of Orange, the lordships of Treveer and Flushing, in Zealand; when their reply was, that they had no right to interfere in the affairs of any particular province, and the prince consequently remained dispossessed of his rights.

23. A remarkable phenomenon happened near Mount Caprack, in Hungary, which commenced with the most terrible tempest ever remembered, and continued all night, attended with dreadful noises from the mountain, and repeated shocks of an earthquake. In the morning, they found the mountain entirely turned about; the steps which

had been cut upon the right side appeared on the left; where corn had grown, grass appeared; a large lake was dried up, and water thrown upon a rising ground.

One thousand pounds weight of dyed tea having been sold by a Jew, he was prosecuted for the cheat, and condemned to pay 10*l.* for every pound weight of the said article.

Dec. 6. Lord Theodore Baron Newhoff continued *incog.* in the city of Rome, visiting a certain foreign minister, holding conferences with the Chevalier St. George, and awaiting an answer from Naples for leave to proceed thither. His confederates in Corsica, where the revolution had been effected that ultimately paved the way for the union of that island to the French crown, published a declaration acknowledging his sovereignty over them, and professing a violent attachment to his person and government during his absence, expressing at the same time their aversion to the oppression and tyranny of the Genoese, and their firm resolution of opposing the same to the utmost of their power.

7. The non-juring clergyman, Mr. Nixon, was fined in the Court of King's Bench, before Lord Hardwicke, for a misdemeanor, in writing and publishing a scandalous libel, which was dispersed in Westminster-hall on the 14th of July. It was proved that the printed libel was taken from Nixon's handwriting, and that he caused the same to be dispersed in Westminster-hall. He made little or no defence upon being found guilty, and was condemned to pay 200 marks, be imprisoned for five years, and brought before the courts at Westminster, with a parchment upon his head declaring his offence.

19. Nixon was again prosecuted for reprinting and publishing a scandalous libel, containing extracts from several papers published in 1688, relative to the birth of the Pretender.

24. In consequence of the very sudden deaths of the two last dukes

A.C. of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, and the little time that had elapsed between their demise, strong suspicions arose that they had not fairly met their ends. In conformity with this, a strict investigation was set on foot, when it was discovered that five years previous a design had been formed to poison the members of the reigning house of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, and the two last dukes, in consequence, fell sacrifices to those machinations, while their successor must have shared the same fate if a timely discovery had not frustrated the purpose of the assassins. The conspirators were 36 in number, the chief of whom was one Baron Wolff, who had been for many years at the court of Brunswick. He was committed a close prisoner to the castle of Hartz, ironed hand and foot, and a guard constantly attended him, while some of his accomplices were seized, and others escaped. Commissioners were then appointed to try the prisoners, and Mr. Boerger, the duke's privy counsellor, was ordered to draw up the indictment against Baron Wolff, and report it to the duke. The baron, finding his crimes fully detected, made an ample confession of the whole plot.

A prodigious high tide, occasioned by previous heavy rains, bringing down the land waters, overflowed almost all Palace-yard, ran into part of Westminster-hall, filled the town-court by the house of commons, overflowed the Horseferry-bank, and all the meadows round Tothill-fields.

26. The king left Hanover on the 7th instant, and arrived at Bentheim the ensuing day. On the 9th he reached Utrecht, and got to Helvoetsluys on the 10th. Advice arrived at St. James's that his majesty had sailed the Monday before, but after remaining 36 hours at sea, he had been obliged to put back to Helvoet, from stress of weather, where he remained in good health waiting for a fair wind.

This year died Le Clerc, and the English poet, Lord Lansdown.

Jan. 4. A dreadful fire was discovered in the Inner Temple, adjoining the hall, which continued burning till five in the morning, having consumed the Inner Temple, kitchen, buttery, and great staircase leading to the hall, and above 30 sets of chambers, before it was completely got under, as in the first instance no water could be procured. Many deeds of estates and valuable studies of books belonging to private gentlemen were, in consequence, consumed. The prince of Wales arrived at the fire about eleven o'clock, distributed money to the firemen, and continued there till it was over; a party of the guards was also drawn up in the Temple gardens to preserve the goods and writings from depredators.

11. The prince of Wales ordered 500*l.* to be paid into the hands of the lord mayor for the release of poor freemen of the city of London from prison.

18. His majesty landed at Les-toff, in Suffolk, from Hanover, after a very stormy passage.

26. The executors of the late Mr. Wright, of Newington-green, discharged all the prisoners confined for debt in Whitechapel gaol.

Feb. 22. The royal assent was given for continuing the duties on malt, and also to two naturalization bills.

William Pulteney, Esq., moved in the house of commons, and Lord Carteret in the lords, for an address to be presented to his majesty to settle 100,000*l.* per annum on the prince of Wales, which occasioned much debating. The copy of a message from his majesty to the prince was then produced, of which the following is the substance. That his majesty had given orders for settling a jointure on the princess of Wales adequate to her high rank and dignity, which he would lay before parliament in order to render it efficient. That, although his royal highness had not thought fit to solicit that his present allowance of 50,000*l.* per annum might

A.C. be rendered less precarious; his majesty, to prevent the ill consequences likely to ensue from the undutiful measures his royal highness had been advised to adopt, would grant his highness, during his majesty's life, the said 50,000*l.* That the same should issue out of the civil list proceeds, over and above his highness's revenues from the duchy of Cornwall; which his majesty thought a very competent allowance, considering the numerous issue his majesty had, and the great expenses constantly attending an honourable provision for his whole family.

The prince replied to his majesty's communication by a verbal message; signifying, that he requested the lords who had brought the same, to lay his reverence with due humility at the feet of his majesty, and to assure him that he retained the utmost duty for his august person, and felt obliged for every instance of his majesty's kindness towards him and the princess. That as to the message itself, the affair was now out of his hands, and he could, therefore, give no answer to the same. The debates being concluded, and the king's message, with the prince's answer, having been read in the house, the question was put to address his majesty to settle 100,000*l.* per annum on the prince, which was resolved in the negative in the house of peers, the numbers being 103 against, and 40 for, the grant. The house of commons also negatived the address by 234 against 104. Against the resolution for not addressing his majesty, several lords entered a protest, assigning the following reasons: That the honour and interest of the nation, the crown, and the royal family, could be concerned in nothing more than in having a due and independent provision made for the first-born son and heir apparent to the crown. That in the late king's reign, 100,000*l.* per annum, clear of all deductions, had been settled on his present majesty when prince

of Wales, out of a civil list of A.C. 700,000*l.* per annum; and because his majesty had then funds to compose a civil list of 800,000*l.* per annum, which brought in at least 900,000*l.* per annum; so large a civil list had been granted under an idea that 100,000*l.* per annum would be settled on the prince, and they also thought that the princess of Wales was entitled to the same jointure of 100,000*l.* per annum, as her then majesty had received a similar sum when princess of Wales.

March 5. A vast number of footmen assembled with offensive weapons, broke open the doors of Drury Lane Theatre, and fought their way to the stage-door, which they forced open, and prevented the reading of the proclamation by Colonel de Veil. He caused several of the ringleaders to be taken and committed to Newgate, many were wounded in the fray, and the audience much terrified, among whom were the prince and princess of Wales. The pretence for this disturbance was, that the footmen were locked out of the upper gallery, which they claimed as a privilege.

Great preparations for a war against the empire were made by the Turks.

April 4. An authentic copy was presented to the house of peers, by the duke of Newcastle, of the trial of Captain Porteus, and all the proceedings relating thereto. Several witnesses having been examined before the house, a bill was brought in to the following effect; that, "Whereas upon Tuesday, the 7th of Sept. 1736, a most outrageous riot in the city of Edinburgh, wickedly concerted, and carried on by numbers of ill-disposed persons, who seized the arms of the city-guard, set fire to the prison of the Tolbooth, and set at large several prisoners: And whereas Captain John Porteus, then a prisoner under sentence of death, but reprieved, was by the said rioters dragged from the pri-

related to Wilson the murderer. p. 800

A. C. son, hanged, and murdered, in defiance of the government, and the most unparalleled obstruction of the royal mercy: That a report had prevailed that some such violent act would be attempted, which the vigilance of the magistrates might have prevented, notwithstanding which Alexander Wilson, Esq., the provost of the city, did not take any precaution to prevent the said murder and riot; or afterwards endeavour to discover the perpetrators: It was, therefore, ordered, that the said Alexander Wilson should be disabled from holding the office of provost, and kept close prisoner for one year.

17. The court went into mourning for the duke of Wirtemberg.

22. A bill was made perpetual for abolishing the infamous practice of stock-jobbing.

26. The disputes between Spain and Portugal were adjusted, and Sir John Norris returned with the British fleet from Lisbon.

May 12. The trustees of Dr. Radcliff laid the foundation of the magnificent library so called, near the schools at Oxford, for the building of which the doctor had bequeathed 40,000*l*.

June 1. A motion was made in the house of commons by Sir John Barnard, for the repeal of some of the heavy taxes which oppressed the poor and manufacturing classes, which caused great debates, but being put to the vote, it was carried in the negative, 200 against 142.

The Count de Biron was elected duke of the States of Courland; he being a favourite of the empress of Russia.

The emperor of Germany being apprehensive of an attack from the Turks, appointed the duke of Lorraine general of his army in Hungary, to which territory he was accompanied by his brother Prince Charles.

21. Sir Robert Walpole brought in a bill limiting the number of play-houses, and subjecting all

dramatic compositions to the license of the lord chamberlain, by which means that most powerful engine was brought entirely under ministerial controul.

An act was also passed for bringing to justice the persons concerned in the murder of Captain Porteus, and punishing those who concealed the perpetrators. A bill passed for improving Red Lion-square. Another for punishing persons going armed and in disguise, as well as an act for regulating the watching London streets by night.

July 2. The emperor declared war against the Turks, and the duke of Lorraine marched towards Nissa with the grand army, while other troops advanced towards Wallachia and Bosnia. The Russians likewise marched to Oczakow, with an army commanded by General Munich, while General Lascei, with another body of Russians, invaded Crim Tartary.

The grand duke of Tuscany, John Gaston, last male descendant of the family of Cosmo de Medici, which had become sovereigns in 1537, died at Florence, on the 9th instant, without issue, in the 67th year of his age. The duke of Lorraine, in consequence, came into possession of the dukedom of Tuscany, and his annuity of 4,500,000 livres, which the French had stipulated to pay by the late treaty, ceased.

31. The princess of Wales was delivered of a princess at St. James's.

The town of Oczakow surrendered to the Russians on the 13th instant.

The city of Nissa surrendered to the Imperialists on the 28th instant, but the Infidels defeated a body of the Imperialists in Bosnia.

News arrived that the Derby Indian, Captain Anselm, worth 90,000*l*., had been shamefully surrendered to the pirate Angria, through the cowardice of the captain.

Aug. 3. A message arrived from the king to the prince of Wales, ex-

A.C. pressing his displeasure that the princess should have been removed from Hampton Court, when she expected to be brought to bed every minute.

4. The convention of the royal borough in Scotland presented Arthur Onslow, Esq., speaker of the house, with a suit of fine table-linen of their own manufacture, when he returned them his thanks, with an assurance that he would promote, to the utmost of his power, the manufacture of home-made linen. He also sent them 100*l.* sterling, to be applied to the use of the manufactory, which sum was ordered to be distributed to those who should make the best table-linen in the years 1738, 1739, and 1740.

6. The grand seignior ordered his generals to be put to death for their bad conduct, or rather ill success, in the campaign.

29. The young princess was baptized by the name of Augusta, their majesties, and the duchess dowager of Saxe Gotha, standing sponsors by proxy.

A manufactory of silk and woolen was established by the Danes, when the king of Denmark published an edict requiring all his subjects who received salaries or pensions, either civil or military, to give 10*l.* per cent. per annum out of their revenues for the support of the said manufactory.

Sept. 10. A message was sent from his majesty to the prince of Wales at St. James's, wherein he declared, that the conduct of the prince had been, for a considerable time, so totally devoid of all real duty and affection, both to himself and the queen, that until he withdrew his confidence from the instigators of the bad advice he followed, and returned to his duty, he should not reside in his palace. His majesty further added, that his court should not be the resort of persons, who, under the specious appearance of attachment, fermented the division which he had created in his family, and consequently

weakened the common interest of A.C. the whole. The king further signified his pleasure, that his royal highness should leave St. James's, with all his family, when the same could be effected without inconvenience to the princess, and that he should, for the present, leave to the princess the care of his granddaughter, till the proper time arrived for her education. The prince, in consequence, removed to Kew, on the 14th of September.

30. Fleet market was proclaimed a free market, and opened.

Oct. 11. A dreadful hurricane took place in India, at the mouth of the Ganges, which reached sixty leagues up the river. There was at the same time a violent shock of an earthquake, which threw down many houses along the river-side. In Calcutta alone, a post belonging to the English had 200 houses destroyed, and the magnificent steeple of the English church sunk into the ground without breaking. It was computed that 20,000 ships, barks, sloops, boats, and canoes, were cast away. Nine English ships in the Ganges were lost, and all the crews perished. Barks of 60 tons were blown two leagues up into the land, over the tops of high trees; four Dutch ships were lost with all the men and cargoes, and 300,000 souls perished; while the water rose 40 feet higher than usual in the Ganges.

16. The Turks stormed Ocza-kow, and after having lost great numbers of men, were compelled to raise the siege.

Nov. 2. The emperor Charles the Sixth having exhausted every effort to effect a reconciliation between the Russians and Turks, declared war against the latter; when Count de Seckendorf, at the head of the Imperialists, marched to Widin, in Bulgaria, after having captured Nissa, in Servia, as before stated.

The Imperial General, Count Seckendorf, was sent to prison, under disgrace for his ill-conduct.

20. Queen Caroline of England died, at eleven o'clock, of a mort-

^{A.C.} fication in her bowels, aged 55; she was the daughter of the marquis of Brandenburg Anspach, and married to the electoral prince of Hanover, the 22d of August, 1705, and crowned with his majesty the 11th of October, 1727.

Queen Caroline, on her death-bed, testified her full approbation of all the measures that had been adopted by Sir Robert Walpole, and the high opinion she entertained of his capacity and rectitude. Turning to the minister, who, with the king, stood at her bed-side, she said to him, "I hope you will not desert the king, but continue to serve him with your accustomed fidelity;" and then, pointing to his majesty, she said, "I recommend the king to you." No words are adequate to express the sensibility and affection of George the Second during the illness of his queen, and his unfeigned regret for her loss. He watched at her bed-side with unabated attention, and could scarcely be prevailed upon to enjoy any rest until she had expired; and for a considerable period after that melancholy event, he could not bear the presence of Sir Robert Walpole without bursting into tears.—*Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole*, vol. II. chap. xlix. p. 492.

Dec. 14. A dreadful fire was discovered between one and two o'clock in the kitchen of Mr. Baskett's house, in Blackfriars, who was printer to the king, which burnt the house and printing-offices adjoining, the family narrowly escaping with their lives. The printing materials were worth several thousand pounds, besides a great quantity of bibles, prayer-books, and acts of parliament; the loss in the whole amounting to 20,000*l*.

17. The queen's funeral was conducted privately in Henry the Seventh's Chapel; her majesty being removed from St. James's Palace in a new hearse made for the occasion, covered with purple velvet, drawn by eight horses, caparisoned with the same. She was buried between the hours of six and nine

o'clock, her pall being supported ^{A.C.} by six dukes, four of whom were knights of the Garter and two of the Bath, while ten bishops, robed, walked in the procession.

The drawing of the lottery to raise money for building the new bridge at Westminster ended.

28. A great noise was heard in the cellar of the Spa-house, at Scarborough, in Yorkshire, which was found rent; the following night another crack was heard, and upon entering the cellar, much surprise was excited by the strange posture in which it stood, the house being expected to fall. On Thursday, there was another report, and the top of the cliff behind the mansion was rent 224 yards in length and 36 in breadth, the whole being immediately in motion slowly descending, and so continuing till dark. The ground thus rent, contained about an acre of pasture land, upon which cattle were feeding; it was on a level with the main land, and 54 yards above high water level, but sunk nearly perpendicular 17 yards. The sides of the cliff were forced towards the sea, and the ground when sunk lay upon a level, so that the cattle were found feeding upon it the next morning.

29. A marriage took place between Don Carlos, king of the Two Sicilies, and the princess royal of Poland.

One hundred and forty-three children were apprenticed, and discharged out of Christ's Hospital, when 1180 still remained under the care and charge of the said institution.

In the course of this year, a comet appeared.

Rowe, the English writer, died.

Jan. 4. The right honourable the ¹⁷³⁸ countess of Portland was appointed governess to the Princesses Mary and Louisa.

Feb. 3. A motion was made that 17,704 effective men should be provided for guards and garrisons in England.

21. A carpenter of the name of

A.C. Connin brought an action against General Sabine, governor of Gibraltar, for trying him by a court martial, and sentencing him to receive 300 lashes, when he recovered 700*l.* of the general. The cause of that barbarous treatment was, in consequence of Connin having opposed an officer of the garrison, who had endeavoured to debauch his wife.

27. The king having been given to understand that due regard had not been paid to his orders of the 11th of Sept. 1737, thought fit to declare, that no person who should pay their court to their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Wales, should be admitted to his majesty's presence at any of his royal palaces.

March 4. Labourers were employed to clear and take away the pavement at Stock's market, in order to lay the foundation of a mansion-house for the lord mayor. The equestrian statue of Charles the Second was also taken down.

May 13. Henry Haines was sentenced to pay a fine of 200*l.* and to suffer two years' imprisonment, for having printed the *Craftsman*.

June 21. The young prince received private baptism the day of his birth, on account of his weakly condition, and was again christened with great pomp by Dr. Secker, bishop of Oxford, on the 21st instant, in the evening, the king, his grandfather, the king of Sweden, and the queen of Prussia, being sponsors: the names given to the prince were, George William Frederick.

1737 July 27. It was calculated that 12,000 people had been convicted on the Gin Act within less than two years, of whom nearly 5000 had paid the 100*l.* penalty, and 3000 10*l.* each, to prevent their being sent to Bridewell.

August. The Russians, under the command of General Lasca, invaded Crim Tartary, pillaged the country, and made many thousand prisoners. Count Munich, likewise, penetrated the frontiers of Turkey,

on the side of the Bog, and compelled the Turks to fly before him. A.C.

4. Nearly 200 medals in gold and silver of Oliver Cromwell were struck at his majesty's mint, from a die of the protector, cut during his life-time, which was brought from Flanders by an English virtuoso to London.

Sept. 13. The first piles were driven for the new bridge, from New Palace-yard to the opposite shore.

23. Dr. Boerhaave, professor of chemistry, at Leyden, in Holland, died, aged 70 years.

The pope issued a bull of excommunication against Freemasons; whereby their secret or mystery was rendered of considerable importance, which had never before been suspected of any consequence, in a political point of view.

Oct. 4. An attack was made by the Hanoverians upon the town of Steinhorst, then in possession of the Danes, who took it by storm, which gave rise to a rupture between Denmark and Hanover.

9. The Russians destroyed the fortress of Oczakow, near the Black Sea, previous to their going into winter-quarters, it being too far distant from the Russian territories to be defended against the Turks, without great expense.

30. The French ambassador at Stockholm signed a treaty with the Swedish ministers, wherein the king of France agreed to pay to the crown of Sweden, during ten years, a subsidy of 90,000 livres, while Sweden promised not to enter into any treaty during that period with another power, without the consent of France.

Nov. John Asgill, Esq., died in the rules of the King's Bench, aged nearly 100 years. He conceived he had found a way to heaven without dying, and for his whimsical opinions in regard to religion, had been expelled the house of commons 30 years previous.

Sare Bey Ogbi, a Turkish rebel, surprised Smyrna, and plundered that city.

A.C. 7. The definitive treaty between the emperor and the king of France was signed at Vienna. France thereby guaranteed the Pragmatic Sanction, which was the possession of all the Austrian dominions, to the female heirs of the emperor.

Dec. 2. The prince and princess of Wales discharged the prisoners for debt in the city of Bath, and gave 1000*l.* to the new hospital erecting there, after which they returned to Kew. From thence, his royal highness sent a message to his majesty, acquainting him that her royal highness was again pregnant.

30. A convention was concluded between their British and Danish majesties, regarding the territory of Steinherst, when his majesty accordingly withdrew his troops from thence.

1739 Jan. 29. The first stone of Westminster bridge was laid.

Feb. 14. A motion was made in the house of commons, that the number of forces for the present year should be 17,704 men; upon which an amendment was offered for reducing them to 12,000, but it was carried for 17,704, after some smart reflections made on the convention in that house.

March 14. The princess of Wales was delivered of another prince at Norfolk-house. Upon her royal highness being taken in labour, the prince sent a message to acquaint his majesty, who immediately despatched a messenger to the house of lords, when the peers adjourned, and the Lord Chancellor, the duke of Dorset, with the bishops, and several of the privy council, went to Norfolk-house, and were present at her delivery, which took place at two in the afternoon.

April 3. A mile beyond Stilton, near Kate's Cabin, on the north road, a leaden coffin, weighing nearly 400*lbs.*, was dug up, after having lain there since the year 1308. It contained a very fresh skeleton; while at the same place were also found many Roman coins in silver and brass, and an urn, containing

ashes, on which were represented A.C. the effigies of a female.

7. The labourers employed in digging in Stock's Market for the foundation of the Mansion-house, took up a grave-stone, which had lain there 297 years. The inscription and figures, with a curious coat of arms upon it, were very little defaced.

11. The young prince was baptized at Norfolk-house, by the bishop of Oxford, and named Edward Augustus. The sponsors were the king of Prussia, the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, and the duchess of Saxe Wessenfels; having for proxies the duke of Queensberry, the marquis of Caernarvon, and Lady Charlotte Edwin.

Dr. Nicholas Saunderson, professor of mathematics at Cambridge, died; he had been blind from two years of age, but became a very learned man, and the greatest mathematician of his time. He made an orrery himself, with which he read lectures to his pupils.

An earthquake occurred at Smyrna, which overturned and demolished a great many public and private buildings, and buried many people in the ruins.

27. The Right Honourable Henry Barry, Lord Baron of Santry, was tried at Dublin, for the murder of Laughlin Murphy, a running footman, and formerly his father's servant, committed during the previous August, at Palmerstown fair. At eight in the morning, his lordship was taken to the Parliament-house, the axe being carried before him, and the trial began about eleven, and continued till six in the evening, when he was pronounced guilty, and sentence passed for his execution. The Lady Dowager Santry then embarked with many persons of distinction to solicit his majesty's pardon for Lord Santry, he being very young, and the last of his family, when a favourable report, combined with powerful solicitations, induced his majesty to relieve him during his royal pleasure.

A.C. May 3. There was a great scarcity of corn in many of the French provinces, and the duke of Orleans, in consequence, caused 2,000,000 livres, about 100,000*l.* sterling, to be expended in the purchase of grain from England, to be distributed at a moderate price among the poor throughout those provinces where he possessed any interest.

The Danes engaged by the subsidy treaty to keep, during three years, 5000 foot and 1000 horse in readiness for the service of England.

The duke of Holstein Gottorp, aged 39, died, and was succeeded by his only son, born Feb. 1st, 1728, whose mother was the eldest daughter of Peter the Great, by his last wife Catherine, empress of Russia. The young prince was also heir to both the crowns of Sweden and Russia, his grandmother having been eldest sister of Charles the Twelfth of Sweden.

July 21. A large horseman's sword, supposed to have been made between three and four hundred years, was dug up near the shore of the Woolstaple, where the abutments of the new bridge were to be built. It had a basket hilt, and the pommel as big as a small turnip, and although it had been buried in the shore so long under water, the excellent temper of the steel had prevented it from receiving injury. Many ancient coins were likewise dug up, particularly one of Domitian, of copper, as well as several copper and brass pieces of Queen Elizabeth, James the First, and Charles the First's reigns.

Aug. 16. The duke of Athol was received as king in the Isle of Man, with great demonstrations of joy.

The prince of Nassau Dillingberg died, when his principality in Germany devolved to the prince of Orange.

The Afghans of Candahar armed against Persia. Kouli Khan then besieged their capital, which surrendered after enduring a year's

siege, when all Candahar became A.C. subject to the victor; he then declared war against the Great Mogul, and entered into Hindostan, where he had carried on a secret correspondence. In consequence of the above war, the Turks were enabled to order their forces from Persia, and direct their combined arms against the Christians, when, led by the Grand Vizier, they obtained at Croska a signal victory over the Imperialists, commanded by Count Walis, and then laid siege to Belgrade. The marquis of Villeneuve, ambassador from France to Constantinople, repaired to Belgrade, in order to negotiate a peace between the Turks and the emperor.

Sept. 12. Peace was concluded between the emperor and the Turks, whereby it was agreed that the Imperialists should give up Belgrade and Servia to the Turks, and that the Danube and Saver should form the boundaries of the two empires. That the Bannat and town of Tameswaer should remain in possession of the emperor, as also Meadia, while the castle and fortifications of Belgrade were to be destroyed. This treaty was signed by the emperor, without including his allies, the Russians, for which he offered an apology to the empress, being indeed compelled to that measure in consequence of a plague which destroyed his army; and although the Russians were every where victorious, they also found themselves under the necessity of purchasing a peace from the Turks, by the cession of Asoph, and all their conquests on the Black Sea.

An ambassador arrived in London from France, and offered his mediation between England and Spain, which not being agreed to, he declared the king of France would assist the Spaniards against Great Britain.

22. A marble pedestal was erected in the middle square of St. Thomas's Hospital, bearing the statue of Edward the Sixth in brass, who

A.C. was the original founder of that noble institution.

Oct. 1. Advices were received that Sha Nadir Kouli Khan had defeated the Great Mogul, and made him prisoner in his city of Delhi.

17. A charter passed the Great Seal of England for building an hospital for foundling children, for which it was computed the sum of 30,000*l.* had been collected among the nobility and gentry before the patent passed.

19. The following order was sent to the herald at arms;—

GEORGE R.

Our will and pleasure is, that you attend the proclamation of our declaration of war against Spain, that is to be made on Tuesday, the 23d instant, in the usual places, and with the customary solemnities, and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Given at our court at Kensington, the 19th day of October, 1739, in the 13th year of our reign.

By his majesty's command,

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

25. The first stone of the mansion-house was laid by Micajah Perry, Esq., in Stock's-market, attended by several of the aldermen and common-council, and the two sheriffs, George Heathcote, Esq., and Sir John Lequesne.

28. The St. Joseph, taken by Admiral Haddock, near Cadiz, arrived at Spithead. That prize was valued at 100,000*l.* sterling.

Nov. 20. The first meeting of the nobility and gentry was held at Somerset-house, when his majesty granted his royal charter for the appointment of governors and guardians for the maintenance and education of exposed children; when they appointed a secretary and a committee. Before the reading of the charter, the great philanthropist, Thomas Coram, Esq., petitioner for the same, addressed his grace the duke of Bedford, he being chosen president of the committee

appointed to manage the charity. A.C.

They were empowered to purchase lands to the value of 4000*l.* per annum. Their common seal was to be Pharaoh's daughter and her maids rescuing Moses from the bulrushes; and the second Wednesday in May, every year, was named as the day for a general meeting of the governors and guardians of the said corporation, for electing presidents, vice-presidents, treasurers, and committees. It was also ordered that all secretaries and servants should be annually appointed by the governors at such general meeting, and that four general meetings should take place in every year.

21. Admiral Vernon effected the complete conquest of Porto Bello.

Thirty thousand men about this time composed the military establishment of England; 12,000 that of Ireland; while 6000 marines were ordered to be raised as speedily as possible, and 6000 Danes taken into the British service if required. That force, with 30,000 men in his majesty's electorate of Hanover, was to form a total of 80,000 troops under his majesty's command.

An account was confirmed about this period, that Kouli Khan had obtained a most brilliant victory over Mahmoud, emperor of Mogul, although the army of the latter had consisted of 1,200,000 men, 10,000 pieces of cannon, and 2000 armed elephants. That the conqueror had then taken possession of the Great Mogul's country, and incarcerated that monarch and his prime minister in a fortress, where he had caused their eyes to be put out. That the populace of Delhi, having murmured at such treatment, had begun to mutiny; upon which, Kouli Khan ordered his army to fall upon the inhabitants, which was done for two days in succession, in which space of time, it was computed nearly 30,000 men, women, and children had been butchered. Several parts of the empire then rose against the usurper,

^{A.C.} but it was also reported that Kouli Khan had accomplished the placing his son on the throne of Persia, and terminated his conquering expedition by transporting with him the major part of the riches of Hindostan, amounting to the enormous sum of 231,000,000*l.* sterling.

¹⁷⁴⁰ Jan. 7. A dreadful accident happened near Kirkaldy, in Scotland; fourteen apprentices and servants were inerry-making there on the first Monday in the year, in a large hollow, beneath a rocky eminence, when the same broke in, and crushed them to pieces.

News arrived from Rome that the pope had departed this life, having a few days previous signed an indulto, whereby he gave the king of Spain leave to raise 2,000,000 crowns upon the clergy of Spain, not excepting even the Jesuits.

9. In an extract from a letter written by a gentleman at Leyden, in Holland, was given an account of an extraordinary and intense frost, which entirely froze up every article of consumption. The same inclement weather also visited England, commencing on Christmas-day, which continued through the whole of the month, when the Thames was frozen over, so that numbers of people walked upon it. Water and coals were excessively dear, and the former was even more expensive than the latter; the damage sustained by the shipping and other vessels between the Medway and London-bridge being computed at 100,000*l.* The necessities of the poor were extreme, not being able to work at their trades, but great charities and benefactions were bestowed upon them.

A conspiracy was discovered against the empress of Russia, for which four princes of the Dolghoruky family were executed, at Novogorod: it was supposed to have been planned in favour of the Princess Elizabeth.

News was brought that Sha Nadir (Kouli Khan) had marched off with the immense treasures before adverted to, plundered in India,

but that he had permitted the ^{A.C.} Mogul to remain emperor, only adding those provinces that extended west of the rivers Attock and Indus to the Persian empire. An insurrection took place at Delhi, while Kouli Khan remained absent, when many thousands of the inhabitants of that city were massacred by the Persians, while the Indian nobility and courtiers were cruelly tortured, to make them confess the riches they possessed, and bring forward the demands exacted from them. Some of their principal nobility, in consequence, committed suicide, to avoid the torture, and others died under the hands of the executioners.

By despatches from Petersburg, we learned that Captain Nepleyew had arrived there, with the Grand Seignior's ratification of the late peace concluded between the Russian and Ottoman empires. The ensuing day, the empress declared the pregnancy of Princess Anne, consort to Prince Anthony of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle; and that Captain Spanberg, lately sent to make discoveries upon the north coast of Russia and Tartary, had discovered 34 islands in those seas, from whence it was thought they might sail to Japan, China, and thence to the East Indies and Persia, which would greatly tend to increase the commerce of Russia.

Feb. 2. Many accounts were received of the severe frost, not only from Scotland and Ireland, but from Germany, Holland, and France. From the north of Ireland, news came that the great fresh water lake, called Lough Neagh, was entirely frozen over, and the ice so hard, that many persons walked directly across the lough from Mountjoy Castle, in the county of Tyrone, to the Antrim market, a distance of 20 miles. Several were, however, drowned by the breaking of the ice in various places. From Dresden, Dantzick, and Vienna, it was understood the cold was more intense than in the year 1709, many in the suburbs

^{A.C.} of Vienna having perished. At Stockholm, in Poland, and in Lithuania, the intense cold forced bears and wolves from the woods to ravage the open country, and many people thereby lost their lives. All the rivers were frozen at Brussels, particularly the Scheldt, as far as Antwerp, where several died of excessive cold, many trees being also split asunder by the frost.

5. A bill was brought into parliament for the registering all seamen and watermen in his majesty's dominions, which was strongly opposed, upon the plea that a sailor and a slave would then become synonymous terms; that it was a complete attack upon the liberty of thousands; that if the design was to propagate slavery, sailors should be the last to lose their freedom, and that the first register had better be filled with the despicable names of pensioners, placemen, sycophants, and dependants. After much debating, a motion was made to have the bill printed, when the same was read a second time; but the whole features of it being so extremely obnoxious, and teeming with such dangerous consequences, it was abandoned altogether.

16. The inclement season having continued, with little intermission, for nearly eight weeks, began to subside, and gradually diminished till the end of the month, but it continued still very cold, and not till the 20th, did the Thames begin to thaw above bridge. The damage done to London bridge, and the houses upon the same, amounted to 3000*l.* repairing. Much charity was bestowed throughout England and Ireland.

24. A violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Salemi, a town not far from Palermo. Some Capuchins having heard a great noise under their convent, caused it to be examined by masons, who perceived nothing that threatened danger; the affrighted monks, however, passed the night in the church, and at five in the morning heard the

same noise repeated; upon which ^{A.C.} they made their escape into a neighbouring field, where they had scarcely arrived, before another dreadful crack overturned the conventual church and garden, which were all buried in the earth, when nothing appeared on the surface but the tops of two cypress trees.

29. Thirty ships of 200 tons burthen were taken up for transports, with two ships of 400 tons and 16 guns, to carry coals and provisions to the fleet.

March 6. The house of lords received a message from his majesty, acquainting them that a marriage would immediately take place between Princess Mary, his fourth daughter, and Prince Frederick of Hesse, son of Prince William, landgrave of Hesse, and brother to the king of Sweden; upon which it was resolved to grant 40,000*l.* for the princess's portion.

13. Captain Renton arrived express from Admiral Vernon, with advice that the latter had sailed on the 5th of November from Jamaica, towards Porto Bello, on the isthmus of Darien, where he arrived on the 20th, in the evening, and attacked the fortress on the 21st. The governor capitulated on the 22d, and the plunder was distributed among the seamen.

17. Mrs. Stephens received the 5000*l.* granted her by parliament for her medicine for the cure of the stone.

Advices were received, that there had been an insurrection of the negroes, who had murdered several families in Carolina, but the revolt-ers were most of them killed or taken by the militia of that country, in endeavouring to make their escape to the Spanish fort of St. Augustin, in Florida.

24. Admiral Vernon having attacked Fort Chagre, at the mouth of the river Chagre, the fort capitulated on the 24th instant.

April 9. Charles Drew was executed at St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk, for the murder of his father, Charles Drew, an attorney.

A.C. An act passed for preventing excessive horse-racing and deceitful gaming.

May 6. The king left St. James's for Gravesend, to embark for Hanover, but contrary winds prevented his sailing for some time, and he did not arrive at Helvoetsluys until the 25th instant.

Since the beginning of the war, it was computed at Madrid that his Catholic majesty had, upon applications from private men, granted no less than 250 commissions to privateers for cruising upon our merchants, and by a list published at the same time, it appeared, that within the months of January, February, and March last, they had taken 37 British merchant ships, the cargoes of which, at a moderate computation, were valued at above 140,000*l.* sterling.

8. The marriage of the Princess Mary with the Prince of Hesse was solemnized. After the procession, the princesses, nobility, and persons of quality, being seated, his grace the lord archbishop of Canterbury read the Collect and the Lord's Prayer.

31. The king of Prussia died at Potsdam, aged 52, having reigned 27 years, and was succeeded by Prince Charles Frederick the Third, his son, afterwards surnamed the Great, who was born Jan. 24, 1712. The late king was son of Frederick, third elector of Brandenburg, who was made Knight of the Garter by King William, and in 1700 took upon himself the title of king of Prussia, which was acknowledged by France and Spain, in the treaty of Utrecht. The late king's mother was Sophia Charlotte, princess of Hanover, and sister of King George the First; he married Sophia Dorothea, princess of Hanover, his cousin-german, and only sister to his majesty George the Second.

June 6. The princess of Hesse embarked for Holland.

July 6. Cardinal Albertini being elected pope, took the name of Benedict the Fourteenth.

16. The dowager queen of Spain,

widow of the late king Charles the Second, died at Guadalaxara, in Spain, aged 73.

August. A subsidy treaty was concluded between Great Britain and Hesse, for four years, whereby it was agreed that Hesse was to keep 4800 foot and 1200 horse for the use of England, for which Britain was to pay 250,000 crowns a year.

Sept. The king having quarrelled with the bishop of Liege about the barony of Herstal, his majesty ordered his troops to march into that bishoprick, and live as they liked, till the bishop should comply with his demands.

14. The king of Prussia withdrew his troops out of the territories of Liege, on being paid 200,000 German crowns.

18. Admiral Anson sailed with his squadron from Spithead towards the coasts of South America.

The riches brought by Kouli Khan from the country of the Great Mogul are supposed to have amounted to nearly 550,500,000*l.* sterling, and he compelled the Mogul to promise him an annual tribute of 7,500,000*l.* sterling, which sums are almost too enormous to be credited by those who are unacquainted with the riches of the Eastern World.

Oct. An insurrection happened at Batavia, in the East Indies, commenced by the Chinese against the Dutch in that island. It began at five o'clock in the morning, and lasted till night, when the streets ran with blood, as it was computed that nearly 12,000 Chinese were massacred in that period, but the loss of the Dutch was not believed to be more than 200 in killed and wounded.

The king arrived at Helvoetsluys on Friday the 8th instant, embarked on board the Caroline yacht, and immediately sailed. He landed at Deal, and arrived at St. James's between eight and nine at night.

13. An express arrived with an account that her serene highness Magdalen Augusta of Anhaltzerbst,

^{A.C.} duchess of Saxe Gotha, mother to her royal highness the princess of Wales, had died a few days before.

14. Lord Waldegrave, the British ambassador in France, represented to the French court that the fortifications of Dunkirk were repairing, contrary to the treaty of Utrecht.

17. The empress of Russia died, and was succeeded by Prince Iwan the Sixth, son of Anthony Ulrick, duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, and Anne, princess of Mecklenburgh, an infant about three months old. The deceased empress, Anne Ivanawna, was daughter of Ivan, or John Alexowitz, elder brother of the emperor Peter the First, called Peter the Great, and for a time an associate with him on the imperial throne; but he dying in May, 1696, Peter the Great reigned till the 8th of February, 1725. The empress was born the 28th of May, 1693, and married the 13th of February, 1710, to Frederick William, duke of Courland, nephew to the late king of Prussia, who died in January, 1711, in the 19th year of his age, as he was returning with his then lovely princess from Petersburg to his own country. She was proclaimed empress on the 29th of January, 1730, upon the death of Peter the Second, her cousin, and grandson to Peter the Great, when he was on the point of being married to Princess Katherine Dolghoroucki, niece to the velt-marshal of that name. The friends of Princess Elizabeth, daughter to Peter the First, thought it unjust that she should be put aside to make place for another princess, who was not so near the throne; but as the succession of that empire varies from the rules observed elsewhere, the event was not so unexpected. The late empress having conversed much with foreigners, and understanding their languages, protected those strangers who had been invited to Russia by Peter the First. She favoured the arts and sciences, which then began to flourish in that

empire; and, in short, governed ^{A.C.} according to the maxims observed and recommended by that truly great monarch.

26. Charles the Sixth, emperor of Germany, died October the 20th. He was born the 1st of October, 1685, and elected emperor on the 2d of October, 1711, leaving only two daughters; of whom the eldest was married to the duke of Lorraine, anno 1736.

The death of the emperor terminated the august line of the Austrian family, after it had filled the imperial throne for three centuries without any interruption.

Upon the death of the emperor of Germany, his eldest daughter Maria Theresa Walpurg, married to the duke of Lorraine and Tuscany, was proclaimed queen of Hungary and Bohemia, princess of Transylvania, archduchess of Austria, and universal successor to all the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria, in pursuance of the Pragmatic Sanction, made by the late emperor, in the year 1713, which was guaranteed by Spain in 1725, then by England, and soon after by the United Provinces in 1731, by the diet of the empire in 1732, and by France, Savoy, and Spain, a second time, in 1739. This succession was disputed by the kings of Spain and Poland; while the elector of Bavaria founded his pretensions on the will of Ferdinand the First, who had married his eldest daughter to the duke of Bavaria. The king of Prussia also pretended to an indisputable right to certain provinces in Silesia. This conflict created a sanguinary struggle, called The Seven Years' War, in which most of Europe was engaged, the issue of which answered to the magnanimity and heroism displayed by the illustrious Maria Theresa. Her whole right to the succession of her father was ultimately acknowledged and confirmed by the treaties of Breslau, Dresden, and Aix-la-Chapelle.

Nov. 1. A most dreadful hurricane occurred, the effects of which

^{A. C.} proved very fatal to many; it began about six o'clock in the evening, and lasted till eleven. A stack of chimneys upon the house of the Rev. Mr. Dormer, at Kensington, who kept a boarding school, fell upon the house, and made their way through to the cellar. Mr. and Mrs. Dormer were both killed, but two young gentlemen with them were dug out of the ruins much bruised. One of the spires of Westminster Abbey was blown down, also a great part of the wall of Hyde Park; many stacks of chimneys were destroyed in different parts of London, and numerous lives lost. The damage on the water, however, was considerably greater. A passage-boat from Sheerness to Chatham was lost, and 17 persons perished, and Captain John Peddie lost his ship, the Prince of Orange, after enduring dreadful danger. The fleet of Sir Chaloner Ogle, in a great measure, escaped, as little of the storm was felt westward.

12. The king of Prussia having declared that he would support the Pragmatic Sanction, nevertheless made preparations to invade Silesia.

The queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and archduchess of Austria, declared the duke of Tuscany, her husband, to be her associate in the regency of her dominions, and received constant assurances from most of the princes of the empire, that they would make good their guarantee of the Pragmatic Sanction.

The duke of Courland having, by the will of the late emperor of Russia, been appointed sole regent of that vast empire during the minority of the young emperor, to the exclusion of the minor's father and mother, entered upon the exercise of his government without any apparent opposition, except what was manifested by the father and mother, who could not entirely dissemble the affront put upon them by the will of the late empress, which had been made entirely under the direction of the duke. The

duke of Brunswick, consort to the Princess Anne, and father of the young emperor, threw up all his employments, and the regent arrested six Russian lords, whom he imagined were conspiring with the duke against him. Many secret conferences were then held at the Princess Anne's, at which it was resolved to arrest the regent in the name of the young emperor, and divest him of the regency, when an order was forthwith signed in the emperor's name, and on the 9th, between three and four in the morning, Count Munich, accompanied by his adjutant-general and General Uschakoff, repaired with a strong guard to the summer palace of the regent. The noise having awakened the latter, he jumped from his bed, sword in hand, at which instant Count Munich entered, and said, "I arrest your royal highness on the part of the emperor, and here is my order." The duke defended himself as long as possible, till his shirt was torn to pieces, and the duchess did not make less resistance, having, with a sabre, desperately wounded one of the guards before it could be wrenched from her grasp. After the regent and his duchess were dressed, they, with their household, were conducted to the winter palace, (where the emperor and imperial family were assembled,) and from thence conveyed in four covered waggons to the fortress of Schlussembourg. Princess Anne was then declared regent of the empire, and a solemn *Te Deum* sung upon the happy delivery of the emperor and royal family from the ambition of a man who had considered it necessary to destroy them. A declaration was next day signed in the emperor's name, setting forth the crimes of the regent, and the reasons for divesting him of the regency. The duke of Brunswick, in consequence, was made generalissimo of the army, and lieutenant-colonel of the horse-guards; Count Munich, prime minister; Count Osterman, high-admiral, and the

.c. prince of Hesse Hombourg, lieutenant-colonel of the Ismailouski guards.

14. At Irwin, about 60 miles from Edinburgh, a heavy fall of rain, which ended in large hail, compelled every person to seek shelter. This was followed by a sudden and dreadful flash of fire, and a peal of thunder, exceeding in noise and horror any thing that had ever been heard before. The lightning which accompanied the same was so frightful, that it seemed as if all the ordnance on earth had been discharged at once. The town clock was broken to pieces, the strong door of the Tolbooth burst open, in which were five prisoners; a lad of 14 was killed as he stood at a window, and all his clothes consumed; his brother was knocked down near him, and another brother struck blind. Two sailors walking from the quay, met a large pillar of fire, which brought them upon their knees, and the people had scarcely recovered from their terror, when two more peals resounded, which, although dreadful, did not equal the first.

18. Charlestown, in South Carolina, was nearly destroyed by fire; it began at two in the afternoon, at a saddler's house, and after four hours, in consequence of a strong north-west wind, all the dwellings on the south side of Broad-street were in flames. The whole trading part of the town was entirely destroyed, and nearly 300 houses left in ruins. Great quantities of goods were burnt, and many of the terrified inhabitants removed their best effects to the Curtain Line, which was also consumed. The loss in houses was valued at one hundred thousand pounds sterling, and the goods double that amount, if not more.

Dec. 19. News was brought that the king of Prussia had taken possession of Breslau, the capital of Silesia.

From Antigua and the Leeward Islands we received accounts that a terrible hurricane had happened

there about the end of the preceding A.C. August, which had forced many ships on shore, and did a great deal of damage.

30. The princess of Wales was delivered of another daughter.

31. It was computed that 407 English vessels had been taken by the Spaniards since the commencement of the war, which were valued at 3,850,300 pieces of eight.

The expenses of the war for this year amounted to 4,059,722*l*.

Tickell, the poet, died during this year.

Jan. 2. The governors of the 1741 Foundling Hospital being about to lay out 7000*l*. in the purchase of four fields of pasture land, containing 56 acres, on the north side of Ormond-street, to erect their hospital upon; Lady Betty Germain sent the governor 500*l*. as an addition to the revenues of the hospital.

24. The young princess was baptized, by the name of Elizabeth Caroline, at Norfolk-house, the margrave of Anspach, the queen of Denmark, and the duchess of Saxe Gotha being the sponsors.

The captain of the Ruby man-of-war (Samuel Goodier, Esq.) lying in King Road, hired some assassins to surprise his brother Sir Dinely Goodier, at Bristol, and hurry him on board the Ruby, where the captain caused him to be basely murdered, that he might enjoy his estates, which were about 3000*l*. per annum. The murderers were subsequently discovered, and confessed their villany.

The queen of Hungary was delivered of a prince on the 2d instant.

The king of Prussia took the city of Glogau by surprise.

Feb. A monument was erected in Westminster Abbey to the memory of William Shakspeare.

13. A motion was made in the house of commons, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, praying that he would be pleased to remove the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, first commissioner

^{A.C.} of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer, from his presence and councils for ever. A motion to the same effect was also made in the house of lords, but in both houses it was resolved in the negative.

The king of Spain published a memorial claiming all the dominions possessed by the late emperor, and assembled an army in Catalonia, which he prepared to march into Italy.

March 10. Henry Combe, Esq., mayor of Bristol, together with the aldermen and corporation, went from the Tolzey in a body to lay the foundation of the Exchange to be erected in Corn-street, when the first stone was deposited by the mayor, with the usual ceremonies, under which were placed several pieces of gold and silver coin of his majesty's reign.

25. The governors and guardians of the hospital for deserted young infants began to receive such children into their house in Hatton-garden; those above two months old were rejected, as were also such as had any infectious disorders; 19 boys and 11 girls were, in consequence, admitted.

April 16. The sons of the clergy held their annual feast, at which were present a number of reverend gentlemen and other persons of distinction. The collection for that charity amounted to £207. for the current year.

25. An act was passed for rebuilding the church of St. Botolph, beyond Aldgate.

A bill for opening a trade to and from Persia, through Russia, was brought into parliament.

An act passed to enable the commissioners for building the bridge from Westminster to the opposite shore, to raise a further sum towards finishing the same, and to provide for the ticket lost in the bridge lottery.

May 6. His majesty set out for Hanover, after having appointed the same lords justices as had officiated the preceding year. He em-

barked on board the Caroline yacht, ^{A.C.} landed at Helvoetsluys on Friday, and reached Hanover the Tuesday following.

17. The commander of the Spence sloop, Captain Laws, arrived with letters for the duke of Newcastle, his majesty's principal secretary of state, from Vice-Admiral Vernon and Brigadier Wentworth, commander-in-chief in the West Indies, dated from Carthagena, the 1st of April, which contained an account of Admiral Vernon's having attacked that place, and taken the castle of Boccachica. When the action at Carthagena was known for a certainty, great demonstrations of joy were evinced, and the rejoicings were continued during the following day, spreading through Great Britain and Ireland, as speedily as the news was published. What greatly contributed to the taking of Boccachica Castle, the strongest fort in Carthagena, with so small a loss, was the conduct and skill displayed in raising a battery of twenty-four pounders against it.

The Swedes being determined to enter into a war with Russia, a resolution was passed in the diet of that kingdom to increase the army in Finland with 7000 men, which reinforcement sailed from Carlscroon on the 25th instant, under convoy of four men of war. The Russians prepared for defence by augmenting their troops and filling their magazines.

Letters from several parts of Germany conveyed intelligence that a treaty of alliance was on the point of being concluded between the emperor of Russia, the king of Poland, the queen of Hungary, and the king of England, for supporting the interests of the house of Austria. Letters from Italy also stated that the old alliance was upon the point of being renewed between the united courts of France, Spain, and Sardinia; which, very politically, declined supporting the Austrian interests;

A.C. the whole being fully soon after confirmed by advices from France and Spain.

June 2. This day commenced the hottest press below bridge which had been known since the commencement of the Spanish war. All seamen were seized, whether they had protections or not, so that in 36 hours the number enrolled on the navy books amounted to 2370 hands.

14. The Hungarian States refused to receive the duke of Bavaria's protest against the coronation of the queen of Hungary, which was solemnized at Presburgh, with great ceremony, in the metropolitan church of St. Martin, by Count Esterhazy, primate of the kingdom, and archbishop of Gran. Her majesty was afterwards conducted in her coach with the crown on her head and the sceptre in her hand. When the queen demanded the consent of the states of Hungary to an association of the grand duke with her in the regency of that kingdom, several of the grandees declared that the queen's wisdom was so great, that she needed no partner in the administration of affairs, but upon the second proposition they consented to the same for ten years.

16. Prince George and Princess Augusta, with the young prince and princess, on removing from Epsom to Clifden, were encountered by two highwaymen on Hounslow-heath, who, on being made acquainted with whose children they were, only cried "God bless them," and rode off. Soon after, however, meeting two of the nurses and attendants in another carriage, they plundered them of a large booty.

24. The postmaster-general put in practice a scheme for making the correspondence between several considerable towns and London more frequent, and, according to previous notice given by advertisements in the newspapers, letters were for the future to be taken in at the letter-office in London, and de-

spatched, instead of three, six times A.C. a week every night, Sundays excepted. A new conveyance for cross post letters, three days in every week, was also settled between Bristol, Bath, and many other places.

30. John Penney, Esq., late senior of Clement's Inn, and deputy-paymaster of the pensions, who had been missing since the 18th, was found in the privy of the said inn, with his throat cut and a large hole on one side of his head, from whence his brains protruded, and on searching his chambers, it appeared that he had been robbed of several sums of money, diamond rings, and other valuable effects. The coroner's inquest brought in their verdict, Wilful Murder against James Hall, late servant of Mr. Penney, who being taken, confessed his crime, and was executed.

An academy was ordered to be built at Woolwich for instructing the young gentlemen belonging to the train of artillery.

July 4. The late duke of Courland set out with his family from Petersburg for Borosewa, an island on the river Oby, in Siberia. They were to reside in the same castle where Prince Menzikoff and the two princes Dolgorucki had ended their days. At his departure, the silver plate on which he used to be served, was exchanged for pewter, and himself and wife compelled to deliver up their jewels; when all the plate so taken from the duke and his followers was carried to the mint to be converted into specie, which, in addition to 300 ounces of gold, amounted to 382,500*l*.

The origin of the custom of the London sheriffs delivering horse-shoes and nails to the Exchequer is little known, but is of great antiquity. In former times, when money was not plentiful, and there was no coin but the penny, the reserved rents on lands or tenements, especially small ones, were liquidated in something that had reference to the nature of the thing

A.C. granted, or the occupation of the grantee. The following extracts, translated from Latin documents preserved in the Exchequer, will fully elucidate the fact in question.

“Walter le Brun, marshal or farrier, of the Strand, renders six horse-shoes to have a certain place in the parish of St. Clements, to build a forge there, &c.”—Great Rolls of the 19th of King Henry the Third.

“Walter Mareschal, or the farrier, at the Stone Cross, renders six horse-shoes, with their nails, for (or as a reserved rent) a certain forge, opposite to the Stone Cross, which he holds of the king in capite.”—Memoranda Rolls in the Exchequer, first year of King Edward the First.

The first of the above documents points out the commencement as well as the reason of the payment of those horse-shoes and nails; viz., to have ground to erect a forge upon, consequently that was the first payment. The 19th year of Henry the Third fell in 1232, now 591 years ago. In process of time, that piece of ground, and the erections thereon, fell to the mayor and citizens of London; and, consequently, they, through the medium of the sheriffs, have continued to repay the same into the king's Exchequer annually to the present time. The very spot where the stone cross stood had, subsequently, a may-pole erected upon it.

The profit and loss sustained by Great Britain in the Spanish war, from July, 1739, to July, 1741, were as follow:—

	£.
127 ships taken from Spain	794,400
7 galleons destroyed	100,000
7 men-of-war	405,000
Loss at Porto-Bello computed at	100,000
At fort Châgre	200,000
At Carthage, by demolishing the forts	18,000
Total of the loss to Spain	1,617,400

Loss to the British by 154 ships captured by Spain 612,000

Balance in favour of England 1,005,400

Aug. 8. The elector of Bavaria published his declaration of war against the queen of Hungary, and immediately entered the dominions of Austria. On the 30th, he took possession of Lintz, the capital of Upper Austria, without opposition, from whence he marched to Ems, which he entered, and by the latest accounts received from Passau, dated the 7th instant, he was then within four days' march of Vienna, which it was expected he would besiege, and, in consequence, all possible preparations were made for a vigorous defence. The queen of Hungary, being in a most distressed situation, sent for the four orders which composed the states of the kingdom, and made a Latin speech, with such dignity and courage, that every heart was won by her magnanimity. The states, therefore, published a manifesto against the elector of Bavaria, and established a perpetual law for excluding that prince and his family from the crown of Hungary. The city of Prague was taken by assault, and the elector of Bavaria proclaimed king of Bohemia.

12. The states of Courland notified the election of Prince Louis Ernest of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle as their duke to the senate of Poland, and desired the republic to grant him the investiture of that duchy. That prince, at the beginning of the month, signed the capitulation at Mittau, presented him by the states, for the confirmation of their privileges.

A new Court of Common Pleas, upon a level with the Court of Exchequer, was elegantly built on the same side of Westminster-hall as the latter.

19. A detachment of Bavarian troops surprised and captured the

A.C. city of Passau, which was a key for entering from Bavaria into the Austrian territories, as the former intended an attack on those dominions.

20. A tempest devastated all the environs of Geneva, in consequence of which, three years were required to restore the vines to their original condition, &c. The cantons of Berne and Fribourg also suffered greatly, and the country was covered with hail stones two feet deep.

24. A formal declaration of war was published in Sweden against the emperor of Russia.

28. A violent storm of thunder and lightning happened in the south-east parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire, part of Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire; the hail-stones were as large as musket-balls, many as big as pigeons' eggs, and some two or three inches long and an inch in diameter, of various shapes, like broken icicles, which cut up the standing corn. The storm raged ten miles in length and one in breadth, the hail laying in heaps like ice half a yard deep, during the two succeeding days; the loss sustained by the farmers was computed at 4000*l*.

31. By an act passed, power was given to the Court of Requests, commonly called the Court of Conscience, to hear and determine all matters and disputes touching any debts not exceeding 40*s*.; and all housekeepers or lodgers within the city and liberties of London, or persons who should keep any shop, shed, stall, or stand, within the said city or liberties, though living without the liberties, were subject to the jurisdiction and determination of the said commissioners, and might be compelled to pay small debts in a summary manner.

War being declared between Sweden and Russia, and Count Lacy having been appointed general-in-chief of the Russian forces in Finland, found that a large body of Swedish troops was posted at Will-

manstrand, the first fortress on the Swedish frontiers. He, therefore, marched with a superior body of Russian troops, and having carefully reconnoitred the enemy's situation, attacked them the ensuing day, when, after a very sharp battle, which lasted several hours, they were entirely defeated, with the loss of many thousand men; the Russians then attacked and took the fortress. General Wrangel, who commanded the Swedes, was taken prisoner, with many other officers, and 2000 privates. The Russians also took the artillery, baggage, and every thing belonging to the Swedish camp, together with the standards, which were carried in triumph to Petersburg.

The Swedes took several British merchant ships employed in the Russian trade.

Sept. 8. A terrible storm did considerable damage on the river Thames, and many trees were torn up by the roots; at Newcastle, great damage was done to the shipping; at Canterbury, by the fall of chimneys, and the untiling of houses, several parts of the city looked as if they had been bombarded; at Huntingdon, several windmills were overthrown, and in one the miller was killed; but St. Ives presented a scene of complete desolation, many houses being stript, some thrown down, and the fine spire of the steeple totally demolished; a little boy who had ran into the church porch and staid till it was full of stones, endeavouring to get out at a window in the side, was carried away by the wind, and thus his life was preserved: at Biggleswade, the storm did not last above 20 minutes.

21. Wheat sold for six-pence a stone in the north of Ireland, beef one penny per pound, and other provisions proportionably cheap.

Admiral Vernon sailed from Kingston, in Jamaica, with the fleet, to attack the town of St. Jago de Cuba, but the army continued in the camp. The Shoreham,

A.C. Captain Broderick, brought in a Spanish ship with 70,000 pieces of eight on board, bound from Carthage, by whom advice was also received that Don Blass de Liz, the governor, was dead; the place in great want of all sorts of provisions, and the garrison, &c., very sickly.

22. The Hanoverian minister at Ratisbon, publicly declared that his master the king of Great Britain would defend his German territories, and the liberty of the whole Germanic body. At the same period, Mr. Trevor, British envoy at the Hague, declared to the States-General that the king of England had received proposals from Mr. Bussy, the French envoy, with no other view than the better to circumvent the designs of France, and that he would enter into no negotiation with that minister without giving timely advice thereof to the republic.

29. Kouli Khan invaded Turkey, and advanced with his army as far as Erzerum.

Lieutenant-General Parker was made general and commander of his majesty's forces in Ireland.

Oct. 20. His majesty left Hanover, the 13th instant, embarked at Helvoetsluys, on the 18th, landed at Aldborough the 19th, and arrived at St. James's on the 20th.

29. Accounts were received at Petersburg, that all the difficulties subsisting between the Russians and the Porte were terminated, by a convention signed the 7th of the preceding month. That convention was immediately communicated by the grand duchess regent to the French minister, and at the same time her imperial highness told him that she felt more than satisfied on the occasion, as nothing could then prevent her from assisting the queen of Hungary as effectually as she had intended.

30. The city of Prague was captured by assault.

Nov. 1. The new academy at Woolwich, for the education of young gentlemen belonging to the

artillery, in the study of mathematics, and the art of gunnery, was finished. A.C.

Pursuant to an order of the lord-lieutenant, in 1740, a return was made of the number of protestant inhabitants in Ireland, when the amount was found to be 96,067 families.

16. News was brought that nine of our merchant ships had been taken by the Spaniards.

24. An extraordinary agitation manifested itself in the city of Petersburg, the cause of which was not immediately discovered. The two regiments of guards took possession of all the avenues of the imperial palace, and the principal posts in the city. The grand duchess sent to demand the cause, but the troops had orders to let no person pass. In the mean time, the ministers attached to Princess Elizabeth assembled at her palace, where they set forth the declarations which Peter the Great had so solemnly made concerning his last will; the usurpations which had ensued upon the death of Peter the Second, for a series of years; the abuse made of their authority by those who had been charged with the chief management of affairs; the many actions committed tending to sully the glory of the empire, and the necessity there was of obviating such great disorders, by a speedy and happy change. The assembly, therefore, unanimously declared that this alteration could not be accomplished but by conforming to the will of Peter the Great; whereby Princess Elizabeth was declared sole heiress to the throne. The states then entreated that she would accept the crown, when the princess, touched by so much zeal, accepted the government, and was saluted by the states in quality of empress of all the Russias. The grand duchess and her party, being prisoners in the royal palace, were never fully informed of these events till the secret was completely developed by a triple volley from fire-arms, and the

A.C. acclamations of "Long live the Empress Elizabeth!" The latter then published a manifesto to all the sovereigns of Europe, to the following effect:—"All the world knows that, in consequence of letters patent, issued the 16th of October, 1740, the late grand lady and empress Anne Joannowna, appointed before her decease her nephew to succeed to the throne of Russia, who was then but a few months old; and on account of such minority, several persons had managed the affairs of the empire in so unbecoming a manner that troubles had ensued. Our faithful subjects, the spiritual and temporal lords, have unanimously invited us to ascend the throne of our fathers, which belongs to us as the nearest heiress by birth, and we have been pleased to impart this event to our faithful subjects, that they may, in consequence, take the oaths of allegiance." After her majesty had received the oaths of fidelity, she declared the prince of Hesse Hombourg veldt marshal and general of her armies, and then sent to relieve the grand duchess, who had been guarded, signifying to the princess that she might remain in her palace with the prince, her consort, and family, and that all proper regard should be shewn to them.

Dec. 11. A ball of fire appeared at Bushy, 45 minutes after twelve, five degrees high in the clouds, which ran about the distance of four yards and then disappeared; the same phenomenon was also seen at Reading, its course being from west to east, the sun shining all the time.

M18. A large ball of fire passed over Canterbury, at mid-day, which was succeeded by a dreadful tempest, that shattered nearly all the windows in that place. On the ensuing morning, was seen in the heavens an appearance resembling three suns and an inverted rainbow, to the infinite astonishment of the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country.

22. A court of chivalry was held A.C. at the Herald's College, when John Kettel, Esq., was appointed Windsor herald; Steven Martin Leake, Clarencieux; and John Cheal, Esq., of Sussex, Norroy. The ceremony was performed by the earl of Effingham, deputy earl marshal, and John Anstis, Jun., Garter King at Arms, on which occasion the oath of office was administered on the gospels and drawn sword of James the Fifth, taken at the battle of Flodden Field, &c.

Duke Anthony Ulrick of Brunswick, and the princess, his spouse, late duchess-regent, with their children, Prince John and Princess Katharine, set out from Petersburg on the 1st instant, at four in the morning, accompanied by a guard, on their return to Germany. They had received a considerable present in money from the empress, and M. Hoffman, the intendant of the court, had 30,000 rubles to defray their travelling expenses. Marshal Dolgorucki was recalled from exile, as were also the two brothers Dolgorucki, whose tongues had been cut out, together with Princess Dolgorucki, who had been promised in marriage to the late emperor, Peter the Third. Orders had been despatched to allow more liberty to the duke of Courland, then detained in Siberia, to maintain him as a prince, and to suffer him to enjoy the diversion of hunting. Her imperial majesty also caused Major-general Wrangle, the Count de Wasabourg, and other Swedish officers, lately brought prisoners, to be set at liberty, and all hostilities were stopped in Finland.

General bill of christenings and burials within the bills of mortality, from December 16th, 1740, to December 15th, 1741.

CHRISTENED,

Males	7667
Females	7290

In all	14,957
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A.C.	BURIED,	
	Males	15,455
	Females	16,704
	In all	32,169

The number of those who died during the preceding year at Amsterdam, was 9864, while the marriages amounted to 2166.

The queen of Hungary, who had returned to Vienna, continued in a forlorn situation. The grand duke of Tuscany, her husband, had advanced with his army within eight leagues of Prague, but retired when he heard of its reduction; the enemy there took 2780 prisoners, with 112 pieces of cannon.

The elector of Bavaria made his public entry into Prague on the 9th instant; he was then proclaimed king of Bohemia, and appointed the 16th for his coronation. Meanwhile both armies prepared for winter-quarters.

Notwithstanding all that had been said relative to an accommodation between their Hungarian and Prussian majesties, there was little probability that it would take place, the 10,000 Prussians who had entered Bohemia, having joined the French, Bavarian, and Saxon forces.

In Hanover, warlike preparations were carried on with the utmost diligence; the French had not only taken up their quarters in Osnaburgh, which was expressly contrary to the late treaty of neutrality, but even threatened to approach the frontiers of the electorate.

21. The national debt amounted to 46,956,146*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

During this year, died Rollin, the historian, and Cardinal Polignac.

1742 Jan. 2. The powder mill at Malden, about three miles from Kingston, in Surry, was blown up, with the magazine, containing 40 barrels of gunpowder; great damage was done, and the explosion heard in London and 12 miles round.

Feb. 1. The duke of Saxe Go-

tha arrived in London, on a visit to the prince and princess of Wales.

2. Sir Robert Walpole, having lost the majority, is said to have declared that he would give the house no farther trouble, or ever return to it again.

Upon the meeting of the new parliament, which took place on the 1st of December, both parties pursued their separate views with uncommon ardour and the same confidence in success; the adherents to the ministry succeeding by the determination of the Bossiney election in their favour by a majority of six; they, in consequence, proposed Giles Earle, Esq., to be again chairman of the committee for examining contested elections, in opposition to whom, Dr. Lee, a civilian, was chosen, by a majority of two only; a question of great importance. The next affair was the contested election for Westminster, which was carried against the ministry. Alarmed by defeat, in order to recover their strength, they endeavoured to reconcile his majesty and the prince of Wales, for which purpose, the bishop of Oxford was sent with a message delivered to him by Lord Cholmondeley, purporting, "that if his royal highness would write such a letter as was consistent with his majesty's honour to receive, his royal highness, and all that were in his confidence and counsels, should be kindly received at court, and that 50,000*l.* per annum should be added to his income, 200,000*l.* be granted to pay his debts, and his adherents in due time be provided for. To which, his royal highness immediately replied, that he entertained a sense of the utmost duty for his majesty, and whenever he should think fit to admit him to his presence, he would throw himself at his majesty's feet, without insisting on any terms for himself, but that while Sir Robert Walpole managed public affairs, he could not prevail with himself to give them any countenance; that Sir

A.C. Robert Walpole was a bar between his majesty and himself, between his majesty and the affections of the people, and between his majesty and foreign powers; and that he conceived the message sent to him was from Sir Robert Walpole, and not from the king. A question against a secret committee was carried by three; and when the election for Chippenham was examined, Sir Robert Walpole declared, that if the determination proved contrary to his wish, he would never enter that house more, and, finding a majority of 16 against him, he, in consequence, retired, and, it is believed, told his majesty, that he could serve him no longer. The king then went to the house of peers, which he adjourned to the 18th. On the 8th, Sir Robert Walpole was created earl of Orford, and upon the 18th, took his seat in the upper house, having resigned all his employments on the 11th. He had held his station since April 4th, 1721, when he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer in the room of Mr. Aislabe, and First Commissioner of the Treasury in the room of the earl of Sunderland.

The day on which the prorogation of parliament took place, Mr. Pulteney was called to the upper house, by the title of earl of Bath, having lost all his popularity and influence in the short space of five months, the period of time that had transpired since his driving Sir Robert Walpole from the helm of public affairs.

11. The right honourable the earl of Orford went to court and publicly resigned all his employments; after which, he set out for Richmond Park, in Surry.

17. The revolutions that had taken place in Russia proved the commencement of a negotiation for restoring peace between that empire and the Swedes, which ended in a suspension of arms for three months, as a proof that the new government had no inclination to assist

the queen of Hungary, though it A.C. was certainly the interest of that empire to preserve entire the dominion of the house of Austria, as being her best ally against the Turks. The trials of Counts Osterman and Munich, Baron Mengden, and their confederates, being finished, the commission established for that purpose made its report to her Russian majesty, which was, that they all deserved death, both by the laws of God and man. On the 9th of the preceding month, those three gentlemen, together with Count Golofkin, Count Lowenwold, and a secretary, were brought from the citadel to the scaffold, when the charge was read to Count Osterman, after which his sentence was made known to him, namely, to be broken upon the wheel. No preparations had been made for that terrible execution, but only two blocks with axes upon them were in readiness. His head was then laid upon one, when the executioner advanced and unbuckled the collar of his night gown, but just as he was expecting the fatal stroke, his head was raised, and it was declared to him that the empress had commuted his capital punishment into that of perpetual banishment. The same charge was then delivered to all the others. Another instance of the sudden and great change in the fortunes of men, was exemplified in the fate of Abraham Petrovitz Araboff, a negro, who was recalled from the banishment he had endured since Peter the Second's reign; when her Russian majesty not only made him a major-general and commander at Revel, but presented him with an estate, and 600 boors, about Pleskow; for in Russia the boors are a species of slaves, or what the civilians call *Adscriptus Glebæ*, being bought and sold with the land to which they belong. The negro in question had been made a present of to Peter the Great by the captain of an English ship; in 1717, his majesty left him at Paris, to

A.C. learn mathematics and engineering, and upon his return made him first a lieutenant in his guards, and then a captain of bombardiers.

March 3. The centre arch of Westminster-bridge was finished; upon which occasion, streamers were placed upon the same, and several of the commissioners went to inspect it.

18. A general court was held at the Bank of England, for the purpose of declaring a dividend and other special affairs, when a dividend of two three-fourths per cent. for interests and profits for the half year ending at Lady-day ensuing, was proposed and agreed to. The court then took into consideration the applying to parliament for a prolongation of its charter, and it being intimated that the sum of 1,600,000*l.* was expected for an addition of 21 years to the then term, which existed till August, 1743; upon the question being put, the court agreed to advance that sum, and proposals to parliament were, in consequence, read and assented to. By that proposal, an annuity of six per cent. on 1,600,000*l.*, formerly lent the government in King William's reign, was reduced to three per cent., as the nation was to have 3,200,000*l.* till the year 1764, for an annuity of 100,000*l.* per annum, which included 4000*l.* per annum allowed the bank for the charge of management, &c.

April 5. The sum of 500,000*l.* was granted by parliament for the assistance of the queen of Hungary.

17. The empress of Russia published a manifesto for encouraging the states of Finland to throw off their subjection to the crown of Sweden, promising to assist them with her forces, and representing that Finland having by such means established a form of government of its own, would serve as a barrier between Russia and Sweden. The king of Sweden, sensible of the pernicious tendency of such a pro-

position, published an answer persuading the Finlanders to continue their allegiance, and strongly reprobating the injustice of the empress of Russia's proceeding.

The queen of Hungary's forces were computed to amount to 193,305 men; viz., in Moravia, 38,305; Bavaria, 22,798; Bohemia, 16,107; the Netherlands, 26,935; Italy, 35,990, and Hungarians, 53,392. On the approach of the Austrian army, under Prince Charles of Lorraine, the Prussians abandoned Olmutz, and left behind them several pieces of ordnance, and a large quantity of provisions. On the other hand, the castle of Glatz, in Bohemia, built on an almost inaccessible rock, surrendered to the Prussians; the garrison, which consisted of 432 men, having been starved out, was allowed all the honours of war, and to be conducted to the Austrian camp. His Prussian majesty received in Bohemia a reinforcement of 23,000 men, under the command of the Prince Regnant of Anhalt Dessau.

On the duke of Modena's refusing to declare either for or against the queen of Hungary within 24 hours, the Austrians invested Mirandola, and the forces of the king of Sardinia threatened Modena with a bombardment. The duke of Modena advanced into the Bolognese, with 20,000 men, to wait the arrival of the Sicilian auxiliaries.

May 6. The British forces ordered for foreign service amounted to 16,334 men.

June 4. In the Court of King's Bench, after a long trial, a gentleman was found guilty, and subjected to the penalty of 2500*l.*, for having won 500*l.* from another gentleman at a game of hazard, seven years before.

28. In levelling a place called the Mount, outside Mickelgate-bar, at York, a great number of human bones were dug up, which had been laid in two parallel ramparts from within two feet of the surface of the soil to about 20 feet deep. One

A.C. Roman coin was found which was of the middle brass of the Emperor Nerva. *Caput Imperatoris Corona radiata Imp. Nerva Caes. AVG. P. M. TR. p. Cos. 111. P. P. Rivers: Figura, extra. Temonem; sinistra, Cornucopias tenens. Inscriptio: Fortuna Avgvst, SC.* Nerva came to the empire A.U.C. 850, or the 96th year of Christ. There were also found two portable lamps of red clay, one of them having the figure of a man, with the head of a swine, bearing a falchion in one hand and a round ball in the other. The head of a dart, about nine inches long, made of iron, was also dug up, together with a Roman fibula or buckler; two pieces of metal, one enamelled, an urn of blue clay, with burnt bones in it, two cannon bullets, and a cross-bar shot, with some musket balls.

News arrived from Constantinople, that Mahomet Basha, the grand vizier, was deposed, and Ali Pacha Pekim Oglou appointed in his room, whose disposition towards the Christian powers was not so favourable as had been that of his predecessor.

The duke of Modena, not finding himself likely to receive any succour from his new friends, the Spaniards, retired out of his dominions to Venice, and the ensuing day, both the city and citadel of Modena surrendered to the king of Sardinia and Count Traun, the queen of Hungary's general.

The preliminary articles of peace were settled between their Hungarian and Polish majesties, whereby the queen of Hungary ceded to the king of Poland some districts in Bohemia, while the king guaranteed to the queen the rest of Bohemia, and all her other dominions, promising also to accede to the treaty of Breslau, within a given time, and engaging to assist her with 22,000 men when required. The Saxon troops had retired from Bohemia on the 23th.

	£.	s.	d.	A.C.
The bank capital amounted to	8,959,995	14	8	
The new subscription to	840,004	5	4	
Total	9,800,000	0	0	

A subscription for 840,004*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, at 140 per cent., would raise 1,176,005*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*

31. By letters conveyed by the Vesuvius fire-ship, Captain Thompson, from Jamaica, advice was received of the return of his majesty's land and sea forces from Porto Bello to that island, excepting some few of the transports, which had not then arrived; the same ship also brought an account, that Commodore Anson, after having plundered Payta, upon the coast of Peru, and Realajo, on that part of Mexico, taken many prizes, and realized a booty of near two millions of pieces of eight, was supposed to have gone to Acapulco, and that five Spanish ships which had been sent in pursuit of them, were returned to Panama.

A fire broke out in the house of a Jew, at Smyrna, which not only burnt the premises to the ground, but several of the adjacent edifices. The flames then reached the Turkish tribunal, so that in a short time the whole western side of the city was in flames, but they were finally extinguished. The wind, however, having shifted, the fire was again driven into the Jewish quarter, and every house destroyed. It then communicated to the Greek quarter, and burnt all the magazines of the Alexandrian traders, and even continued to the Dutch burying-ground; from thence it spread along the corn and wood markets, till it came to that called Menassali Ghan, of which half was consumed before the Dutch could bring their engines to play, which preserved the factory. The French were so diligent and active, that they preserved their quarters. The distress suffered, in consequence, was inexpressible. The European

A.C. Christians had the good luck to carry off their best effects in time, on board the ships in the harbour.

Aug. 17. A pardon passed the Great Seal for Robert Knight, Esq., late cashier of the South Sea Company, of all felonies, crimes, offences, &c., inflicted on him by an act of parliament passed in the reign of George the First.

31. A plot was discovered in Russia for overturning the government of that empire, and restoring the young Prince Iwan to the throne.

Sept. 3. On the foundation stone of the building in Lamb's Conduit-fields, the following inscription was placed, "The foundation of this hospital, for exposed and deserted children, was laid Sept. 16th, in the 16th year of George the Second, 1742."

Oct. The Hanoverians and Hessians having arrived in Flanders, the forces there amounted to 20,000 British, 16,000 Hanoverians, 6000 Hessians, and 12,000 Austrians, drawn from the garrisons.

Dr. John Hoadley was promoted to the archbishopric of Armagh upon the decease of Dr. Boulter. Dr. Hugh Boulter, archbishop of Armagh, had been ten times one of the lord chief justices of Ireland. In 1727 and 1728, two years of great dearth, he had distributed vast quantities of corn to the poor throughout Ireland, for which the house of commons of that kingdom passed a vote of public thanks; he had also ordered all the vagrant poor to be received into the poor-houses of Dublin, where they were maintained at his own expense in the scarce years of 1739 and 1740. He, at his own charge, supported the poor from all parts, without distinction of religion, in the work-house of Dublin. He gave 1000*l.* for the erection of a work-house at Armagh, and 1000*l.* also towards re-building the Blue-coat Hospital at Dublin. Besides these, and many other public donations, his private acts of charity were innumerable; he inquired out persons

in distress, whose modesty and former condition in life made them ashamed of begging, and his charities in the kingdom of Ireland alone, are computed to have amounted to above 40,000*l.* He died without issue, and, except a few inconsiderable legacies and a proper provision for his lady during her life, bequeathed the residue of his fortune, above 30,000*l.*, to charitable uses, and appointed the archbishop of Dublin, the bishop of Kildare, and Mr. Thomas Morgan, his executors. This unbounded generosity was not attended either by pride or ostentation; he was easy of access, affable, and polite, and remarkable for peculiar cheerfulness and sweetness of temper.

Nov. 18. A treaty of mutual defence and guarantee, by the plenipotentiaries appointed by his majesty with Mr. Andrie, ambassador from the king of Prussia, was signed at Whitehall, between the king and his Prussian majesty.

As some labourers were digging up the foundation of the old tower which formerly stood near the castle-gate, Dublin, they found two small images of silver, about three inches long, representing men in armour, with high helmets and ruffs round their necks, standing on a pedestal of silver, with a small golden spear in their hands. One was very perfect, the face remarkably fine, and the proportions just; the other was somewhat defaced, part of the helmet being broken off; they also found an iron ball of twelve ounces weight. Some time previous, a fine spring had been discovered near the same place, as well as some diamond rings, a crown, and other remnants of regalia, imagined to have belonged to the ancient kings of Leinster; the images must have been of great antiquity, the tower having been built above 600 years.

Dec. 10. The commons, in a grand committee on the supply, resolved that 265,191*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* should be granted for defraying the charge of 5513 horse and 10,755 foot of the troops of Hanover, (to-

A.C. gether with the general officers and the train of artillery) in the pay of Great Britain, from August 31st to Dec. 25th, 1742, inclusive. On that occasion, a long debate took place.

General bill of all the christenings and burials from Dec. 15th, 1741, to Dec. 14th, 1742.

CHRISTENED,

Males . . .	7048
Females . . .	6703

In all . . .	13,751
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BURIED,

Males . . .	13,565
Females . . .	13,918

In all . . .	27,483
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The amount of the national debt on December the 31st, 1742, was 48,915,047*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*

The clear annual revenues of France, the exchange being at twelve pence per livre, amounted to upwards of thirteen millions sterling, without the *Taille*, which was not levied when France was at peace.

During this year, died Doctors Halley and Bentley and L. Theobald.

1743 Jan. 27. At a general court of the South Sea Company a dividend of $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. was declared. An application from Mr. Knight was then laid before the court to be discharged from any demand from the said company on the payment of 10,000*l.* within three months, which being put to the question, was carried by a great majority.

The electress dowager palatine left by her will two strings of Oriental pearl, worth 60,000 crowns, to Prince Octavio de Medici, and 100,000 crowns in money, besides some rich effects, to Signior Nicolo de Medicis. She also left a jewel worth 100,000 crowns to the king of Spain, and another of like value to the king of the Two Sicilies. All the silver plate, marked with the arms of the family, and a certain quantity of jewels, amounting

in the whole to 200,000 crowns, A.C. were further bequeathed to the elector palatine.

31. Admiral Vernon, in the *Boyne*, made *St. David's-head* on the 27th December, in the morning, when the vessel struck upon a bed of rocks, but got clear off at noon, and arrived safe in *King-road*, *Bristol*. As admiral-in-chief for the *West Indies*, there was a necessary form for his coming on shore to be sent from the lords of the admiralty, and he, therefore, did not land till the 6th instant, at *Bristol*, where he went directly to the mayor's, and was received with loud acclamations by the people. On the 13th, he arrived in *London*, and was the next day graciously welcomed by his majesty. On the 19th, several aldermen waited on the admiral, and presented him with the freedom of the city in a gold box, finely embellished with his arms, valued at 100 guineas. The admiral expressed his gratitude for the honour conferred upon him, and the great regard he should always have for the trade and prosperity of *London*. On the 24th, he went to *Guildhall*, and took up his freedom of the city and of the Merchant *Taylor's Company*, at the same time leaving 100 guineas to be distributed among poor citizens.

Feb. 4. Dr. Hoadley was translated to the archbishopric of *Armagh*.

9. An edict was issued by *Theodore*, king of *Corsica*, dated January 30th, at *Balagne*, in that island, which convoked the chiefs of the territory to meet him. By an edict passed, he then recalled, under pain of confiscation of their estates, all *Corsicans* in foreign service, except those in the queen of *Hungary's* army, and that of the grand duke of *Tuscany*. He pardoned those *Corsicans* who had served against him, provided they should join him in 24 hours, and those in *Genoa* in eight days. His majesty had plenty of money, and expected two ships with ammunition and other necessaries.

A.C. 17. Don Philip gave a grand entertainment in the castle of Chamberry to the ladies and gentlemen of the place on Shrove Tuesday. The following night, a fire broke out so suddenly that he would have been consumed in his bed, had he not been awakened by the barking of a little dog in his room, whereby his life was preserved; he was, however, obliged to abandon to the flames his chest of money and all his jewels.

The great Kouli Khan, who had so long kept Asia in terror, began to discover that no human happiness was certain; having been defeated in an expedition against the Lesghis, whom he attacked with 52,000 of his best troops, of whom he marched back only 22,195, having lost vast numbers in skirmishes and during the retreat.

March 27. The Sardinian army was said to consist of 45,000 men, and reinforced by an army of 12,000 Swiss in British pay, together with some troops from Count Traun. The Spanish forces were computed at 22,000 men, who likewise expected to be joined by ten battalions. It does not appear why the Sardinians should have waited for assistance in order to rescue their own country from the ravages of an army not half so numerous as their own.

Marshal Broglio had formed an army of observation near Amberg, of 20,000 men. It was believed that the French forces in Germany amounted to nearly 80,000, and that Count Seckendorf was at the head of 35,000, while levies were carried on in Bohemia of a most rigorous nature, compelling every fifth among the unmarried and every sixth of the married men to take arms. The Austrians, notwithstanding, continued a body of troops near Egra, though that garrison had received a reinforcement, and appeared to set their enemies at defiance, however numerous or determined.

April 11. Seventy-three chests of silver from on board the St.

Peter and Joseph, taken by his majesty's ship *Squirrel*, were brought to the bank in three waggons, under a strong guard of seamen, with music playing and colours flying. In clearing those ships, several caskets of jewels were discovered concealed in the ballast.

21. An act passed for permitting carts to be drawn by four horses, and another for making the hamlet of Bethnal-green, in the parish of St. Dunstan, Stepney, a separate and distinct parish, and for erecting a church there.

27. His majesty and the duke of York left St. James's at four o'clock in the morning for Gravesend, where they embarked for Holland.

30. Dr. Herring, bishop of Bangor, was appointed archbishop of York.

Dr. Sherlock, bishop of Salisbury, was named high almoner, in the place of the late archbishop of York.

May 2. His majesty landed at Helvoetsluys, and next morning proceeded to Hanover.

3. In digging an old foundation in Coleman-street, a cellar was discovered filled with earthen-ware, supposed to have lain there since the fire of London.

4. Two carts, laden with silver, were conveyed to the bank, from the Stratford man-of-war, lately arrived from Jamaica.

June 1. Braunau was captured sword-in-hand by the Austrians, and between four and 5000 French killed or taken.

16. A desperate battle was fought between a body of the forces, commanded by his majesty, in Germany, and the French, under M. Noailles, near Dettingen, when victory was declared in favour of the Hessians and Hanoverians. The king of England was in the heat of battle the whole time, in perfect safety, and the duke of Cumberland received a wound in the leg. The French army, amounting to near 30,000 men, was drawn up in two lines and an *arrière* guard; it was commanded by the duke de Noailles,

A.C. the duke de Chartres, and several other princes of the blood; the household troops forming the centre, supported by the infantry. The king having issued his orders to the different generals of his army with calmness and resolution, placed himself on the right wing at the head of the British infantry on foot and sword-in-hand. The English troops, and all the forces of the allied armies which were engaged in that action, behaved with the utmost resolution, bravery, and intrepidity; the Hanoverian artillery having had a very considerable share in the victory. The battle commenced at ten in the morning, and lasted till four, when the enemy repassed the Main with great precipitation. The French had 3000 men killed on the spot, besides a great many prisoners, amongst whom were numerous field officers. The household also suffered considerably, having lost ten pieces of cannon, with several colours and standards. The allies had nearly 1500 killed, and among them General Clayton, who was much regretted. Their army passed the night under arms on the field of battle, and the next day continued its march towards Hanau, while the French proceeded on the other side the Main towards Offenbach. Universal rejoicings were subsequently testified in all parts of London for his majesty's success in Germany.

24. At Messina, the plague raged in so dreadful a manner, that the confusion and terror of the people was indescribable; the dead bodies lay in the streets mangled by the dogs for want of persons to bury them, as the galley slaves who had been set at liberty for that purpose sickened and died; neither were there any servants, surgeons, or chaplains, left in the hospitals to attend the sick.

By the defensive treaty concluded between the empress of Russia and England for 15 years, it was stipulated that the empress should furnish the king of Great Britain, as

soon as necessary, with a body of 12,000 troops, to be employed according to the exigency of affairs; and that England should supply Russia with twelve men-of-war on the first notice, in the event of either power being attacked by an enemy and demanding such succour.

July 15. A storm happened at Enfield, accompanied by hail stones as large as nutmegs, which broke the windows and beat down the corn for several miles, and a boy and two horses were strugk dead by lightning. At Leicester several pieces of ice fell nearly five inches in length, and hail stones two inches in circumference, which killed hundreds of small birds; the streets were so flooded that several houses had water in them many feet deep, and waggon loads of ice were gathered up in heaps. The storm was so dreadful, that the rain fell in floods like the breaking of water spouts.

August 12. A fire occurred at Crediton, in Devonshire, which consumed 1000 houses and burnt several people; the loss was computed at 50,000*l.*, of which sum nearly half was insured.

18. A very uncommon storm of hail took place, accompanied by thunder and lightning, which did great damage in the north-west parts of the kingdom. The hail-stones were as large as hen's eggs, and broke the windows of the church and others in Tewksbury to the value of 1000*l.*, and struck off the ears of corn. The effects of the storm were equally felt at Chester, so that in many parts the wheat could not be reaped, and the farmers were obliged to turn the hogs out to eat it.

20. The confederate troops halted near Worms and Reichhausen, in the camp which the French had evacuated, intending to advance to Spires and Frankendale, which the elector palatine's troops had quitted, in order to make way for them. The king of England's quarters were in the bishop's palace at Worms, near 100 miles from Prince

A.C. Charles's army, which was at the same time near Mullen, four leagues above Brisca, not far from Switzerland, while the Dutch troops marched to Frankfort, eight leagues from Worms.

The plague ceased at Messina, because there remained no more natives to be destroyed; but still continued its ravages in Calabria, and threatened the adjacent provinces. The dread of this devastation produced a kind of truce throughout the country, the balance of nature being thus supported by pestilence putting a stop to the devastations of war.

Sept. 21. The New Exchange at Bristol was opened in a very pompous manner, the morning being ushered in by ringing of bells and firing of cannon from Brandon-hill. The aldermen and common council met in their scarlet robes, and proceeded from the Guildhall up Broad-street, down High-street, and up Small-street, to the Exchange, where Counsellor Stephens delivered a speech. They then proceeded to the Council-house, and were regaled with wine, from thence to the Merchant's-hall, where they partook of an elegant dinner provided by Sir Abraham Elton, mayor. The inferior workmen concerned in building the Exchange were presented with 25 guineas, in order to regale themselves in their own way.

Oct. 12. This day, being the anniversary of Edward the Confessor's birth, a great number of Roman Catholics were prevented from paying their devotions at his shrine as usual, orders having been given that the tombs in Westminster Abbey should not be shewn on that day.

Nov. 2. The princess of Wales was delivered of a son.

15. His majesty and the duke of Cumberland arrived at Gravesend, and in the evening passed through the city, which was illuminated.

17. At a council held at St. James's, the lords of the regency

surrendered up their commission, A.C. which was cancelled.

Dec. 10. Forty-thousand seamen were voted for the year 1744.

17. A wonderful phenomenon was seen at Carthagen, in Old Spain, about five in the evening, on the side of Mount Orlando, some leagues west of that city. There first appeared a vast stream of light, resembling a river of fire falling in a cascade, which then formed a sheet of flame, extending several leagues to the east, emitting such an effulgent light that the eyes of the beholders were dazzled. A great globe of fire then appeared beneath, which in the space of some minutes broke into four lesser balls, and flew off to the four cardinal points. The explosion was accompanied by a clap of thunder so loud, that the inhabitants were confounded for several leagues round, and the four smaller balls then broke, though not with so loud a crash. It was a remarkable circumstance, that during the whole time the sky continued perfectly serene, and the stars shone very bright.

The duke of Holstein Utin, uncle to the grand prince of all the Russias, was chosen next heir to the crown of Sweden.

The commons voted 23,610 effective men for the land forces, and 11,550 marines.

31. The national debt amounted to 51,040,347*l.* 16*s.* 9½*d.*

The christenings and burials within the bills of mortality, from Dec. 14th, 1742, to Dec. 13th, 1743, were as follow:—

CHRISTENED,

Males	7726
Females	7324
Total	15,050

BURIED,

Males	12,181
Females	13,019
Total	25,200

A.C. 1744 Jan. 5. At the conclusion of the drawing of the lottery at Guildhall, number 11,053, as the last drawn ticket, was declared to be intitled to 1000*l.*, added to which it proved a prize of 100*l.*; but the wheels being carried back to Whitehall and examined, the ticket, number 12,248, was found sticking in a crevice, and was, therefore, advertised by the commissioners as entitled to the 1000*l.*

11. Upwards of 500 members were present in the house of commons, and voted 34,000 men for the land service.

There was so great a fog at the Hague, that at mid-day the inhabitants were obliged to carry torches before the coaches, and the people in the churches compelled to stay there till it cleared off before they could return home.

Prince Theodore of Bavaria was chosen bishop and prince of Liege; while, on the other hand, the Austrians elected baron de Ring, bishop of Basil, and prince of Porcenrui.

24. Mr. Wesley having began to preach to a very numerous audience in the court-yard of the Three Cups, at Taunton, the mayor proceeded in form, and ordered the proclamation to be read, which immediately silenced the preacher.

Feb. 5. In Merionethshire, in Wales, the people were alarmed with several shocks of an earthquake.

9. An engagement took place off Toulon, when the English fleet was defeated by the united maritime forces of France and Spain.

16. General Wentworth set out for Holland, with a commission to solicit the 6000 men, with whom the Dutch were bound to furnish Britain in the event of a threatened invasion.

The money raised by licensing retailers of spirituous liquors in England, since the commencement of that act, amounted to 123,486*l.*, and on distillers, for the additional duty, to 75,227*l.*

23. A person who had found

means to leave Calais on the 22d, A.C. brought advice that he saw the pretender's eldest son there, as also Count Saxe, with three lieutenant-generals; that they had been busy in embarking troops for several days; and that 4000 men were actually on board; that there had also been an engagement between Admiral Matthews's squadron and the combined fleets off Toulon, which terminated in favour of the former.

25. A proclamation was published, requiring all justices to put the laws in execution against Catholics and Non-jurors, and commanding all Papists and reputed Papists to depart from the cities of London and Westminster, and from within ten miles of the same by the 2d of March, as well as for putting the laws in execution against riots and rioters.

27. The earl of Barrymore was taken into custody at his house in Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, and a file of musqueteers stationed therein. Several other persons were also apprehended, and Colonel William Cecil, having been examined by a committee of the privy council, was sent a prisoner to the Tower on a charge of high treason.

The house of commons granted 4000*l.* for the repairs of Westminster-Abbey, and a similar sum for rebuilding the church of St. John the Evangelist, near the Horse-ferry, which had been burnt down some time previous, as also 15,000*l.* for finishing the new bridge at Westminster.

The 9th day of the preceding January was appointed for the journey of the pretender's sons from Rome to Cisterna; the eldest accordingly set out, attended by his servants, leaving behind him his youngest brother, under a plea of his health being too delicate. The keys of the gate of Rome called St. John having been left there for that purpose the night previous; upon his arrival at the portal in question, it was opened, and then closed again, near which the prince had

A. C. ordered his chaise to stop, informing his governor, who had accompanied him, that he would go on horseback by the way of Albano, in order to arrive the sooner at Cisterna. Three of his own saddle-horses and a groom were in waiting, which he had ordered the day previous, under the most rigorous injunctions of secrecy. The governor, who was well aware of this preconcerted plan, appeared to oppose his design, and spoke aloud, sometimes in English, at others in Italian, entreating his élève in the most urgent manner, not to expose himself to the danger of catching cold. The tutor, at length, appeared to yield to the prince's entreaties, when the young man got on horseback, attended by one person and a groom, and galloped as hard as the steed could convey him towards Albano. The governor then apparently much afflicted, purposely slipped into a ditch, in order to divert his people from observing which way the young man had proceeded, who, about one mile from the gate, quitted the great road, and turned into a cross way conducting to Frascati, when, being completely out of sight of his people, and too early for any passengers to observe him, he placed a wig over his hair, and put on a courier's cap, the French groom likewise changing his clothes. The other individual accompanying the prince proceeded on by Frascati to Albano, having also changed apparel, and, according to his instructions, went from thence to Cisterna on the same evening, in order to acquaint the younger brother that his elder had fallen from his horse, which accident had compelled him to stay at Albano, at the same time entreating him in the most earnest manner not to mention the accident to their father. He then demanded two of the young man's shirts, with which he immediately returned to Albano. The pretender's eldest son, after having changed clothes, returned by the way of Frascati towards Rome, and

proceeding round the walls, went A. C. to Caprarola, Cardinal Acquaviva's palace, with his own horses, stopping only one hour at Monte Rosso to refresh them, where he arrived in 19 hours, his servant personating an officer in the Spanish service, and himself appearing as a Spanish courier from Civita Castellana. Cardinal Acquaviva had caused two post-horses to be in readiness, on which the prince proceeded with the utmost despatch, and, notwithstanding a quantity of snow which had fallen that day, and the extreme difficulties encountered during the night, he passed the mountain of Radicofani. He was provided with the badge of a Spanish courier, and the passports with which Cardinal Acquaviva had supplied him from the foreign ministers at Rome, in the name of the Marquis Spinelli, a relation; which credentials were to be resorted to in Tuscany, as well as to facilitate his being readily furnished with horses on the cross-roads. Travelling on in this manner, night and day, the pretender's son arrived in the afternoon of the 11th at Massa, from whence he wrote the first letter to his father. After a short stay at the latter place, he continued his journey towards Genoa, where he arrived on the 13th, in the morning, and addressed himself to the Spanish postmaster, to whom he had been previously recommended by Cardinal Acquaviva as an officer and courier intrusted with despatches of the highest importance. There he retired to rest for the first time, and enjoyed half a day's repose. From Genoa, the prince proceeded post for Finale, where a vessel was ready to convey him to Antibes. In the interim, for the purpose of concealing his departure, the Duke Genovese continually wrote letters from Cisterna to his friends at Rome, informing them that both the pretender's sons were in good health, and diverted themselves extremely well, having plenty of game, large quantities of which were several times sent to Rome as presents to

A.C. different persons. The accounts further stated that the youth was joined at Genoa by an Englishman, when he proceeded to Savona, where he staid three days on account of bad weather, and from thence embarked for Antibes, where he arrived in good health.

Letters from Madrid stated, that the French minister there (the bishop of Rennes), had received an express from his court, upon which he immediately had an audience of his Catholic majesty, and acquainted him that the eldest son of the Chevalier de St. George had landed at Antibes on the 27th of Jan. and embarked on board the Brest squadron, in order to sail for Scotland.

March 3. Orders were sent to Flanders for the return of 6000 British troops on the first notice of a French invasion.

4. A large chest was seized at the Bell Sauvage Inn, Ludgate-hill, containing basket-hilted swords and a cask of skull caps, which had arrived from Birmingham and were forwarding to Dorsetshire.

Several messengers were despatched to the seat of the earl of Barrymore, in Cheshire, to seize all his papers.

7. At Huthersfield, in Yorkshire, the foundations of a Roman temple were discovered, with many beautifully-ornamented bricks, and an altar entire, having a patera at the summit, on one side a cornucopia, and an augural staff on the other. The edifice had been dedicated to the goddess Fortune, by one Antonius Modestus, or Modestinus, of the sixth conquering legion.

10. Nearly 500 Swiss in London offered to form a regiment and enter into the king's service in case of an invasion, when their regimentals were ordered to be made, which consisted of gray cloth turned up with red.

20. The French declared war against England.

Louis the Fifteenth resolved to assume the reins of government, and placed himself at the head of his armies to carry on the war

against England, Holland, and A.C. Savoy.

25. Count Bussy's chapel was shut up, and his baggage packed for France.

27. The magistrates of Edinburgh published a proclamation, offering a reward of 6000*l.* to any person who should apprehend the pretender and his eldest son, or either of them, dead or alive, in case they, or either of them, attempted to land in Scotland; which proclamation was to continue in force twelve months.

31. War was declared against France in London and Westminster. *X*

May 1. The king of France arrived at Lisle, with 160 battering pieces, from 12 to 48 pounders, 100 field pieces, and several mortars, 40 of which threw bombs of 500*lbs.* weight. On the 15th, he reviewed his army, composed of 121,000 effective men. On the 17th, Marshal Count de Saxe seized Courtray, Harlebeck, and Warneton; in the latter town was a Dutch garrison, which retired to Ypres. On the 18th, Menim, where the garrison only consisted of 1600 men, was invested by 40,000 French, and the siege carried on by two attacks, which his Christian Majesty witnessed in person, and distributed 250 pistoles to the gunners. Many thousand peasants were forced to dig the trenches, and great firing was heard at Tournay on the 28th, 29th, and 30th. Soon after the French became masters of that place, according to advices from Calais, which added that they were then besieging Furnes and Ypres, and soon expected to be in possession of those towns. The French had also seized all the small posts on the Scheldt and Lis, and attempted to surprise some of greater consequence, but had been prevented.

3. The allied armies, consisting of 22,000 English, 16,000 Hanoverians, 18,000 Austrians, and 20,000 Dutch, took the field, and encamped at Asche and Affigen, and

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A.C. from thence, after several movements, marched, under the command of the Duke D'Aremberg, to Ninoue and Grammont, in order to attack the French. General St. Clair, with 600 British recruits, and as many horses, landed at Ostend, but having heard of an ambuscade of 4000 French in his way from Bruges to Ghent, he returned to the former place, upon which most of the French retired; the rest were then attacked by the Scotch Highlanders, who killed 32, and the recruits thus got safe to Ghent.

General Campbell, governor of Ghent, having received a message from Count Saxe, that if his Highlanders continued to interrupt the convoys of provisions proceeding to the French camp, he would burn the next village; returned for answer, that his people well knew the way to French Flanders, and that if he burned one, they would burn twenty. He actually demanded of his lordship of Lisle the same quantity of provisions as the French had demanded from the districts of Ypres and Dixmude.

The successful conqueror Kouli Khan compassed a greater scheme than any he had previously executed. He renounced the Persian religion, and solemnly embraced the opinions of Omar, in order to take upon himself the dignity of kaliff or supreme prince of the Musselmens, or true believers. By virtue of that title, he deprived the Turks of their superiority at Mecca, and rendered both the Grand Seigneur and the Mogul his substitutes.

War was declared between the queen of Hungary and the king of France.

The commons voted 40,000 seamen, and 21,358 British troops, to serve in Flanders; 19,028 other national troops to complete the land forces, besides 11,550 marines; the whole of the English forces amounting to 51,939 men.

12. An act was passed which made it high treason to hold cor-

respondence with the sons of the pre- A.C. tender to his majesty's crown; and for attainting them of high treason, in case they should land, or attempt to land, in Great Britain or any of the dominions thereunto belonging.

An act was sanctioned for more effectually lighting the streets of London.

17. The four satellites of Jupiter were seen in conjunction at ten o'clock at night.

22. Advice arrived from Gibraltar, that a register ship was taken by the Solebay, worth 600,000*l.* to the captors, great quantities of gold having been found among the cochineal, so that each foremast man was entitled to 1000*l.*

26. His majesty's ship the Woolwich, Captain Herbert, took a register ship, valued at 250,000*l.*, as well as several other captures.

29. A body of 6000 British troops was ordered to be sent to Flanders.

31. A sturgeon, six feet long, was taken near the Horseferry, Westminster.

June 4. At Higham Park, in Northamptonshire, a number of large sheets of lead were discovered, under which was concealed a quantity of plate, supposed to have been buried there in the time of Oliver Cromwell.

The king of France pressed forward from one siege to another, without the least fear, or interruption from the allies, who were encamped near Oudenarde, in a post so advantageous, that they imagined themselves secure from danger, though their enemies were double their number. They were, however, obliged to suffer the mortification of beholding that country recovered in a few days by the French, which it had required years, during the last war, to capture from that nation.

The governor of Menin having obtained an honourable capitulation, on the 5th of June, marched out, the colours flying, with his military equipages, and all the guns that were stamped with the

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A.C. Dutch arms; the protestants, and other inhabitants, remaining in quiet possession of all their rights.

12. A machine invented by one Mr. King for cutting off the piles of the centres to the arches of Westminster bridge, close to the bottom of the river, being tried, it severed a pile in four minutes, and met with general approbation.

13. The French invested Ypres, and opened the trenches before that town, on the 7th instant; a horn-work was taken on the 9th, at the third attack, sword-in-hand, when they proceeded in their efforts on three sides, firing from 120 cannon and 40 mortars. On the 12th, at night, the enemy took the covered way, upon which the Lower Town was abandoned by the troops, and, on the 14th, the place surrendered on honourable terms. In these several attacks, the French lost between three and 4000 men, while the garrison had only 300 killed and wounded.

Louis the Fifteenth, at the head of the army of Flanders, became master of Ypres, Menin, Courtray, &c.; when he ascertained that the Austrians, commanded by Prince Charles, had entered Alsace. He, in consequence, immediately proceeded with a detachment from his army, but fell dangerously ill at Metz. On ascertaining that news, Paris, and all the cities of France, became panic-struck, and appeared like places taken by assault; prayers were, in consequence, everywhere offered up, and it was owing to that tender interest so universally excited throughout the kingdom, that he obtained the surname of *Bien Aimé*, (The Well-beloved.)

Louis the Fifteenth, during the violent attacks of his fever, conceiving that he was on the point of death, ordered his minister, D'Argenson, to write to Marshal Noailles, who had then returned from Alsace, to call to mind that the prince of Condé gained the battle of Rocroi five days after the demise of Louis the Thirteenth.

17. Commodore Anson and Admiral Lestock arrived in town from Portsmouth, having circumnavigated the globe. **A.C.**

The cargo which Commodore Anson brought home with him contained 2,600,000 pieces of eight, 150,000 ounces of plate, ten bars of gold, and a large quantity of gold and silver dust; the whole amounting to 1,250,000*l*.

23. The French king's edict having been remitted to the duke of Newcastle, which contained an order for releasing all the ships, with their cargoes and crews, seized in the ports of France, an order of council was instantly published for releasing all French ships.

24. The 6000 Dutch troops in England embarked for Ostend.

July 4. The revenue of the excise, from Midsummer, 1743, to the same time in 1744, amounted to above 3,754,072*l*.; which was 300,000*l*. more than the produce of the preceding year.

The excise on malt amounted to 697,000*l*. 18*s*.; and the excise on soap and candles to above 500,000*l*.

Aug. 22. At a court of Admiralty, at Doctor's Commons, the Aquapulca ship, and her treasures, were condemned as a legal capture, amounting to 1,600,000*l*.

Sept. 29. The earl of Holder-nesse, ambassador from Great Britain to Venice, having been stopped by the Imperial hussars, near Nuremberg, and obliged to sign a paper promising to surrender himself prisoner of war, if he should be judged one by the emperor, Count Seckendorff returned his lordship's papers and a letter, with many excuses.

The grand seignior notified to the foreign ministers that Shah Nadir had attacked the Seraskier Achmet Bashaw, in his intrenchments under the cannon of Kars, and had been defeated with the loss of 19,000 men. The Ottoman ministers, in the midst of the rejoicings for that victory, were busied in removing their effects to the

A.C. islands of the Archipelago, for fear of a revolution.

Oct. 18. The duchess dowager of Marlborough expired in her 85th year. By her death, upwards of 30,000*l.* per annum devolved to the duke, her grandson, and nearly as much to his brother the Hon. John Spencer. She bequeathed to the earl of Chesterfield 20,000*l.*; to William Pitt, Esq., 10,000*l.*, and 40,000*l.* more in legacies. The executors to her will were, the earl of Marchmont, the bishop of Oxford, Mr. Filmer, and Dr. Stephens.

20. A dreadful storm at Jamaica blew down and demolished many houses; roofs and piazzas were blown off, and the wharfs of Kingston and Passage Fort destroyed. Eight of his majesty's ships were stranded; and out of 105 vessels, only his majesty's ship the *Rippon* escaped. The *St. Albans* and *Experiment* were driven on shore, and Captain Allen and Lieutenant Buttersworth, with seventy men, drowned. Sir Chaloner Ogle, with several men-of-war, was abroad on a cruise at the time.

The succours granted to the queen of Hungary by the king of Poland, as elector of Saxony, consisted of 6168 horse and 18,027 foot, in all 24,195 effective men.

The capitulation for the surrender of Prague to the French was signed on the 16th, being only six days after the trenches had been opened.

Nov. The deputy-governor of Anguilla, assisted by two privateers from *St. Kitt's*, drove the French out of their half of the island of *St. Martin's*, and took possession of the same; settling and providing for the defence thereof. The French inhabitants of *St. Bartholomew* surrendered that island, and declared themselves to be thenceforward his Britannic majesty's subjects.

The ministers at the diet from the electors of *Mentz*, *Treves*, *Cologne*, *Saxony*, *Hanover*, and five other princes, presented a memorial against the French troops

taking quarters in the first-named A.C. electorates.

12. The French, after an obstinate siege of 30 days, carried on by an army of 70,000 men, in the sight of their king, at last, with the loss of 18,000 troops, obliged the garrison of *Fribourg* to surrender.

Dec. 27. Marshal *Belleisle* arrived on the 20th at *Elbingerode*, to take fresh horses, after crossing a small district belonging to *Hanover*. The bailiff of the place, having heard that a general of distinction of the French army was to pass that way, interrogated the marshal, upon his arrival, concerning his quality, and if he was provided with proper passports. He then confessed that he was a marshal of France, and had no passports, either for himself or retinue, among whom was the *Chevalier de Belleisle*, his brother. The bailiff, upon this, declared they were all prisoners of war, and caused them to be conducted as they arrived to *Schartzsells*, and from thence, the place not being proper for their reception, to *Osterode*. Upon the route, the marshal wrote a letter to the ministry, dated from *Neuhoff*, complaining of his being separated from his domestics, (which was only occasioned by the badness of the roads, and a want of horses in that part of the country) he acknowledged himself, together with his brother, prisoners to the king of Great Britain, and desired that the ministry would send for his majesty's orders.

31. Thirty thousand French troops, and upwards, extended their winter-quarters down the *Rhine*, through the palatinate and electorates of *Mentz* and *Treves*, as far as *Cologne*, which city was also threatened, but the magistrates repelled their efforts force by force.

The dauphin of France married Princess *Maria Theresa*, infanta of Spain, daughter of Philip the Fifth by his second wife.

A general bill of all the christen-

A.C. ings and burials from the 13th of
— December, 1743, to the 11th of
December, 1744.

CHRISTENED,

Males	7321
Females	6940
In all	14,261

BURIED,

Males	10,146
Females	10,460
In all	20,606

Amount of the national debt on
December the 31st, 1744, was,
53,679,247*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, being an in-
crease of 2,638,900*l.*, since Christ-
mas of 1743.

During this year died Alexander
Pope, the poet, Roger Gale, and
Cardinal Fleuri, first minister of
France, at Issy, below Paris, in the
90th year of his age.

1745 Jan. 11. At a village near Cam-
bridge, there was a child, who,
though only three years and two
months old, was four feet high,
its limbs as large and strong as a
man's, and its voice deeper than
that of most men. In understand-
ing, it was not beyond children of
that age, though, to all outward
appearance, having nearly arrived
to a state of manhood.

24. The number of forces voted
to be employed in Flanders, for the
year 1745, was 28,107, being 7000
more than the year preceding.

Some London merchants, induc-
ed to believe, by discoveries made
in the north-west of Hudson's Bay,
that a passage, free from ice for
some months in the year, might be
found from that part to the western
and southern oceans of America,
petitioned the Commons for that
purpose, and a committee was ap-
pointed, to inquire into their
claim.

Feb. 2. Nine hundred negroes
formed a plot to destroy all the
white people at Jamaica, which
was, happily, discovered by a ne-
gro girl to her mistress, because
they had refused to spare the life

of a child she had nursed; the ring-
leaders were accordingly appre-
hended and punished.

Marshal Belleisle and his brother
were conducted from Osterode to
Steide, where they embarked on
board his majesty's ship the Wager,
and landed at Harwich.

12. Marshal Belleisle arrived at
the apartments prepared for him in
Windsor castle; when, proceeding
from Harwich, he reposed on the
18th at Greenwich palace, and ar-
rived at Windsor, guarded by two
troops of horse.

28. By the Custom-house books,
it appeared that the French had
imported into England, from Janu-
ary 1740 to January 1744, 269,664
pieces of cambric; 1767 tons of wine;
5870 tons of brandy, and 2,000,000
pounds of indigo; the greater part
of which goods were paid for in
specie.

The Commons granted, for the
service of the year, 6,462,890*l.*

March 11. A cannon of a new
invention was tried before his royal
highness the duke of Cumberland,
in Kensington Gardens, which was
discharged twenty-five times in two
minutes.

18. Died, at his house in Arling-
ton-street, Piccadilly, of an in-
flammation on his lungs, aged 71,
the Right Honourable Sir Robert
Walpole, baron of Houghton, and
Earl of Orford, Knight of the Gar-
ter, and one of his majesty's most
honourable privy council.

19. Since the commencement of
the war, the national debt had in-
creased to nine millions, and the
navy debt to three millions.

A piece of ground was purchased
at Portsmouth, on which a hospi-
tal was ordered to be built as soon
as possible, large enough to contain
1500 sick and wounded seamen.

The Schah Nadir constituted
and acknowledged Achmet, bashaw
governor of Bagdad or Babylon,
sovereign of that city and Mesopo-
tamia, rendering the same depend-
ent on Persia. Achmet was then
80 years of age, and had no
children, but a nephew 56 years of

A.C. age, a very gallant officer, who had two sons, and was general of all the forces, consisting of 28,000 choice foot and 10,000 horse, who were to be reinforced, as occasion required, with 30,000 Persians. The grand seignior, whether induced by this revolt, prompted by the solicitation of France, or from a principle of humanity contrary to the maxims and policy of his ancestors, who had always taken advantage of the discords between Christian princes, to invade their dominions, offered his mediation to reconcile the contending powers, by letters to the king of Great Britain and the States General, in which he represented, "That as war was a great evil, and disturbed the commerce of the Levant, he exhorted those powers to apply themselves to restore peace." The grand vizier, in consequence, had a conference with the ambassador of the queen of Hungary, on the same subject, and received for answer, that the queen his mistress was always ready to make peace, whenever the powers who, contrary to all justice, and in violation of the most authentic and irrevocable guarantees, had invaded and ravaged her dominions, would make reparation for the injuries they had done her territories.

The number and amount of prizes taken, from the 1st of March, when war was declared against France, to the 1st of April, 1745, were 695 vessels, valued at 4,924,000*l.*, of which 286 were captured by privateers.

April 5. His royal highness the duke of Cumberland set out from St. James's, for Holland.

6. The duke of Cumberland arrived at Helvoetsluys, and proceeded next day to the Hague, where he was complimented by the foreign ministers. On the 8th, he was attended by the members and president of the state, which the strictness observed during Easter in Holland had prevented them from doing the day before. His royal highness's impatience to join the army hurried him away on the 9th

before break of day; he arrived at Brussels on the 10th, and immediately applied himself to discipline the troops under his command, rising every morning at break of day for that purpose.

19. The chevalier de Champigny, minister of the elector of Cologne, at the British court, received an express with the news of an accommodation having been concluded at Fuessen, on the 2^d inst., between the houses of Austria and Bavaria.

24. Marshal Belleisle took Frogmore house, near Windsor, for three years, for which he paid 600*l.*

29. Mr. Cooper Thornhill, innkeeper at Stilton, set out from thence at four o'clock to ride to London, and arrived at the King's Arms, near Shoreditch church, ten minutes before eight; he immediately turned back to Stilton, and from thence came again, in good spirits, to Shoreditch, by a quarter past four in the afternoon; the whole distance being 213 miles, which he had to perform on several horses, in 15 hours. On the 4th, he rode from Stilton to London in three hours and fifty-six minutes, and so won by thirty-four minutes.

The beginning of this month, Pilling moss, or bog, about 11 miles from Preston, Lancashire, threw up so large a quantity of its contents, as to cover 60 acres of good land several feet deep, and at last forced its current to Garstang river.

30. A battle was fought between the allied armies and the French, at Fontenoy, when the former were defeated, with great slaughter, losing 12,000 men, owing to the cowardice of the Dutch.

May 2. An act was passed for granting a public reward to such person or persons who should discover a north-west passage through Hudson's straits, to the western and southern oceans of America.

Another act passed for making the surgeons and barbers of London two distinct companies.

3. The king crossed the river in

^{A.C.} his barge, between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, to Lambeth, and from thence proceeded to Gravesend, where he arrived at one, and immediately embarked on board the *Caroline* yacht, for Holland.

10. His majesty set sail from Harwich, at six in the morning, for Holland.

11. The earl of Chesterfield arrived at his house in Grosvenor-square, from Holland, having concluded a new treaty with the States-General, by which they stipulated to maintain, for the service of the common cause, 50,000 men in the field, and 10,000 in garrisons.

12. The king landed at Helvoetsluys, and immediately proceeded to Hanover.

14. The affairs of France were so interwoven with those of other countries, as scarcely to require a separate article. Extraordinary rejoicings took place at Paris, for the victory at Fontenoy, which, however, cost that nation more officers, if not more men, than the allies, for which reason they were quite silent on that head. The French had, indeed, some reason to exult, as the victory in question was followed by the surrender of Tournay, the conquest of which place, with those of Menin, Ypres, Fort Knock, and Furnes, which had been reduced during the preceding summer, put them in possession of their ancient barrier, as it stood before it was broken through by the Duke of Marlborough. They, however, weakened it, by demolishing the fortifications of Menin, which was done from an apprehension that they must, at some time or other, be obliged to restore that place to the Dutch. It was, therefore, executed with the same political view as had been the demolition of Fribourg and Demont, in order to render the powers to whom they should belong defenceless, and exposed to their arbitrary attacks.

15. Letters having been written by the duke of Cumberland to Marshal Saxe, concerning an exchange of prisoners, he returned an answer

to his royal highness, stating, "That ^{A.C.} charity and humanity induced his majesty to give orders that the English and Hanoverian prisoners should be taken care of, but that he would keep them in his prisons, forts, and citadels, until the king of Great Britain should do him justice with regard to the arresting Marshal Belleisle and his brother, who were detained in England, contrary to the faith of the cartel. That not having the same reasons against the States-General, he had ordered the Dutch prisoners to be set at liberty, which was done accordingly.

31. Schah Nadir completely routed the Ottoman army, in the neighbourhood of Erzerum, taking that city by storm; and being joined by 100,000 Armenians, he advanced towards Trebezond, on the Black Sea.

The Turks suffered dreadfully by a fire which happened in the Arsenal of Constantinople, and continued five days, doing more mischief than could be repaired in ten years.

June 18. The allied army, after the battle of Fontenoy, lay encamped at Lessines, a situation judged by all the generals as proper for defending Flanders, since it prevented the French from passing the Scheldt, or obliged them to fight on ground of their adversary's choosing, wherein the cavalry might be more effective. However, to the surprise of all, a precipitate retreat was urged by the generals of our allies, in so positive a manner, that it had every appearance of their having been influenced by secret orders. In consequence of that retreat, the important towns of Ghent, Bruges, and Oudenarde, fell into the hands of France, by which means she raised contributions as far as the gates of Louvaine and Brussels. The states of Namur compounded; Dendermonde was invested; and Ostend threatened. The governor of the Austrian Netherlands, apprehensive of the loss of Brabant, took care to remove the archives and other valuable effects of the house of Austria, in

A.C. 36 waggons, from Brussels. Every circumstance clearly evinced, that no dependance was to be placed in the Dutch; indeed, it was a very natural conclusion, that the vigorous proceedings of the French would not hasten their determination, as that progress had been too much owing to their own dilatory measures. An ineffectual attempt was then made to preserve Ghent, by General Molk, at the head of a detachment of English and Hanoverians, but they were repulsed, and the general was, in his retreat, refused entrance into Sluys, by the Dutch governor, and with difficulty escaped to Ostend.

July 10. The Prince Frederick privateer, in company with the Duke, took two Spanish vessels, with effects on board valued at 3,009,008*l*.

31. The Genoese at this time declared in favour of the French and Spaniards, and joined the army of Don Philip, with a body of 10,000 men, a train of heavy artillery, and all other necessaries. They declared that step was taken in order to secure the protection of France, Spain, and Naples, against the imminent danger which threatened their state, as well as to procure satisfaction from the king of Sardinia. That although the republic was inclined to keep up a good correspondence with his majesty and the English factory, merchants, and all others of that nation, would be entirely secure in their persons and effects, and their ships at full liberty to sail in and out of port, as before, unmolested.

Aug. 6. A proclamation was issued, ordering a reward of 30,000*l*. to any person who should seize and secure the eldest son of the pretender, in case he landed, or attempted to land, in any part of his majesty's dominions.

13. Orders were issued from the War Office for all officers belonging to his majesty's land forces in England and Scotland, to repair immediately to their respective posts. Marshal Belleisle and his brother

having obtained their liberty, on promise of the discharge of the English prisoners of war, set out for Dover, and immediately embarked for Calais. They arrived there the next morning, and were received by the commandant and garrison under arms, while a discharge from the cannon on the ramparts and forts took place. He then presented a gold snuff-box to the captain of the yacht; gave fifty guineas among the crew, and a gold-hilted sword to Colonel Dury, who had attended him to Calais. On his arrival at the French army, he represented to the king the polite treatment he had experienced in England, when immediate orders were issued for the release of the English and Hanoverian prisoners, who were then conducted to Luxembourg.

26. The king of England arrived at Utrecht, and next morning continued his journey to Helvoetsluys, by the usual route. At the latter place, his majesty was waited on by General Ligonier, and Lord Petersham, from the duke of Cumberland, as also by Lord Harrington, who had received a courier from the Lords Regent, with advice that an express, despatched from Lord Glenorchy, in Scotland, had arrived, stating that several persons of distinction had joined the Pretender, whose son had set up his grand standard on the 11th, and published a manifesto, in which he took the title of *Carolus Princeps Custos Regni*.

31. The Tower guns were fired between twelve and one o'clock, upon his majesty's happy arrival; and about one, the king passed through the city, amidst the joyful acclamations of his loyal subjects.

Sept. 4. A detachment of the rebels took possession of Perth, and proclaimed the pretender the same evening, but the provost and magistrates left the place before the proclamation began, so that others were appointed in their room. The rebels were joined at Perth by the duke of Perth, Lord George Murray, the Honourable William Mur-

A. C. ray, Lord Nairn, Messrs. Oliphant of Gask, and several other disaffected gentlemen. George Kelly, esq., who had been committed to the Tower with the late bishop of Rochester, in 1721, and effected his escape, was made captain of a company of rebels; the young chevalier also granted passes to people journeying from Perth, couched in these words, "Charles Prince of Wales, and Regent of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, and of the dominions belonging thereto."

7. The king of France made his triumphant entry into Paris, with the greatest magnificence; all the streets through which he passed were spread with tapestry, the shops closed, by an edict of parliament, for three days, and the fronts of the houses illuminated, while fountains ran with wine in the streets.

The French, by taking Nieuport, the garrison of which surrendered prisoners of war, on the 6th instant, became entire masters of Austrian Flanders. The allied army retained the same situation, and was equally strong as before, the place of the troops sent to England being supplied by the same number of Hessians.

The rebels having proclaimed the chevalier at Dundee, searched the town for horses and arms; levied the public money, giving receipts for the same, and sailed the ship of Captain William Graham, of Perth, from the Road of Dundee to Perth, under a supposition that she had gunpowder on board.

17. A proclamation was published by the lord mayor of Dublin, wherein the city offered 6000*l.* for apprehending the pretender or his son, in case either of them should attempt to land in Ireland.

21. Early in the morning, about 1000 Highlanders peaceably entered Edinburgh. Soon after, their commander arrived, in a Highland habit, and proceeded to Holyrood-palace, where he changed his dress, when the pursuivants being sent for and clothed, proclaimed the pretender. The arms delivered to the

inhabitants were returned to the castle, and their new guests behaved extremely well (only seizing the sentinels), paying for what they wanted, so that all remained quiet, and the tradesmen went on regularly with their business.

Sir John Cope, with the troops under his command, were attacked by the rebels at day-break, at Preston Pans, near Seaton, seven miles from Edinburgh. The king's troops were defeated, and Sir John Cope, with 450 dragoons, retired to Lander. Brigadier Fowkes and Colonel Lascelles got to Dunbar; the earls of Loudon and Hume, and many of the gentlemen volunteers being at Lander, with Sir John Cope.

23. The empress and the grandees of Poland seemed inclined to defend Saxony, if attacked by the Prussian army, when the prince of Anhalt Dessau, commander of the latter forces, thought it advisable to forbear hostilities. His Swedish majesty then declared he would take no part in the troubles of Europe, unless in furnishing his contingent subsidy, as a member of the empire.

26. The Sutherlands, Frazers, Mackays, and other loyal clans, in the north of Scotland, took up arms, and marched into the Low-countries, to act against the rebels, as well as 2000 well-affected men of the clans, raised by Duncan Forbes, esq., lord president of the session.

28. The Turkish army, consisting of 130,000 men, was completely routed by Schah Nadir, with the loss of its general, Yeghen, bashaw, with three other bashaws of three tails, and nearly 30,000 men, besides all their cannon and baggage.

Oct. 4. The emperor of Germany was crowned on the 4th instant, at Frankfort, and then set out with the empress for Vienna, on the 16th. The king of Prussia appeared to have bought his victory at a dear rate, not only from the loss of his papers, by which many discoveries were made, but from his resolution to remain on the defensive in Si-

^{A.C.}lesia. The electors entered into an association, to defend the head of the empire, and the circles were required to furnish a triple contingent, for that purpose; the electoral college also vacated the investiture of the king of Prussia for East Friesland.

9. Aeths surrendered to the French, after the most barbarous siege ever witnessed, carried on with showers of bombs, and red hot bullets, whereby the buildings were laid in ruins, and many of the inhabitants killed; but the fortifications received little damage, and not above eight or ten of the garrison perished. Count Wurmbrand was obliged to surrender, out of compassion for the inhabitants, and obtained honourable terms. Thus the French became masters of all Flanders, excepting Sluys, and some other small towns belonging to the Dutch, as well as of Brabant, to the river Dender.

At a court of lieutenancy, held at Guildhall, the commissioners ordered the six regiments of trained bands to do duty by turns, day and night, in order to secure the peace of the city; the gates were also shut every night at ten o'clock, and not opened till six in the morning; no persons were allowed to pass or repass without giving an account of themselves.

18. The duke of Cumberland arrived in London from Holland.

27. Her royal highness the princess of Wales was safely delivered of a son, at six o'clock in the morning.

29. The rebels marked out a strong encampment west of Dalkeith, about four miles south from Edinburgh, having Dalkeith on their left, Newbattle water in their front, and Melville rivulet in their rear, but open on their right towards Poulton; those rivulets joining below Dalkeith, at a place called Smeaton, fall into the sea at Musselburgh. A nephew of Cardinal Tencin, named Du Boyer, who was styled the French ambassador, had joined the rebels. The pretender's

eldest son had his quarters at the ^{A.C.}house of the duke of Buccleugh; his force consisted of 8000 effective men, exclusive of those denominated his guards; they had conveyed all their baggage from Edinburgh to that camp, plundering and destroying every thing around them.

Nov. 11. It was affirmed that the whole number of the rebels round Rowcliff did not exceed 9000 men; as to arms, every soldier had a sword, target, musket, and dirk; their baggage was very inconsiderable, and they relieved the guard that marched with it every night. Their provision consisted of live cattle, and they kept a drove with them; oatmeal they seized wherever they could find it, and carried it in bags at their sides, eating the same morning and evening with water. They marched with rapidity, and evinced the greatest desire to arrive in Lancashire. The officers lodged in villages, but the men always encamped at night. About day break, they began to move, or sooner if the moon shone, and pushed on as quick as possible.

18. The Kendal militia, having reached home from Carlisle, complained of the very ill-treatment experienced in that place, which was the more extraordinary, on account of its reputed loyalty and great strength. It was stated that they paid high prices for provisions, and could not procure, even for money, sufficient straw to lie upon, and Captain Wilson, son of the member for Westmoreland, paid 1*l.* 10*s.* for the use of a cobbler's stall, under the walls. On the approach of the rebels, the garrison reported they were 3000 strong, upon which the former did not attack the city immediately, but went on to Brampton, from whence they returned on the 13th. The garrison kept firing upon them till they were ordered to desist by the commander of the town, who directed them to quit the walls, in which situation they continued all night, when the terms of capitulation were settled. The

A.C. following morning, it was observed that the rebels had entrenched themselves before the city, upon which the garrison renewed their fire with great spirit and bravery, but soon received orders a second time to desist, as the capitulation had been agreed upon. The duke of Perth, with his division, was the first of the rebels that entered Carlisle, the pretender being then six miles from that place. They forthwith made the garrison swear never more to appear in arms against them, and the duke of Perth, shaking the men by the hands, told them they were brave fellows, and then offered them large sums to enlist with him. The rebels took 200 good horses, and all the arms from the militia, besides 1000 stand of arms, lodged in the castle. They also there found a rich booty, as the inhabitants of the surrounding country had lodged all their valuable effects in that fortress. The marquis of Tullibardin was killed by the first fire from the walls on the 10th; the town capitulated on the 14th in the evening, and on the 15th in the morning it was surrendered. About one o'clock, the rebels entered the city, when several of the militia endeavoured to escape without being obliged to take the oaths, as did also some of Cope's men, deserters from the rebels, one of whom they shot, as an example, to deter others.

24. The rebels entered Lancaster, at noon, when the commanding officer immediately demanded that the public money should be delivered up for his use.

25. Advices received from Penrith, dated the 20th, made mention that the rebels, to the amount of 3000 men, continued entering that place from four in the afternoon until nine, and that a party of them, consisting of 120 men, went the same evening to Lowther-hall, a seat of Lord Lonsdale.

Despatches forwarded from Penrith, brought the news that the Highland army, which had marched in on the 21st, had halted there that day; that the pretender's son, with

his household, entered at the head of a regiment of foot, about three in the afternoon; and that, by the best computation that could be made at Emont and Fallow field-bridge, the whole of their army did not exceed 7000 men, while the body of regular horse was very inconsiderable; it appeared that there were not above 30 hussars, besides those who marched with the vanguard to Kendal; that Carlisle was left with only 100 men, and that nine soldiers belonging to the army of the rebels had entered Burton about one o'clock in the afternoon of the 23d, demanding quarters for 100 horse and 700 foot. On the 24th, the van of the rebel army, consisting of the above numbers, arrived at Lancaster, and the young pretender, with the main body, lay at Kendal the night before. The same day, about 40 carts belonging to the rebels, loaded with arms, bread, Highland plaids, and waistcoats, were seized and plundered by the country people in the county of Annandale, within ten miles of Dumfries.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland set out from Saint James's to take the command of the royal army on its march towards Lancashire.

27. His royal highness arrived at Litchfield on the 28th, the horse having advanced to Newcastle. The town of Birmingham generously provided 200 horses to expedite the advance of the foot, and General Wade was at Persbridge on the 28th.

The main body of the rebels lay at Wigan and Leigh upon the 28th, and in the afternoon a party of them proceeded to Manchester, beat up for volunteers for the pretender, enlisted several papists and non-jurors, and offered five guineas a man to such as would enter, when all those who took the money had white cockades given them. The rebels ordered quarters to be prepared for 10,000 men, and upon the 29th, the main body moved towards Manchester, where a party

A. C arrived at ten in the morning, examined the best houses, and fixed upon one for the pretender's son's quarters. By their order, the bellman went round the town, giving notice to all persons belonging to the excise and inn-keepers to appear, and bring their last acquittances and rolls, and all the ready cash they had in hand belonging to the government, upon pain of military execution. About two in the afternoon, another party arrived, with the pretender's son, who marched on foot, in a Highland dress, surrounded by a body of Highlanders, and was immediately proclaimed; when the bellman again went round the town, directing that the houses should be illuminated.

The king of Prussia took Leipsic, and obtained such advantages, that the king of Poland and Prince Charles retired before him.

The king of Sardinia, having lost Casel, and several other places, retired to the vicinity of Turin.

The whole body of the rebels was stationed in and about Manchester.

Dec. 3. A party of the rebels was at Ashbourn, 15 miles from Derby, and the remainder at Leek; the former demanded billets for 3000 men, when an express was sent to give notice to the duke of Cumberland.

4. His royal highness returned to Statford, with the army under his command, which was assembled at Stone by four o'clock in the morning. Upon positive advice being received that the rebels had marched by Congleton towards North Wales, his royal highness's van-guard moved in the direction of Newcastle, upon which news came that the rebels were gone to Leek and Ashbourn, when it was resolved to march the army as soon as possible to Northampton, in order to intercept them in their march towards the south.

10. The duke of Cumberland arrived at Macclesfield, with two regiments of dragoons, having march-

ed from Litchfield in two days, A. C. through terrible roads; 1000 foot were within an hour's march of that place, and the duke of Richmond was expected there the same evening, with the remainder of the cavalry. His royal highness sent orders to the magistrates of Manchester to seize all stragglers of the rebel corps, and retain them in custody. Orders were also sent to Bligh's battalion to march to Macclesfield, and to the Liverpool battalion to retake their former post at Warrington.

12. The empress of Russia not only declared to the French minister her abhorrence of the existing rebellion in Scotland, which she knew was raised by his master, but also her readiness upon the first requisition to send to the assistance of Great Britain the troops stipulated by an existing treaty.

Orders had been sent to General Keith, who commanded in chief the Russian auxiliaries to the king of Poland, that he should advance against the Prussian dominions as soon as news arrived that the king of Prussia had committed hostilities against Saxony; their march was, however, suspended, in consequence of a peace having been concluded between the contending powers.

19. The whole amount of three nights' performance of the *Beggar's Opera*, Mrs. Cibber proposed (who acted Polly gratis) should be paid into the chamber of London for the encouragement of the king's troops, which amounted to 600*l.*; on that occasion, every performer played gratis, and the tallow-chandlers gave the candles.

21. Letters received from the duke of Cumberland by express, brought an account that he had overtaken the rebels on Wednesday night, after ten hours' march, just beyond Lowther-hall, which the former had abandoned on his approach, and threw themselves into a village called Clifton, within three miles of Penrith, which place the duke immediately attacked with the dragoons dismounted, who behaved

A.C. extremely well, driving the rebels out of the place in an hour's time, although a very strong post. The loss of the rebels was not known, as it was quite dark before the skirmish was over; that on the king's side amounted to about 40 men killed and maimed, and four officers wounded, but not mortally; the rebels cried, "No quarter; murder them!" and several men received wounds after they were down. One Captain Hamilton, a rebel commander, was taken prisoner, much wounded. After that action, the rebels retired four miles distant.

About ten o'clock on Wednesday night, that corps of the rebels which was stationed at Penrith, and had ordered their cannon and baggage to advance during the skirmish, retired with the utmost precipitation to Carlisle; but it was so dark, and the country so covered, that it was impossible to pursue them that night; wherefore the troops, being fatigued with the forced marches they had accomplished through very bad roads, halted at Penrith on Thursday.

23. The rebels remained at Dumfries till seven o'clock in the morning, at which time they began to march, and had all left the town before eight. They demanded 2000*l.* contribution at Dumfries, one of which was immediately paid, and as a security for the other they took with them two gentlemen as prisoners, insisting also on 1000 pair of shoes, paying nothing for quarters, and doing great mischief wherever they went. They then precipitately marched from Dumfries, being alarmed by a report that part of the royal army was at Annan. The rebels, who had proceeded to Moffat, were about 2000 in number, and had orders not to march from that place till the 23d. The young pretender, the duke of Perth, Lords Elcho, Pitsligo, Lochiel, and Keppoch went by Dumfries; while Lords Tullibardin, Murray, Ogilvy, and Nairn, proceeded to Moffat.

The main body of the rebels was A.O. in Penrith, upon Wednesday the 18th, when the rear-guard of 1000 of their best troops was driven out of Clifton by 300 dismounted dragoons, twelve of whom were killed and 24 wounded. The rebels, on the 18th, set forward and arrived at Carlisle at nine the next morning. St. George's dragoons proceeded to Penrith, continued there till the 20th, and at four o'clock on Saturday morning they marched in three columns towards Carlisle. The duke of Cumberland made his centre along the post-road, and took his quarters in the villages round Carlisle, which place the rebels left on Friday, having staid there but one night to change the garrison. While the Highlanders continued at Penrith, they were guilty of great excesses; they broke open houses and shops; threw goods into the streets, and spoiled or destroyed what they could not carry off.

Two regiments of foot and two of dragoons arrived at Edinburgh from Stirling, and Lord Lovat's son was made prisoner. A body of Highlanders appointed to garrison Carlisle refused the service.

29. It was found necessary to desist from firing at the battery near Carlisle, which had begun to play the day before, for want of shot, till towards evening, when a fresh supply of ammunition arriving, it was briskly renewed for two hours, which very much shook the walls. The same evening, a fellow attempting to get out of the town, was taken by one of the advanced parties, and conducted to the duke, when he delivered two letters, one for his royal highness, the other, for the commander of the Dutch troops supposed to be with his army. They were from a person stating himself the commander of the French artillery and of the French garrison that was at, or might be at, Carlisle, and who signed himself De Geoghegan, and the contents of them was a summons to the commander of the

^{A.C} Dutch to retire with his troops from the English army, under pretence of the capitulation of Tournay.

The night of the 29th was spent in raising a new battery of three 18-pounders, which was completed by the morning; but on the first platoon of the old battery firing, the rebels hung out the white flag, when the battery ceased, and they called over the walls that they had two hostages ready to be delivered at the English gate, which was on the opposite side of the town. In about two hours after, the duke of Cumberland entered Carlisle.

31. Amount of the national debt, 58,525,447*l.* 16*s.* 9½*d.*

A general bill of christenings and burials within the bills of mortality, from Dec. 11th, 1744, to Dec. 10th, 1745.

CHRISTENED,

Males	.	.	7278
Females	.	.	6800

In all	.	14,078
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BURIED,

Males	.	.	10,468
Females	.	.	10,828

In all	.	21,296
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Catherine-hall, Cambridge, was founded by R. Woodlarke, for the reception of eight fellows.

This year died the celebrated satirical writer Dean Swift.

1746 Jan. 1. An express arrived from the duke of Cumberland with an account of the surrender of Carlisle.

4. His royal highness arrived at St. James's from Carlisle, having left that city on the 2d, in the morning, and never been in bed the whole of the journey.

29. The duty on hops this year amounted to 39,087*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

Upon the arrival of the young pretender at Glasgow, he sent for the provost, and demanded the names of those who had subscribed for raising troops against him, threatening to hang him if he re-

fused. To which the provost replied, "He would not give up the name of any one person in the town; but that he had himself subscribed more than any other, as he thought it his duty, and feared not death in such a cause."

The arrival of the duke of Cumberland at Edinburgh animated the royal army, and struck the rebels with terror and confusion. His highness lost no time in improving those advantages, and marched the whole army to Linlithgow and the adjacent places, when he continued on to Falkirk, the rebels always flying before him. The latter, however, renewed their firing against Stirling Castle, but General Blakeney making a gallant defence, they raised the siege, blew up their magazines of powder, and spiked their cannon, after which the rebels quickly fled, and crossed the Forth at the ford of Frew. The duke then sent on the dragoons and Argyleshire-men to take possession of Stirling, remaining in person with the foot at Falkirk.

Feb. 2. His royal highness arrived at Stirling, at one o'clock in the afternoon, without meeting the least obstacle or resistance; Brigadier Mordaunt having gained that place the night before, but too late to pursue the rebels. The precipitancy of their flight is not to be described, as they were all to be at Perth by the 2d, where, as their own men had declared, they did not intend to stay for his royal highness to come up. When the rebels heard that the duke had reached Linlithgow, they convened a council, and drew out their men, declaring they would encounter his highness, but as soon as the baggage and cannon they had lately taken were moved off, they told the country people that they were going to meet a reinforcement, and as they could not carry away all their plunder, they would give it to them; that it was in St. Ninian's Church, where they had formed a magazine of powder and ball; but when the people proceeded to possess them-

^{A.C.} selves of it, the rebels attempted to set fire to the magazine; fortunately, however, the first train did not ignite, so that several escaped; but the second was so soon fired, that many poor people were blown up, and buried in the ruins.

10. The rebel officers taken at Carlisle, being 39 in number, besides a French colonel of engineers, and four others, were conveyed to town in four waggons and a coach, under a strong escort of soldiers; part of them were carried to New Prison, and the rest, among whom was Hamilton, governor of Carlisle, to Newgate. The Frenchmen were conducted in a waggon, and the engineer in a coach, to the Marshalsea Prison. The pretender's bishop of Carlisle (Cappouch) had been committed to Chester Castle. They were rudely treated by the populace, who pelted them with dirt, and manifested every abhorrence of their perfidy.

14. Universal rejoicings took place throughout Sweden, on account of the birth of an heir to the crown, a blessing unknown to that nation for more than 60 years. That joy was, however, much damped, in consequence of a fire which consumed a third part of Gottenburgh, the chief port and arsenal of Sweden, containing a vast quantity of naval stores and the baggage of the Swedish officers engaged in the French service, who met with many impediments, but at length set sail for Scotland.

20. A small party of the rebels, which accompanied the pretender's son in his flight, and had burnt the barracks at Ruthven, proceeded to Burmont, but were stopped from going any farther by the river Findorn, when they ceased their threats against Lords Loudon and Inverness. They were starving with cold and hunger, and not more than 600 in number, though they gave out that they were above 3000. The other party of the rebels that marched along the east had quitted Aberdeen, except 200 who were left there only to prevent the spreading

of intelligence, and had 60 of their ^{A.C.} hussars out before them at Stonehive. The main body proceeded up the river Spray, but found it so swelled by the rains and thaw, that there were no fords to pass, and the earl of Loudon had drawn all the boats to the north shore. These latter men were not in such bad condition as the former, they having been able to live well in the countries they had traversed.

March 19. The Bethnal Green Church Bill passed.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland was elected chancellor of the university of St. Andrews, in Scotland, and presented with the minutes of his election in a gold box.

25. Matthew Henderson was committed to the Gate-house, Westminster, for the murder of his mistress, the wife of Captain Dalrymple, near Cavendish-square. When, endeavouring to save her life, he inflicted on her person above 50 wounds, and afterwards robbed ^X the house; he was but 17, and had been brought up in the family from five years of age.

26. It was resolved by a committee of merchants to erect the statue of Sir John Bernard in the Royal Exchange.

28. The grand seignior recognised the title of emperor of Germany, in the person of the consort of the queen of Hungary, and appeared resolved to live in good peace and harmony with the Christian powers.

The lord mayor ordered ventilators, invented by the Rev. Dr. Hales, to be fixed in several apartments in Newgate to let in wholesome air.

The increase of the rebels was said to have originated in a scheme calculated by a gentleman to prevent any such insurrection for the future, by transporting them to America. Lord Lovat receiving intelligence of the same, procured the scheme in writing, translated it into the Highland language, and showed it to the rebels, telling them

^{A.C.} the duke was coming to put it into execution, and admonished them to rise and defend their liberties, properties, wives, and children, when they, in consequence, determined to pursue his advice.

Affairs took an extraordinary turn in Italy. Don Philip, after a long train of repeated successes, possessed himself (excepting two or three fortresses) of all the fine country of Lombardy, in which he was to have erected his new kingdom, but by the dexterous management of the king of Sardinia and the Austrian generals, he was forced to abandon the conquered places one after another, so that his generals scarcely knew how to guard his person. He was, in consequence, obliged to abandon Milan, the capital of his projected empire, on his birth-night, at the very time a ball was celebrating on the occasion.

April 3. This day the rebels lost their batteries, and raised the siege of Fort William. Captain Scott, therefore, possessed himself of eight cannon and seven mortars, which they had left behind them.

The besiegers amounted to about 1500 men, commanded by Brigadier Stapleton, and under him, by Cameron of Lochiel and Clanronald, with three or four more chiefs of the Macdonalds, Stewarts, and Camerons.

14. The right honourable the lords of the admiralty were pleased to send for Admiral Lestock, and to strike his name out of the list of admirals.

16. This day the battle of Culloden was fought, when the duke of Cumberland obtained a complete victory. By the best calculations that could be made, it was believed the rebels lost 2000 men on the field of battle and in the pursuit; the royal forces captured 222 French and 326 rebels prisoners. Lieutenant-Colonel Howard killed an officer, whom he believed to be Lord Strathallan, from different documents found upon his person. All their artillery and ammunition

were captured, together with the ^{A.C.} pretender's baggage; there were also 12 stands of colours taken. Four of the principal ladies were made prisoners, viz., Ladies Ogilvie, Kinloch, Gordon, and the laird of M'Intosh's wife. - Major Grant, governor of Inverness, was retaken, and Generals Hawley, Lord Albemarle, Huske, and Bland, were ordered to inquire into the cause of his having surrendered Fort George. The battle of Culloden did not last above half an hour, during which time no quarter was given on either side, so that the conflict was most bloody; 1000 of the rebels lay dead upon the spot, while only 200 were killed and wounded on the king's side. The regiments which distinguished themselves most were Barruel's and Monro's, and it was remarked that the Scotch regiments were particularly brave. - The earl of Ancram saved Lord Kilmarnock's life, who was taken prisoner. The greatest part of the rebel chiefs were killed or captured, and the young pretender was wounded, who fled by Inverness, being pursued by the light horse.

17. About three o'clock the day after the battle, the pretender's son, accompanied by Sheridan and Sullivan, and no other attendants or servants, was seen passing Fort Augustus on his way to Glengary. Fort Augustus was burnt and blown up; there being neither garrison nor provisions there.

28. The wife of one Richard Haynes, of Chelsea, aged 35, and mother of 16 fine children, was delivered of a monster with nose and eyes like a lion, no palate to its mouth, having hair on its shoulders, claws like a lion, instead of fingers, no breast bone, something extraordinary protruding from the naval, as big as an egg, and one foot longer than the other. During her pregnancy she had been to see the lions in the Tower, and had been much terrified with the old lion's roaring.

May 14. Pursuant to his majesty's message of the 13th, the commons voted that an additional

A. C. revenue of 25,000*l.* should be settled on the duke of Cumberland, and the heirs male of his body, for the signal services performed by his royal highness for his country. The duke had previously enjoyed only 15,000*l.* per annum.

22. The corpse of the late duke of Ormond, which had been conveyed from France, after laying in state in the Jerusalem Chamber, was interred with great solemnity in the vault of the Ormond family.

29. The earls of Cromartie and Kilmarnock, with Lord Balmerino, were conveyed up the river Thames in the Chatham yacht, and committed prisoners to the Tower.

31. The French having taken the field, with an army of 100,000 men, compelled the allies, who did not amount to half that number, to evacuate Mechlin, and their advantageous camp behind the Dyle, and retire to Antwerp, which they also abandoned on the approach of the enemy, leaving a garrison of 2000 men in the citadel, when they retreated to Breda, where they possessed themselves of an excellent camp, which they fortified in expectation of reinforcements from England and Germany. In the mean time the French opened the trenches before the citadel of Antwerp on the 24th instant, and the garrison surrendered the 31st, on honourable terms.

June 3. The court martial at Deptford, upon Admiral Lestock, consisted of Admiral Mayne, president, Admiral Byng, and fourteen other members; when, after a long debate upon the evidence, the court unanimously acquitted Lestock of the whole and every part of the charges brought against him.

5. The Spaniards and French having collected all their forces at Placentia, and the king of Sardinia being on his march with his Piedmontese troops to join the Austrians at St. Lazaro, a most bloody battle was fought. The enemy, covered by nearly 200 pieces of cannon, made a sudden attack, in order that the conflict might be de-

cided before the king of Sardinia A. C. arrived, but he met with such a reception as compelled him to retreat with the loss of 14,000 men. Though the Piedmontese army was not present during that action, its van-guard was so near as to hear the firing. Eleven days after, the shattered forces of the French crossed the Po, and extended themselves in the Milanese.

General Guest (who had commanded the castle of Edinburgh when besieged by the rebels, and defended it in the most gallant manner,) arrived at his lodgings in Brook-street, on a horse-litter, being 86 years of age and very infirm. That venerable gentleman had been offered 200,000*l.* by the pretender to surrender the castle, which was computed to contain about a million and a half of riches. He soon after waited upon the king, who received him very graciously.

17. Lord Lovat, with his two aids-de-camp, and about 60 of his clan, were brought in prisoners; he was 78 years of age, could neither walk nor ride, and was brought in a litter, or rather in a cage; he was, when captured, endeavouring to embark on board a vessel bound for France. He had with him 6000*l.* in gold and silver, and he told the officer with considerable assurance that he had better use him well, for that he would compel him to answer for his conduct before a set of gentlemen, the very sight of whom would make him tremble. In the year 1692, he had borne the rank of Captain Fraser, in Lord Tullibardin's regiment, but resigned, to prosecute his claims to be chief of the Frasers; in order to obtain which, he laid a scheme to marry the heiress of Lovat, who was then betrothed to Lord Saltoun's son, whom he caused to be seized, and erecting a gibbet, compelled both father and son to relinquish the contract. Not being able, however, to gain the young lady, in 1695, he seized the Dowager Lady Lovat, in her house; caused a person to marry them, against

^{A.C.} her consent, and cutting her stays open with his dirk, his Highland lads tore off her clothes, put her to bed, and were witnesses of the consummation of the nuptials. Soon after, Lovat was, though absent, tried and condemned for a rape on that lady, as well as for treason, in having opposed the laws with an armed force, and outlawed. But though King William was induced to pardon the latter crime, he flew to France on account of the former deed; where, ingratiating himself with King James, and turning Catholic, he got a commission, and in 1702, received money from the French king to raise a party in Scotland. Not having sufficient credit to succeed, he then had a meeting with one of the ministers of state in London, and on his return to France, was, on that account, put into the Bastile, where he lay for several years, and in order to procure his liberation, took priest's orders. He acted subsequently as a Jesuit at St. Omer's, till about 1715, when, returning to England, and joining the opposite party, he assisted in seizing Inverness from the rebels, and at length obtained the title of Lovat, with a Highland company, and other considerable marks of royal favour.

21. Several ships, with rebel prisoners on board, came up the river, and the marquis of Tullibardine, Mr. Murray, and another person, were committed to the Tower; two of the chiefs to Newgate; the subaltern officers to the Marshalsea, and about 600 common men to the New Gaol, Southwark; about 200 having been left at Tilbury Fort.

23. Eight of the judges went in procession from Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street, to the town-hall on St. Margaret's-hill, and opened the special commission for the trial of the rebel prisoners. The grand jury after hearing the charges withdrew, and in an hour and a half returned into court, and found a true bill against Earls Cromartie, Kilmarnock, and Lord Balmerino, for

high treason, in having waged war ^{A.C.} against his majesty.

24. A commission of lunacy granted about ten years previous to this time was discharged, at Dublin, against the Rev. Mr. John Kerr, whose case was very singular. By a fall from his horse, his brain became disordered, and he remained in that state till April, when he fell into a heavy lethargy, resembling sleep, that continued many weeks; after which he awoke, with his reason perfectly restored.

30. News arrived of the death of Philip V. king of Spain, who was succeeded by his son, Ferdinand VI. An alteration was expected in that country, from the accession of the new king, as his majesty had no reason to be fond of his step-mother's projects. It was therefore conceived he would not be willing to expend more blood and treasure, though France offered 20,000 men in the cause of his half-brother Don Philip, especially as through his step-mother's influence he had previously led a life scarcely supportable by one of his exalted dignity. Ferdinand had not only been shut out from court and his father's councils, but even deprived of the society he most esteemed. He was not, however, the less a politician, having employed his leisure so as to form a perfect judgment in regard to part of his dominions, and found means to defeat a project of the French faction, about three years before, when his father had intended to relinquish the whole island of Hispaniola to France, in consideration of the charge that crown had been at, in sending a fleet for the defence of the Spanish West Indies. Being of a pacific disposition, Ferdinand had been frequently heard to say, that if he were master, he would conclude a peace with England, without troubling himself respecting France. As soon, therefore, as the late king was dead, the queen dowager was directed to retire to St. Ildefonso, and, at the same time, an embargo

A. C. was laid on all ships, to prevent the exportation of those treasures which she had amassed for the service of her family, and stop any farther recruits for the armies of Don Philip.

Marshal Maillebois having joined the Spaniards at Placentia, with 10,000 French, the combined army, under Count de Gages, attacked the Germans before that place, on the 15th instant, at eleven at night; the battle lasted, with a continual fire, till between nine and ten the next morning, when the empress's forces, under the prince de Lichtenstein, repulsed the enemy, and obtained a signal victory. The Austrians took above 3000 prisoners, most of whom were wounded, ten pieces of cannon, and sixty colours and standards. The Spanish and their allies found themselves enclosed under the walls of Placentia; the king of Sardinia, who had taken Novi and Ovado, in the territories of the Genoese, having advanced within a league, while General Roth lay encamped on the other side of the Po, to be reinforced with 10,000 fresh troops, from Mantua.

July 5. His majesty was pleased to grant to the duke of Cumberland, his heirs, and assigns, the office of ranger and keeper of Windsor Great Park, in the room of John Spencer, deceased, for and during his own life, and the lives of their royal highnesses the princesses Amelia and Caroline, and on the life of the longest liver.

25. The duke of Cumberland arrived at Kensington from Scotland about two in the afternoon. He was ushered in by the ringing of all the bells in the cities of London and Westminster; grand illuminations were displayed, and bonfires, with continuous discharges of cannon, while every demonstration of joy was testified by persons of all ranks.

26. The king of Denmark, Christian the Sixth, died at Hirscholm, in the forty-seventh year of his reign. His son, Frederick the Fifth, his successor, had married, three years previous, princess Louisa,

youngest daughter to his Britan- A. C.
nic majesty.

28. About eight o'clock, the three rebel lords, prisoners in the Tower, were conveyed from thence in three carriages, the earl of Kilmarnock, with Governor Williamson and another gentleman, captain of the guard, in the first; the earl of Cromartie, attended by Captain Marshall, in the second; and Lord Balmerino, attended by Mr. Fowler, gaoler, with the axe covered, by him, in the third. In this manner they proceeded, under a strong guard, to Westminster-hall, where proclamation was read, for the king's evidence to come forth, when the king's council opened the indictment, and William, earl of Kilmarnock, was placed at the bar, to which indictment he pleaded guilty, and desired to be recommended to his majesty's mercy. George, earl of Cromartie, pleaded guilty, and also prayed for mercy; but Lord Arthur Balmerino pleaded not guilty, alleging he was not at Carlisle at the time specified in the indictment. Six witnesses for the crown were then called and examined, whose evidence distinctly proved, that his lordship entered Carlisle (though not the same day) sword in hand, at the head of a regiment called by his name, Elphinston's Horse; to that his lordship took an exception, which was overruled, when he was asked if he had witnesses, or any thing further to offer, in his defence; he replied, "Nothing"; upon which the peers retired out of Westminster-hall to the house of lords, where the opinion of the judges was asked, touching the overt act, which they declared by no means material, as other facts were proved beyond contradiction. Their lordships then returned, and the lord high steward, putting the question to the youngest baron, "Whether Arthur Lord Balmerino was guilty or not guilty," placing his right hand upon his left breast, he replied, "Guilty, upon my honour,

A.C. my lord," as did all the rest of the peers. The prisoners being again called to the bar, the lord high steward declared their resolutions, and they were ordered to be brought up on the 30th, at eleven o'clock in the morning, to receive sentence.

30. The lord high steward went to Westminster-hall, attended as before, and the prisoners being again brought up before their peers, the earl of Kilmarnock made a very elegant and pathetic speech, in order to move their lordships to intercede for him with his majesty. The earl of Cromartie spoke to the same effect; but Lord Balmerino pleaded, in arrest of judgment, that his indictment was found in the county of Surry, and that being a point of law, desired he might have counsel to argue the same, upon which the lords adjourned to their chamber to consider, and on returning, ordered his plea to be argued on the Friday following, and appointed Messrs. Wilbraham and Forrester for his counsel.

About eleven o'clock, pursuant to their sentence, eight condemned rebels were conveyed on hurdles from the new gaol, Southwark, to Kennington common. A pile of fagots and a block were placed near the gallows, where, having spent near an hour in their devotions, they severally delivered papers to the sheriff, and were soon after turned off. When they had hung about five minutes, Mr. Townly was cut down, his body not being quite dead, and being stripped and laid upon the block, the hangman, with a cleaver, severed his head from his body, which was put into a coffin; then taking out the bowels and heart, he threw them into the fire. He proceeded in the same manner with all the others, three of their heads being afterwards set up at Temple Bar, one at Carlisle, and one at Manchester.

31. Accounts were received that the young pretender had effected his escape from the isle of Sky, in Lady Clanronald's clothes.

Aug. 7. The key-stone of the last ^{A.C.} arch of Westminster bridge was fixed.

9. The earl of Traquair, who had been some time in the custody of a messenger, was carried prisoner to the Tower.

12. The earl of Sandwich set out for the Hague, being appointed his majesty's ambassador to the congress to be held at Breda, for treating of a general peace.

An act was passed for the more effectually disarming the Highlanders in Scotland, and for securing the peace of the said Highlands, as well as for restraining the use of the Highland dress; also for obliging the masters and teachers of private schools in Scotland to take the oaths of fidelity to his majesty, his heirs, and successors, and to register the same. The clause relative to the prohibition of the Highland habit ran thus; "No person within that part of the kingdom of Great Britain called Scotland, except such as shall be employed as officers and soldiers in his majesty's forces, shall, on any pretence whatsoever, wear or put on the clothes commonly called Highland clothes, that is to say, the belted plaid, trowser, shoulder belt, or any part of what peculiarly belongs to the Highland garb." *Highland*

The young pretender, with a few of his deluded followers, escaped from the isle of Uist, in an Irish vessel, and another ship of the same nation landed several of the rebels at Morlaix in France.

An act passed to regulate the insurance on ships belonging to the subjects of Great Britain, and all merchandise and effects.

The French, by the conquest of Mons, on the 13th, and of Charle-roi, became entire masters of Flanders, Brabant, and Hainault, the most considerable provinces of the Austrian Low Countries.

14. It was reported that for six years past 700,000*l.* had been collected for the service of the Pretender, of which 400,000*l.* since the beginning of the rebellion, and

A.C. of that sum 170,000*l.* during the last winter in and about London; 1500 names of subscribers, several being persons of note, having been discovered.

15. Simon Frazer, lord Lovat, arrived at the Tower in an open landau, drawn by six horses, guarded by a party of Ligonier's horse, and accompanied by an officer. As he passed through the streets, he appeared extremely unconcerned, but on arriving at the hill, he turned his eyes towards the scaffolds erecting for persons to behold the execution of the lords, when lifting up his hands, he said, "A few days, and it will be my unhappy fate."

18. At six o'clock, a troop of life-guards, one of the horse-grenadiers, and 1000 of the foot-guards, composed of 15 men out of each company, marched from the parade in St. James's Park, through the city, to Tower-hill, to attend the executions of the earl of Kilmarnock and Lord Balmerino. On arriving, they were posted in lines from the Tower to the scaffold, and round the same. The sheriffs and serjeants at mace, with the executioner, met at the Mitre tavern, in Fenchurch-street, where they breakfasted, and from thence proceeded to the Transport office, on Tower-hill, near Catharine-court, hired by them for the reception of the lords. At ten o'clock, the block was fixed on the stage, and covered with black cloth, saw-dust being strewed on the flooring; soon after which the coffins were brought. At a quarter after ten, the sheriffs went in procession to the outward gate of the Tower, and after knocking some time, a warder within demanded, "Who is there?" The officer without replied, "The sheriffs of London and Westminster." In about ten minutes, the lieutenant of the Tower, with the earl of Kilmarnock; and Major White, with Lord Balmerino, guarded by several of the warders, came to the gate, where the prisoners were

delivered to the sheriffs, who gave A.C. receipts for their bodies to the lieutenant. When the procession had passed through the lines into the area of the circle formed by the guards, the passage was closed, and the troops of horse wheeled off.

The lords were then conducted into separate apartments in the house facing the steps of the scaffold, and their friends permitted to see them. The earl of Kilmarnock was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Foster; and a clergyman of the church of England attended Lord Balmerino, who, on entering the door of the house, hearing several of the spectators ask eagerly for Lord Balmerino, answered, smiling, "I am Lord Balmerino, gentlemen, at your service." His lordship, in pursuance of his request, was then admitted to confer with the earl, whom he first thanked for the favour, and then enquired if his lordship knew of any order, signed by the prince (meaning the pretender's son), to give no quarter at the battle of Culloden? when the earl answered in the negative. Lord Balmerino replied, "Nor I either, and therefore it seems to be an invention, to justify their own murders." To which the earl replied, "He did not think that a fair inference, having been informed, after he was a prisoner at Inverness, by several officers, that such an order, signed George Murray, was in the duke's custody." "George Murray!" exclaimed Lord Balmerino, "then they should not charge it on the prince." He then took his leave, embracing lord Kilmarnock, with the same noble and generous regard he had before testified. "My dear lord, I am only sorry I cannot pay this reckoning alone; once more, farewell for ever;" and so returned to his own room. The earl, with the company, then kneeling down, joined in a prayer, delivered by Mr. Foster, after which, having sat a few moments, and taken a second refreshment of a bit of bread and a glass

A.C. of wine, he expressed a desire that Lord Balmerino might go first to the scaffold, but being informed that his lordship was named first in the warrant, he appeared satisfied, saluted his friends, saying he should make no speech on the scaffold, but desire the ministers to assist him in his last moments, when they proceeded to the scaffold. The multitude shewed the deepest signs of commiseration and pity, and his lordship, at the same time struck with such a variety of dreadful objects at once, namely, the multitude, the block, his coffin, the executioner, and the instrument of death, turned about to Mr. Hume, and said, "Hume, this is terrible," without changing his voice or countenance. After putting up a short prayer, concluding with a petition for his majesty king George and the royal family, he then embraced and took the last leave of his friends. The executioner, who had previously had something administered, to keep him from fainting, was so affected with his lordship's distress and the awfulness of the scene, that on asking his forgiveness, he burst into tears. My lord bade him take courage, giving him, at the same time, a purse containing five guineas; saying he would drop his handkerchief as a signal for the stroke. When all things were ready for the execution, and the black baize which hung over the rails being turned up, that the people might behold the execution, in about two minutes after his lordship kneeled down, when dropping his handkerchief, the executioner, at one stroke, severed his head from his body, except only a small part of the skin, which was immediately divided by a gentle stroke. The head was received in a piece of red baize, and, with the body, immediately put into a coffin, when the scaffold was cleared from the blood, fresh saw-dust strewed, and the executioner changed such part of his clothes as were bloody.

While this was transacting, Lord

Balmerino, after having recommended himself to the mercy of the Almighty, and twice refreshed himself with bread and wine, desired the company to drink to him, *ain degraeta haiven*, acquainting them he had prepared a speech, which he should read on the scaffold. The sheriff coming in, his lordship asked if the affair was over with Lord Kilmarnock, and being answered that it was, he inquired how the executioner had performed his office, when upon receiving the account, he remarked "It was well done," and then, addressing those present, he said, "Gentlemen, I shall detain you no longer," and with an air of cheerfulness hastened to the scaffold. His lordship was dressed in his regimentals, the same he had worn at the battle of Culloden; no circumstance in his whole deportment displayed the least sign of fear or regret, indeed he frequently reproached his friends for betraying their emotions upon his account. He then walked several times round the scaffold, bowed to the people, went to his coffin, read the inscription, and, with a nod, said "It is all right;" he next examined the block, and called it his pillow of rest, after which he put on his spectacles, and took a paper out of his pocket, which he read with an audible voice, when, so far was it from containing any invective, that he mentioned his majesty as being a prince of the greatest magnanimity and mercy, at the same time that, through erroneous political principles, the contents denied him a right to the allegiance of his people. Having delivered that document to the sheriff, his lordship summoned the executioner, who appeared, and being about to ask his lordship's forgiveness, "Friend, you have no forgiveness to ask, the execution of your duty is commendable;" his lordship then presented him with three guineas, and remarked, "Friend, I never was rich, this is nearly all the money I now possess, I wish it was more, and am sorry I can add nothing to it but my coat

A.C.

1746

H.C.

Excel

+ 3 guineas

A.C. and waistcoat," which he took off, together with his neckcloth, and threw them on his coffin; then putting on a flannel waistcoat which had been provided, he took a plaid cap out of his pocket and put it on his head, saying, "he died a Scotchman." After kneeling down at the block to adjust his posture and shew the executioner the signal for the stroke, which was to be the dropping of his arms, he once more turned to his friends, took his last farewell, and looking round on the crowd, said, "Perhaps some may think my behaviour too bold, but remember, Sir," said he, addressing a gentleman who stood near him, "that I now declare it is the effect of confidence in God, and a good conscience, and I should dissemble if I shewed any signs of fear." Observing the axe in the hand of the executioner, he took it from him, and feeling the edge, returned it, saying "Have courage," accompanied by a clap on the shoulder; then folding down the collar of his shirt and waistcoat, he pointed out the place where he was to strike, desiring him to do it resolutely, "for in that," added his lordship, "will consist your kindness." He advanced to the side of the stage and called up the warder, to whom he gave some money; inquired which was his hearse, and ordered the man to drive near. Immediately, without trembling or changing countenance, he again knelt down at the block, and having, with his arms stretched out, said "O Lord, reward my friends, forgive my enemies, and receive my soul," he gave the signal, by letting them fall; but his uncommon firmness and intrepidity, and the unexpected suddenness of the signal, so surprised the executioner, that though he struck the part directed, the blow was not given with force enough to wound him very deep, on which his lordship appeared to make an effort to turn his head towards the executioner, and the under jaw fell and returned quickly, like anger and gnashing

the teeth, but it was certainly produced by a convulsion of the part. A second blow immediately succeeding the first, rendered him quite insensible, and a third finished the work. A.C.

During the whole of this tragedy, Tower-hill and the scaffoldings were crowded with spectators, who beheld it with the greatest decorum, a conduct that evinced how much the people entered into the rectitude of the execution, though feeling too humane to rejoice at the catastrophe. The earl of Cromartie was pardoned.

20. Twenty-six Scotch rebels were brought up from Sheerness and Tilbury fort, to be evidence for the king, under the care of two messengers, and lodged at the Plaisterer's arms, in St. Margaret's lane, Westminster, having a strong guard of soldiers placed over them. A vessel, with about 130 rebel officers, among whom was young Glentucket, also came up to Woolwich.

Placentia surrendered to the Spanish troops, who by that desperate action opened their way to Genoa, brought off a great part of their troops, with some of their artillery and baggage, and what was more material, the person of the Infant, who was in great danger of being surrounded and obliged to surrender, with all the rest, prisoners at discretion. There were found in Placentia, 98 pieces of heavy cannon, 32 mortars, 40,000 bombs charged, and 300,000 cannon bullets, 14,000 tents, 12,000 fusees, 6000 pairs of pistols, 8000 salves, 3000 pieces of cloth, and 30,000 sacks of corn. The two brave Austrian generals, Pallavicini and Serbelloni, died of their wounds.

31. Lady Elizabeth Germain gave 500*l.* to the Foundling hospital.

Sept. 10. Madras was taken by the French, with ten ships and a land force. The English factory agreed to ransom the place for 4,100,000 pagodas, and to deliver up the company's effects to the

A.C. French, provided the town was evacuated the October following.

17. Namur, the last, and one of the strongest places of the Dutch barrier, fell into the hands of the French, the town surrendering on the 19th, after a week's siege, and the castle ten days after. The garrison consisted of 7000 Austrians, who were made prisoners of war. A much longer defence had been expected, but no fortress was capable of holding out long against such a numerous train of artillery as the French at that time employed. A continual shower of bombs made dreadful havoc in the buildings of the citadel, and blew up two magazines of powder, whereby multitudes of the defenders were killed or wounded, and necessarily obliged to yield. The situation of the two armies caused very smart skirmishes every day, in most of which the allies had the advantage, and it was remarked, that in some of those affairs the Dutch behaved gallantly, as if animated by their ancient spirit.

30. The battle of Rottofredo, for which the French had sung *Te Deum*, was followed by the entire expulsion of the French and Spaniards from Lombardy, and the reduction of Genoa, to the great humiliation of that proud city, which was forced to submit upon very hard terms to the conqueror. In addition to those mortifying circumstances, the jewels, which had been pledged by the court of Vienna for two millions, were delivered up, and another debt of two millions cancelled; 75,000 doubloons, part of the royal Infant's treasure, was surrendered.

30. To put a stop to the calamities of so ruinous a war, pursued with uncommon animosity, and marks of lasting desolation, the ministers of the principal contending powers repaired to Breda, the place appointed for a treaty. Count Wassenaar arrived on the 29th, in the morning; the earl of Sandwich about five in the evening, and the marquis de Puissieux, who consi-

dered it a point of honour to come A.C. last, about eight. The earl of Sandwich next day gave a sumptuous entertainment to those two noblemen. The point at first proposed was, a cessation of hostilities, which met with great opposition, the French king declaring that as it was the intention of the court of Vienna to do *nothing* without the advice and concurrence of its allies, he would do *nothing*, but in concert with his; and that if they would not accept the conditions he should propose for an armistice, he would make the most of his advantages, and compel his enemies to come to terms of peace.

Oct. 7. The trials of the rebels at York castle ended, when 79 were condemned.

11. Count Saxe defeated the allies at Raucoux.

19. Prince Edward Stewart, and prince Henry, his brother, arrived at Fontainebleau, and were received by the French monarch with great affection, when the prince had a long and private audience with the king. Mr. Lochiel and the rest of the Scotch chiefs went also to Fontainebleau, his majesty ordering 800,000 livres for prince Edward, to reimburse the loss of his equipage, with an annual pension of 600,000 livres, and apartments in the palace of St. Germain en Laye: he was also received at court, in character of the prince of Wales, the king having saluted him as his royal highness. The court was highly incensed at the invasion of Brittany by the English, and ordered that all the British not provided with passports, should be taken into custody, among whom was the earl of Moreton and his retinue, who were all sent to the Bastile.

29. Lima, the capital of Peru in the Spanish West Indies, was destroyed by an earthquake, which lasted about three minutes; fifteen hundred persons perished; seventy-four churches, fourteen monasteries, and fifteen hospitals, besides some thousands of houses, were all buried in the ruins, and the jewels,

1746
 A.C. with vessels of gold and silver, lost, amounted, as it was stated, to three millions of piastres. The town of Calloa, a sea-port within two leagues of the city, was also swallowed up by the sea, and the hurricane was so violent, that several vessels which rode at anchor were afterwards found on dry land several leagues up the country. The sea occupied the ground where the town had stood, the best port in Peru. All the inhabitants, amounting to nearly seven thousand souls, perished, except about two hundred sailors and fishermen, who were thrown upon land with their vessels. The loss to the king of Spain was irreparable, both in regard to the settlement and vast treasures laid up there, during the war, which were not to be conveyed to Europe until after a peace had been ratified.

Lima had been twice before nearly destroyed by earthquakes; first, in 1586, and in October, 1687; the latter of those shocks being so dreadful, that those who felt it 150 leagues at sea, affirmed that it terrified the whole ship's company, who believed they had struck upon a rock, and were only convinced to the contrary by heaving the lead. The water was mixed with sand, though no bottom could be found, and the ships on the coast were driven some leagues over the land, as proved the case in the last-mentioned earthquake.

Nov. 19. His majesty went to the Parliament-house, and gave the royal assent to an act for farther continuing an act to empower his majesty to secure and detain such persons as he should suspect were conspiring against his person and government; commonly called An Act for further suspending the *Habeas Corpus Act*.

That bill was sent down the first day from the upper house, where it was read three times successively, and passed, but not without notice being taken that the *Habeas Corpus Act* was the great and sacred bulwark of our liberties, and ought

not to be suspended but for a very A.C. short time and on very urgent occasions. In the lower house, the hurrying this bill was warmly opposed, many members objecting that there then existed no necessity for it, and on that point they divided, the noes being 35, and the ayes 134.

21. Charles Ratcliffe, Esq., was brought under a strong guard from the Tower to the Court of King's Bench in Westminster Hall, to be arraigned on his sentence in the year 1716, when he had escaped out of Newgate. He pleaded that he was a subject of the French king, in which country he had resided 30 years, having his commission, and that he was not Charles Ratcliffe, thereby inferring that he was earl of Derwentwater. A jury was then ordered to be impanelled, which proved him the identical person. Mr. Ratcliffe being brought up to the bar of the Court of King's Bench, was again arraigned, but refused to hold up his hand or acknowledge any jurisdiction but that of the king of France, insisting on a commission he had in his pocket from the French king, and appealing to his Sicilian majesty's minister, who was in court, for the authenticity of that commission. However, on hearing his former indictment and conviction, which were read to him in English, he said he was not the Charles Ratcliffe there named, but earl of Derwentwater; and his counsel informed the court that this was the plea he rested upon; to which the attorney-general replied, by asserting that he was the same Charles Ratcliffe; whereupon issue was joined. The counsel for the prisoner moved to adjourn his trial upon his own affidavit, to which he had subscribed himself the Count de Derwentwater, and that two of his material witnesses were abroad, without whose testimony he could not safely go on his trial. The crown objected the two witnesses not being material, because the prisoner had not even undertaken to swear for

A.C. himself, which, as a fact entirely in his own knowledge, ought to be required of him, if he would entitle himself to the favour of the court. The prisoner amended his affidavit, as to the witnesses, but refused to swear he was not the same person. The jury were then called, and after two or three of the panel had been sworn, Mr. Ratcliffe challenged the next that was called, as of right, without assigning any reason, upon which the rest of the jury were sworn, and after a clear evidence as to identity of person on the part of the crown, the prisoner producing none in his own behalf, the jury withdrew about ten minutes, and found this verdict, "that he was the same Charles Ratcliffe who had been convicted of treason in the year 1715." The attorney-general then moved to have execution awarded against the prisoner on his former judgment, to which his counsel objected, tendering a plea of pardon, by act of parliament, in bar of execution. The court said as he had already adduced such a plea as he chose to rely on, and as that had been found against him, nothing more remained for them to do but award execution, and if his counsel had any thing to offer in his behalf, they would have time to do it before the day of execution. A rule was then ordered to be made as to the proper writs for his execution on the 8th of the coming month, and then remanded the prisoner to the Tower. He was about five feet ten inches high, upwards of 50 years of age; was dressed in scarlet, faced with black velvet and gold buttons, a gold laced waistcoat, bag-wig, and wore a hat with a white feather.

His design in stiling himself earl of Derwentwater was, that he might pass for Francis, his younger brother, who went to France before 1715, and was supposed dead. He would not call the lord chief justice lord, because the title of earl was not given him; he refused to hold up his hand at the bar, and being told that as a gentleman he ought

to comply, and that his own counsel would satisfy him that it was only a form of the court, he said, "I know many things that I will not advise with my counsel upon." On hearing the rule for his execution, he desired time, because he and Lord Moreton (in the Bastille, at Paris,) might take the same journey at the same time. *see at the top of the page*

28. At a quarter sessions held at Taunton, in Somersetshire, Mary Hamilton, otherwise Charles, otherwise George Hamilton, was tried for pretending to be a man, and marrying 14 wives, the last of whom, Mary Price, deposed in court, that she was married to the prisoner, and bedded and lived as man and wife a quarter of a year, during which time she thought the prisoner a man, owing to her vile and deceitful practices. After a debate upon the nature of the crime, and what to call it, the court agreed that she was a most infamous and notorious cheat, and sentenced her to be publicly whipped in Taunton, Glastonbury, Wells, and Shepton Mallet; to be imprisoned for six months, and find security for her good behaviour during so long a period as the justices at the next Quarter Sessions should think fit. *a woman as in 14 wives*

30. The duke of Cumberland set out for the Hague, in order to concert the plan of operations for the next campaign, in which he was to act as commander-in-chief of the allied forces.

Dec. 1. Forty thousand men were voted for the service of the ensuing year, at 4*l.* per man, per month, ordnance for the sea service included.

4. The Rev. Mr. Orator Henley was, by order of the earl of Chesterfield, one of the secretaries of state, delivered into the custody of a messenger, in order to be examined on a charge of endeavouring to alienate the minds of his majesty's subjects from their allegiance, by his harangues, at his Oratory Chapel.

S. Charles Ratcliffe, Esq., condemned for high treason, was be-

A.C. headed on Tower-hill. About eight o'clock, two troops of Life-guards, and one troop of Horse-guards, marched through the city for Little Tower-hill, where they were joined by a battalion of Foot-guards to attend the execution. About ten o'clock, the block, with a cushion, both covered with black, were brought up and fixed upon the stage, and soon after Mr. Ratcliffe's coffin, covered with black velvet, was placed near it. At eleven, the sheriffs, with their officers, came to see if all was ready for Mr. Ratcliffe's reception, which being done to their satisfaction, they proceeded to the Tower, and demanded the body of the deputy-governor. On being surrendered, the prisoner was first put into a landau, and carried over the wharf, at the end of which he ascended a mourning-coach, and was conveyed to a small booth adjoining the stairs of the scaffold, which was covered with black. He there spent about half-an-hour in prayer, and then, preceded by the sheriffs, the divine, and some friends, ascended the scaffold, after having taken leave of them with great serenity and calmness of mind. He spoke a few words to the executioner, gave him a purse, containing ten guineas, and putting on a damask cap, knelt down to prayers, which lasted about ten minutes, all the spectators on the scaffold kneeling with him. Having concluded, he pulled off his clothes, and placed his head on the block, from whence he soon arose, and having spoken a few words, again knelt down, and in about two minutes gave the signal to the executioner, who, at three blows, struck off his head, which was received in a scarlet cloth held for that purpose. He was dressed in scarlet, faced with black velvet; he behaved with the greatest fortitude and coolness of temper, and was by no means terrified at the approach of death.

11. Lord Lovat was impeached.

16. The articles of impeachment for high treason against Lord Lo-

vat were delivered to the house of A.C. peers; one being founded on a letter sent by his lordship to Mr. Murray, the young pretender's secretary, which had been seized with his papers, containing profuse assertions of his great services, of the large sums of money spent for his interests, and the entire disposition of his clan, consisting of 1500 stout men, to follow their chief. That letter, it seems, was not written by his lordship, but dictated to his secretary, and signed only with his own hand.

18. His lordship was carried from the Tower to the house of lords, where the articles of impeachment by the commons were read to him; after which he made a long speech at the bar, signifying the great esteem he had for his majesty and the royal family; enumerating divers instances of services he had rendered government in extinguishing the rebellion in 1715, and for which he had received favours from the late king and his ministry. He likewise took notice of the bodily infirmities under which he laboured, particularly his deafness, alleging that he had not heard one word of the charge against him. His lordship was allowed till January 13th to prepare for trial, having counsel assigned him.

A general bill of christenings and burials within the bills of mortality, from December 10th, 1745, to December 11th, 1746.

CHRISTENED,

Males	.	.	7573
Females	.	.	7004
Total	.		14,577

BURIED,

Males	.	.	13,771
Females	.	.	14,386
Total	.		28,157

The electric stroke was discovered at Leyden.

The commons voted 40,000 seamen for the service of the year, and 60,000 land forces, including

A.C. 11,500 marines. The supplies in total amounted to the enormous sum of 9,425,254*l.*, raised by the usual taxes, increased by new impositions on windows, carriages, and spirituous liquors; a lottery, and a loan from the sinking fund. The supplies of the year exceeded by two millions and a half the greatest annual sum raised during the reign of queen Anne, though she maintained an equal number of troops.

The national debt at the close of the year amounted to 59,356,597*l.* 16*s.* 9½*d.*

Died during this year, Colin MacLaurin, the mathematician; Southorne, the poet; and the philosopher Barratier.

1747 Jan. 1. The margrave of Baden Durlach professed the Roman Catholic religion, in order to marry the heiress of Baden, but the Papists boasted of the supposed conversion of a much greater prince, when his Prussian majesty gave leave for the Papists at Berlin to erect a church as large as they pleased.

The total amount of the revenue of the excise in Great Britain was 3,847,000*l.*

2. The duke of Cumberland arrived at St. James's from Holland, from whence he was conveyed in one of the royal yachts, by the Bridgewater, and put to sea with a fair wind, but owing to the ignorance of the Dutch pilots, the vessel got amongst the shoals off Dunkirk and Gravelin, so that had it blown hard or been hazy weather, all on board would have been drowned; or in half an hour, had they pursued the same course, the ship must have run ashore, when the crew would have been made prisoners in France.

At the quarterly general meeting of the governors of the Foundling hospital, the treasurer received 1000*l.*, being the benefaction of an unknown person, and 270*l.* in various gifts and subscriptions, besides several annual payments.

13. Lord Lovat was conveyed from the Tower, under a strong

guard, to the house of peers, when A.C. he delivered in his answer to the impeachment, wherein he denied every article, and, after making a long speech, was ordered into custody again, by the lord-chancellor. His lordship also presented two petitions, one that he might have his strong box delivered to him, which was rejected; and the other that one Mr. Frazer should attend him, which was granted.

16. The number of ships cleared from the port of London for foreign parts, in the year 1746, was 500 less than during the preceding year.

The house of peers appointed February 23rd for the trial of lord Lovat, in Westminster-hall.

25. The young dauphiness of France, daughter to the king of Poland, arrived at Versailles; and alighting at the chapel, the nuptial ceremony between that princess and the dauphin was solemnized, by the abbé de Ventadour, who officiated for the cardinal de Rouen, his eminence being then indisposed. At six that evening, the rejoicings, on account of the marriage, began at Versailles; and the next day at Paris, where they continued till the Sunday following.

Feb. 1. The duke of Cumberland, attended by lords viscount Bury and Cathcart, Colonel Fitzwilliam, &c., set out about four in the morning, from St. James's, for Harwich, where he arrived the same day, and set sail for Holland on Tuesday, landing next day at Helvoetsluys, from whence he instantly proceeded to the Hague.

11. A party of Canadians attacked a body of English, near Annapolis, killed 140 men, with Colonel Noble, the commander, his brother, and three officers. There were also 30 wounded, and several made prisoners, when the remaining 350 capitulated, on condition of not bearing arms for six months, and delivering up all their artillery, with four stand of colours and two vessels, which conveyed their baggage. The French lost

A.C. only two Indians, five Canadians, and had 14 wounded.

March 2. Lord Lovat's trial was, on his petition, deferred to the 9th instant.

9. The trial of his lordship began in Westminster-hall, lord chancellor Hardwicke acting as lord high steward on that occasion.

10. A courier arrived at Paris with news of the death of the queen consort of King Stanislaus, mother to the queen of France.

11. The transports, with the troops from England, as also those from Scotland, arrived at Williamstadt, when the duke of Cumberland set out, the ensuing day, from the Hague, to review them, and returned on the 16th, to settle every thing relating to the operations of the approaching campaign in Flanders. The army was calculated to amount to 140,000 men.

17. Captain Stafford, who had been confined in Newgate for several months, on suspicion of high treason against his majesty's person and government, was, by order from the principal secretary of state, discharged from prison.

18. Lord Lovat's trial being terminated, the lord high steward put the question;—Whether or no he was guilty of high-treason; beginning with the junior peer, who, according to custom, stood uncovered, and laying his right hand upon his left breast, said, "Guilty, upon my honour," as did all the rest of the lords.

19. Sentence of death was passed on Lord Lovat, in the usual form; after which, the lord high steward stood up, broke his staff, and dissolved his commission.

31. The pretender published a manifesto in the Highlands of Scotland, through the medium of his friends lately re-landed; wherein, among other things, he declared, that his last expedition was only the result of an invitation from a few private friends, but that, the next time, he should land in that country with a powerful foreign force.

April 2. The sheriffs of London received a warrant in a letter from the duke of Newcastle, for the execution of Lord Lovat on the 9th, intimating that it was expected they would expose the head at the four corners of the scaffold, as usual. The sheriffs immediately returned an answer to his grace, that as it had not been practised lately, they desired it might be inserted in the body of the warrant.

9. This day having been fixed for the execution of Lord Lovat, he awoke about three in the morning, and was heard to pray with great devotion; at five he arose, and called for a glass of wine and water, as usual; appeared cheerful, sat and read till seven, and then drank another glass of wine and water. At eight, he desired his wig should be sent, that the barber might have time to comb it, and provided himself with a purse, to hold the money which he intended for the executioner. About half after nine, he ate very heartily of minced veal, ordering coffee and chocolate for his friends, whose health he drank in wine and water. About eleven, the sheriffs sent to demand his body, upon which his lordship desired the gentlemen to retire for a few minutes, while he prayed, which being immediately complied with, he presently called for them again, saying "I am ready." At the bottom of the first flight of stairs, General Williamson invited Lord Lovat into his apartment to rest himself, which he accepted, and on his entrance paid his respects to the company. He then desired of the general, in French, that he might take leave of his lady, and thank her for her civilities, but the general said that she was too much affected by his lordship's situation to bear the shock of seeing him, and hoped he would excuse her. He then took his leave, and proceeded forwards; at the door he bowed to the spectators, and was conveyed from thence to the outward gate in the governor's coach, where he was delivered

A.C. to the sheriff, who conducted him in another carriage to the same house which had been hired for the two former lords, near the scaffold, in which was a room lined with black cloth and hung with sconces, for his reception. His lordship's friends were at first denied entrance, but upon application being made by his lordship to the sheriffs for their admission, it was granted. Soon after, he addressed himself to the Sheriffs, thanked them for the favour conferred, and taking a paper out of his pocket, delivered it to one of them, saying he should make no speech, and that they might issue the word of command as soon as they pleased. A gentleman present beginning to read a prayer to his lordship, while he was sitting, he called one of the warders to help him up, that he might kneel; he then prayed silently for a short time, and was afterwards set again in his chair. Being asked by one of the sheriffs if he would refresh himself with a glass of wine, he declined, because no warm water could be had to mix with it, and took a little burnt brandy and bitters. He desired that his clothes might be delivered to his friends, with his corpse, and said that he should give the executioner ten guineas. He also desired that his head might be received in a cloth, and put into the coffin, which the sheriffs, after conferring with some gentlemen present, promised should be done, and that holding up the head at the corners of the scaffold should be dispensed with, as it had been of late years, and at the late execution of the lords, as they had no written order to the contrary in the warrant, without which they might be liable to censure. When his lordship was going up the steps to the scaffold, assisted by two warders, he looked round, and seeing so great a concourse of people, "God save us," said he, "why should there be such a bustle about taking off an old grey head, that cannot go up three steps without

three bodies to support it." Turn- A.C. ing about, and observing one of his friends much dejected, he tapped him on the shoulder, saying "Cheer up thy heart, man, I am not afraid, why should you?" As soon as he came upon the scaffold, he asked for the executioner, and presented him with ten guineas in a purse, then desiring to see the axe, he felt the edge, saying, "He believed it would do." Soon after, he rose from the chair which was placed for him, and looked at his coffin, on which was written *Simon Dominus Frazer de Lovat, decollat, April 9th, 1747, Ætat suæ 80.* He then sat down again, and repeated from Horace *Dulce est decorum pro patria mori.* He desired all the people to stand off, except his two warders, who supported his lordship while he said a prayer, after which he called his agent in Scotland, Mr. William Frazer, and presenting his gold-headed cane, said, "I deliver you this cane in token of my sense of your faithful services, and of my committing to you all the power I have upon earth," and then embraced him; he also called Mr. James Frazer, and said, "My dear James, I am going to heaven, but you must continue to crawl a little longer in this evil world," and taking leave of both, delivered his hat, wig, and clothes to Mr. William Frazer, desiring him to see that the executioner did not touch them; he then ordered his cap to be put on, and unloosing his neckcloth and the collar of his shirt, kneeled down before the block, and pulled the cloth which was to receive his head close to him. Being placed too near the block, the executioner desired him to move a little farther back, which, with the assistance of the warders, he immediately did, and his neck being properly placed, he told the executioner he would say a short prayer, and then give the signal by dropping his handkerchief. In that posture he remained about half a minute, and then throwing his handkerchief on the

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A.C. floor, the executioner, at one blow, severed his head from his body, which was received in the cloth, and, with his corpse, put into the coffin, and conveyed in a hearse back to the Tower, where it remained till four o'clock; it was then taken away by an undertaker, in order to be sent to Scotland and deposited in the family vault of the church of Kirkill; but leave not being granted, as had been expected, it was again carried back to the Tower, and interred near the bodies of the other lords. His lordship professed himself a Papist, and, at his request, was attended by Mr. Baker, minister to the Sardinian ambassador, and though he insisted much on the services he had rendered the royal family in 1715, he, nevertheless, declared, but a few days before his death, that he had been concerned in all the schemes formed for restoring the house of Stuart, since he had attained his fifteenth year.

Just previous to his lordship's quitting the Tower, a scaffolding, by the Ship alehouse, near Barking-alley, raised many stories high, on which were nearly a thousand persons, gave way at once, whereby eight or ten individuals were killed on the spot, while many had their arms and legs broken; ten persons died the next day of their bruises, in the London Infirmary and St. Thomas's hospital; as also the master carpenter of the scaffold and his wife, who were selling beer underneath when it fell.

24. A messenger arrived at St. James's, with a confirmation of the news of the prince of Orange being proclaimed Stadtholder of the seven provinces, when a grand council was held, at which were present the lord chancellor, and other officers of state, after which there was a numerous and splendid court to congratulate his majesty on the good news.

30. An express arrived from Flushing, with intelligence that the Dutch forces, and three English regiments, under General Fuller,

had made a sally from Hulst upon the French, whom they had attacked, and driven back to Sluys, with the loss of 3000 killed, and 1000 taken prisoners, the loss of the allies being nearly 1200 men, half of whom were English, Colonel Abercrombie being among the wounded. The French then completed the conquest of Dutch Flanders, by taking Hulst and Axel; the fort of Sandberg, which covered Hulst, was defended with great resolution, particularly by the Royal Scotch regiment, which lost their major, Sir Charles Irskine, and many others. That fort being captured, the English, under Lord John Murray, in the absence of General Fuller, retreated to Welsthoorden, where they embarked the following day, by order of the duke of Cumberland, who arrived too late to succour Hulst, which surrendered the same day, the governor being allowed to march out, with three pieces of cannon and 400 men; the rest remaining prisoners of war. The French then took possession of Axel and Terneuse, and had prepared a vast number of flat-bottomed boats, for a descent on the island of Zealand, but the Prince Stadtholder being ready for their reception, and Commodore Mitchel, with the English squadron, having stationed himself to intercept the enemy, their enterprise was frustrated, and the forces under the Duke de Clermont ordered by Count Saxe to the grand army under his command, apprehensive of an attack from the duke of Cumberland, who had advanced between the two Nethes, and foraged as far as the picquets of the French camp. The king of France soon after arrived, in order to give battle. Count Saxe having said, that "he thought the Duke of Cumberland the greatest general of the age, for that he had maintained 100,000 men on a spot of ground where he should not have thought of feeding so many rabbits;" the duke, on hearing the remark, replied, "That his men

A.C. were well enough fed to fight the French on any ground."

May 1. The foundation stone for a chapel to the Foundling Hospital, in Lamb's Conduit Fields, was laid by Theodore Jacobson, Esq., on which occasion a plate bearing the following inscription was deposited: "The foundation of this chapel was laid the 1st day of May, Anno. Dom. 1747, and in the 20th year of the reign of his most sacred majesty George the Second."

A great concourse of the nobility and ladies of distinction attended, and were at the breakfast given by the governors; after which, a collection was made, which amounted to upwards of 1000*l*.

3. Admirals Anson and Warren met the French fleet off Cape Finisterre, which was conveying 29 merchant ships, when in less than three hours, they captured six line-of-battle ships, and five of the East India Company's ships, fitted out as men-of-war.

7. At the anniversary feast of the sons of the clergy, the collection at St. Paul's and the hall amounted to 1050*l*., the greatest sum ever known to have been given.

16. News arrived of the capture of a French fleet off Cape Finisterre, upon which the park and Tower guns were fired, and the evening concluded with bonfires, illuminations, ringing of bells, and all other demonstrations of joy.

A perpetuity passed the great seal, incorporating the bishop of London, the archdeacon of Essex, the archdeacon of St. Alban's, and many others, into one body politic, for the relief of poor clergymen's widows and children within the diocese of London, and to hold in mortmain, lands of 1500*l*. per annum.

An extraordinary discovery was made about this period in France, by M. Boffon, of a speculum which set objects on fire at the distance of 120 yards: he also published a dissertation, to prove that there was nothing either false or absurd in

the account handed down by historians, of the burning Roman ships at the siege of Syracuse by Archimedes. The discourse in question was highly approved by the Academy of Sciences. There were then at Paris seven mirrors, esteemed the finest in Europe: first, that made by the Sieur Villette, at Lyons, kept at the royal library, being made of metal, and burning by reflection; and another by the same hand, 43 inches in diameter; third, that of Sieur de la Garouste, a gentleman of Quercy, 61 inches in diameter, kept at the observatory; fourth, the Saxon mirror, made by the famous M. Tschernhaus, of copper, and larger than any of those previously mentioned; fifth, another of glass, which burnt by refraction; sixth, the mirror of Orleans, made for the late duke regent, by the above-named Tschernhaus, the focus of which was at twelve feet distance, and had been till the period in question esteemed inimitable; seventh, the mirror of the celebrated Haertsoeker, of glass, constructed in the year 1704.

From New England advice arrived, stating, that 700 of the North American troops who had marched from Boston in the winter, for the purpose of overawing the French inhabitants about Menis, a fort between Annapolis Royal and Canada, had been surprised by the latter, and all killed or taken.

One of the coal-pits belonging to Sir James Lowther, near Whitehaven, in Cumberland, being set on fire by the carelessness of a boy, burnt with great fury, and communicated to six other pits, when a lamentable scene of devastation ensued. Immense quantities of smoke, earth, pieces of timber, and materials used in the works were continually thrown up, with inconceivable explosions, and a trembling of the earth, to such a degree, that the inhabitants were in fear for their dwellings, &c.

Admiral Anson waited on his majesty, who was pleased to say,

A. C. "Sir, you have rendered me great service; I thank you, and desire you to thank, in my name, all the officers and private men, for their bravery and conduct, with which I am well pleased." His majesty then conversed with the admiral in his closet and in public for a considerable time.

23. The statue of Sir John Barnard, Knight, Alderman, and one of the representatives of the city of London, was set up in the southwest corner of the Royal Exchange.

25. The pretender's eldest son, accompanied by several Scotch peers and gentlemen, arrived at Rome.

26. The Vigilant and Modeste East India ships, of 22 guns each, being part of a convoy, and the only vessels which escaped from Admiral Anson, during the engagement of the 3rd instant, were taken by his majesty's ships the Monmouth, Nottingham, and Yarmouth, which had been sent by the Admiral to chase them, when they were brought into Portsmouth. The Monmouth had also captured the King David from Bourdeaux, and the Charming Susan from Rochelle, bound to Cayenne, with provisions and merchandise, as well as the Orient from Rochelle, bound to Martinico. The two former were brought into Plymouth.

The French computed their loss by the above defeat at a million and a half sterling; 4000 men were made prisoners, and by that blow of Admiral Anson, England frustrated two French expeditions, one to the East Indies, and the other to America, either of which, had it succeeded, must have proved highly prejudicial to Great Britain.

June 15. An account arrived that 555 Highlanders had surrendered, with their arms, to the governor of Fort William, and voluntarily took the oaths of fidelity to his majesty.

An act passed for building a bridge across the Thames, from Walton to Shepperton.

21. The left wing of the allied ^{A. C.} forces, with part of the Dutch troops, engaged the French at Laffeldt, near Maestricht, but were compelled to retire, Sir John Ligonier and Count Issenbourg being made prisoners. The French army consisted of 46,000 men, the allies having only 20,000. The British and Electoral troops behaved with great gallantry, and Maestricht was reinforced. The duke of Cumberland with one blow of his broadsword, cut off the hand of a French dragoon, who had levelled his pistol to shoot him.

25. The pope gave the pretender's son benefices worth 20,000 crowns, and subsequently made him a cardinal, by the title of Henry Benedict, Cardinal Duke of York.

27. His majesty's ship the Kent brought into Portsmouth harbour, fourteen sail of French merchant ships bound to France from St. Domingo.

28. The ancient city of Herculaneum, related by Pliny to have been buried in the ashes which issued from Mount Vesuvius in the dreadful eruption of 79, was discovered about this period at Portici, near Naples, through a passage of 150 feet deep. The following account of that circumstance is extracted from a letter of a knight of Malta. "I have seen," said he, "what may be esteemed a singular curiosity in history; the city of Heraclea, of which Pliny speaks in his letters, that, by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, was covered many feet deep under cinders, which has been by degrees discovered at a place called Portici, a country palace of the king of the two Sicilies. The city is entire; the houses have been found perfectly furnished, and the furniture well preserved. I have seen every thing as it had been prepared for dinner, at the period when the eruption happened; bread, meat, wine, all appearing very fresh; the utensils, earthen vessels, tools, and fishing-nets of silk, being not very

A.C. different from those now in use.

There has also been discovered an entire theatre, with its statues in metal and marble, relics of the finest antiquity, with paintings in fresco, extremely well preserved, but with this singularity, that they only present two colours, which will not, however, appear very wonderful to those who are acquainted with the origin of painting; because it is agreed, that the first painters only used in their works a single colour, which was nothing but a simple crayon; afterwards they had recourse to two, and by degrees mixed all colours, to make their pictures more pleasing, and give a better expression to the draperies and their carnations. That circumstance demonstrates how precious those relics are for their antiquity."

July 1. The king of France being obliged to accommodate himself with a bed of straw in the house of the priest of St. Tron, which had been thoroughly gutted by the Austrian hussars, the straw took fire while the king was asleep, and had he not been immediately roused and carried out in his shirt, he must have lost his life, as the dwelling was burnt down in an instant.

8. A victory was gained over the French in Italy, under M. Belleisle, in which the enemy's loss amounted to 6800 men, among whom were 300 officers, and Lieutenant General Chevalier de Belleisle, with numerous cannon, standards, and colours. The allies lost about 500 men.

13. The French invested Bergen-op-Zoom with 25,000 men, where they had to encounter a very vigorous resistance.

An old lady whose family had made an immense fortune in the East Indies, sent the garrison of Bergen-op-Zoom the value of 1000*l.* in provisions and money, and promised to repeat the same present every week during the period they should defend the city. The king of Great Britain sent 5000 barrels,

or 500,000 pounds weight of gun-^{A.C.} powder to Bergen-op-Zoom, notwithstanding which, that place fell into the hands of the French on the 16th of September following.

14. The prince of Orange was installed Stadtholder with great ceremony and rejoicing.

19. A dreadful fire broke out at Honiton, in Devonshire, in the afternoon, while the inhabitants were at church, which continued till four in the morning, destroying nearly three-quarters of the town.

29. Dr. Blackwell, the physician, was beheaded at Stockholm, for having confessed some secrets to Dr. Folstadius, a protestant clergyman, which the torture could not extort from him. It is said, he prayed with great devotion, but having laid his head wrong upon the block, he jocosely remarked, that being his first experiment, it was no wonder he should require a little instruction. He was a Scotchman, and had been corrector of the press to a Mr. Wilkins, in London.

Aug. 1. The king of Spain declared the duke of Calabria Infant of Spain, with an annual pension of 400,000 piastres.

The Spanish monarch also ordered it to be signified to the queen dowager, that the cities of Toledo, Valladolid, Burgos, or Saragossa, would be more convenient for her than Madrid, and her son, the cardinal archbishop of Toledo, was ordered to retire immediately to his diocese.

11. The Genoese peasants during the night, surprised and killed in his own palace, the Marquis de Spinolo and all his domestics, when they plundered and destroyed the edifice, under pretence of that nobleman's having favoured the Austrians.

23. Peace was concluded between the two Mahometan empires; the principal article of the treaty stipulating that their limits should be thenceforth settled as they had been regulated under the reign of Sultan Amurath the Fourth, about

A.C. 110 years before, whereby Bagdad was confirmed to the Turks. Letters also mentioned that Kouli Khan had been killed in a seditious commotion fomented by his nephew, who was proclaimed King of Persia; his life having been previously attempted by one of his sons, for which his eyes had been put out.

The Great Mogul notified to the French at Pondicherry, that unless they immediately restored Fort St. George and its dependencies to the English, he would instantly make reprisals, prohibit all intercourse between the French and his subjects, and drive them out of his dominions.

Sept. 4. Their Danish majesties were crowned with the greatest splendour, by the bishops of Zealand and Christiana.

5. A curious tessellated pavement was discovered in Winder-ton-fields, in Lincolnshire, being twelve feet wide, and thirty long, wrought in elegant knots and circles, with a busto in the centre, representing a man in the same Mosaic work as the pavement; there were also found several other vestiges of high antiquity.

16. Bergen-op-Zoom, as before-mentioned, after enduring a close siege of several weeks by the French troops, surrendered.

In the first moments of surprise the French killed all they found under arms, and after four hours plunder, stripped not only men, women, and children, but carried off all moveables belonging to the miserable town's-people who would not profess themselves Catholics or Papists. They also destroyed what they were not able to remove, while the garrison lost all its equipages, cloathes, plate, and military chests, which had arrived but a few days previous. The army in the lines then retired with such precipitation, that it did not save so much as one tent, and abandoned the arms in the places where they had been deposited.

Those misfortunes were further

augmented by the loss of ports A.C. Rover, Pinsen, and Moremont, with 15 ships in the river, 235 cannon, 1400 barrels of powder, a large quantity of bomb-shells, mortars, and other warlike stores, and above 30,000*l.* in specie. In the church demolished by the French, there was a grand painted window, for which Louis the Fourteenth had offered eighty millions of florins; it was completely shattered to pieces.

28. Though the empress queen consented to the holding a congress at Aix la Chapelle, she declared she would hearken to no terms of participation, unless the Netherlands were restored to her entire, and every demand respecting an establishment in Italy, for the infant Don Philip, to the detriment of her family, totally relinquished.

Oct. 14. Admiral Hawke met the Brest fleet off the isle of Aix, which he attacked, and took as follows:—

	Men	Guns.
Le Terrible . . .	686	74
Le Monarque . . .	686	74
Le Neptune . . .	686	70
Le Trident . . .	650	64
Le Fougueux . . .	650	64
Le Severne . . .	550	50

31. The East India Company received advice by an express overland, that the French had been twice repulsed in the besieging Fort St. David; and that as they were preparing for a third attack, Commodore Griffin had appeared before the place with some men-of-war, and landed 1000 men, who obliged the French to retire with the loss of their cannon and baggage. That the commodore being afterwards joined by two ships of war, had blocked up Pondicherry, and as the nabob, with his Indians, had done the same by land, that place, which was the only settlement of importance the French still possessed in the East Indies, had surrendered for want of provisions.

Dr. Herring, archbishop of York,

A. C. was translated to the see of Canterbury.

Nov. 18. At Rainton, in the county of York, a farmer, when digging a hole to preserve potatoes from the frost, about two yards deep, found the back bone of a large fish, petrified, with a bunch of leaves quite hard; and among other things, a wisp of straw, each particular straw being petrified to a hard stone. The straws were united together, but not very close, by a kind of sand, which crumbled between the fingers. The whole mass being nearly as heavy as a similar bulk, supposing it to have been formed of lead.

26. Three priests were seized in a Holland sloop, with commissions from the pretender, and two brought from Yorkshire in custody of a file of musketeers.

27. A bill was brought into parliament to prevent frivolous and vexatious arrests. A clause was also added to prevent vexatious law-suits, and the removing of causes under 10*l*. from the inferior courts.

Dec. 1. A violent storm happened, which blew down many trees in St. James's Park, overset boats in the Thames, whereby many persons were drowned, and did infinite damage to the shipping on the coasts of England and Holland. Nine English vessels were lost, and many forced on shore, among which was the *Nympha*, a very rich prize, taken by the Royal Family privateer at Beachy-head; however, the gold on board, with other valuable effects, were saved. Multitudes having flocked together for plunder, several perished with the cold on the beach; while, on their way homewards, many more were taken up for dead, but recovered by being placed in warm beds, and a woman was found dead with two children crying at her side. The plundering, however, was soon stopped by Mr. Belchier, member for Southwark, who, on the first news of the

shipwreck, proceeded with a warrant from the secretary at war, ordering all soldiers on the coast to assist him. In their way they encountered twelve smugglers with a load, which they abandoned at sight of the military, but next day returned in greater numbers to recapture their booty, upon which the soldiers fired, killing two and dispersing the rest. The Portsmouth store-ship, laden with naval stores for the fleet in the Mediterranean, of great value, was sunk in 18 feet water, having on board Admiral Forbes's baggage; many ships were also cast away on the coasts of Zealand and in the Texel, among others two Dutch privateers just fitted out. Great damage was equally sustained on land; while the sea ran so high at Rotterdam as to reach the second stories of the houses. The hurricane extended further to Brussels, where it blew down the palisadoes, and upset the sentries with their boxes into the moat; the Rhine also carried away the bridge at Cologne, with carts, waggons, and 100 people upon it.

From the 12th to the 20th of December, there was a more severe frost in Russia than had ever been witnessed in the memory of man. In that country, on the 19th, the cold exceeded by 20 degrees the utmost severity of that felt in Holland in 1739 and 1740. Above 100 persons were frozen to death in the streets of Petersburg, and in many of the villages of the more northern parts, every living creature was frozen to death, notwithstanding some of the people were in their furs and stove-rooms, which had always prevented the effects of the most intense cold.

20. One of his majesty's messengers arrived express from the earl of Hindford, at Petersburg, with the treaty signed by the empress of Russia, for the immediate march of 30,000 Russian troops for Flanders.

A general bill of christenings and burials, within the bills of mor-

A. C.

1747

A.C. tality, from December 10th, 1746,
— to December 15th, 1747.

CHRISTENED,

Males	.	.	7737
Females	.	.	7205

In all	.	14,942
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BURIED,

Males	.	.	12,417
Females	.	.	13,077

In all	.	25,494
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The national debt, at the close
of this year, amounted to

64,593,797*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*

During this year died, Barbeyrac, Bishop Potter, Maittaire, T. Chubbe, Dr. J. J. Dillenius, the botanist, E. Holdsworth, the critic, and the President Forbes.

1748 Jan. 7. An express arrived from Falmouth, with advice that M. de la Bourdenaye, late commander-in-chief of the French king's ships in India, had been seized on the 4th, on board a Dutch ship called the *Statianse Friendship*, Captain Decker, bound from St. Eustatia to Holland. The above ship had put into Falmouth, on the 22d of December, owing to contrary winds, and it being discovered that the gentleman in question was on board, application was made to Captain Bladwell, commander of his majesty's ship *Mercury*, who went with a proper number of men to search the vessel. The commodore, at first, denied himself, but on examining his packets, he was discovered, as well as his secretary, who, with another officer, were conveyed to shore, and on their parole had the liberty granted them of the town of Falmouth.

M. Bourdenaye had acted as the commanding officer when the French captured Madras or Fort Saint George, where he amassed great riches, which had been conveyed on board a Portuguese ship at St. Paul de Loagana, where he had put in to victual and water the French men-of-war on his voyage from

India to Martinico. At the above A.C. island, he arrived with the French squadron, consisting of five men-of-war, at the beginning of the previous September, when he relinquished his command, and proceeded to St. Eustatia, in order to procure a passage to Holland.

It was stated that the reason for such conduct was, his having been formerly employed on some considerable station by the French East India Company, where he had embezzled a sum to the amount of a million of livres; that through the influence of his brother-in-law, who was then a person of great consequence in directing that company's affairs, he had been continued in employment, and promoted from time to time, until his appointment to take the command of the squadron which had sailed to capture Fort St. George; that before he could return home, a change had taken place in the situation of his relative; when, hearing that the storm would again break out against him, he converted all the spoil obtained at Fort St. George into diamonds, and adopting the measures above alluded to, was towards the end of the month conveyed to London.

21. The ship's crews of the *Bedford*, *Stirling Castle*, and *Chatham*, men-of-war, met on Great Tower-hill, from whence they marched along the high streets of the city to St. James's Palace, with music playing and colours flying, to return his majesty their humble thanks for the favours he had been pleased to bestow on the officers and seamen of the above-mentioned ships.

26. John Mackenzie, commonly called Lord Mac Leod, eldest son of the late earl of Cromartie, received his majesty's pardon, for all treasons and misprision of treasons by him committed on or before December the 24th, 1747.

28. A general meeting was held of the subscribers to the late Guildhall subscription for the relief, support, and encouragement, of the

A.C. soldiers employed in suppressing the late rebellion; when they agreed to the recommendations of their committee, to dispose of all the remaining balance of the subscription, by allowing 1000*l.* to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; 1000*l.* to St. Thomas's; 1000*l.* to the hospital at Bath; and 300*l.* to be equally divided, between the infirmaries of London, Westminster, and Hyde Park Corner.

Feb. 3. About eleven o'clock at night, Thomas Burdus, Esq., attended by Mr. Welsh, the high constable, and those of the Holborn division, with a military detachment, visited a new gaming-house, late the Fountain Tavern, in the Strand, when he ordered into custody 40 common gamesters, whom he committed to New Prison and other gaols.

24. This morning the duke of Cumberland, accompanied by several officers of distinction, set out from his apartments at St. James's for Harwich, in order to embark for Flanders, and take the command of the army.

March 16. About one o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out at Mr. Eldridge's, a wig-maker, in Exchange Alley, Cornhill, which proved one of the most terrible conflagrations, before it could be extinguished, that had happened since the great fire of London, in 1666; the flames in a few minutes spread in three different directions, and before noon had consumed, according to the best computation, nearly 100 houses; about 20 of which fronted Cornhill; the rest being in Birchin-lane, Exchange-alley, George-yard, and all the circumjacent avenues. There were above 50 engines, well-manned by the populace, and pretty well supplied with water, and it being a south-westerly wind, all the banking-houses in Lombard-street and the effects were saved. No public offices were burnt, except the London Assurance, the proprietors of which had time to save all their effects, and suffered only in the loss

of their premises. Through the ^{A.C.} great exertions of the lord mayor, and several other magistrates present, aided by the diligence and dexterity of the firemen and officers, and the assistance of the guards from St. James's and the Tower, the greater part of the goods and effects of the sufferers was saved.

31. At the anniversary feast of the London Infirmary, the collection at the church and Merchant Taylors'-hall, amounted to 1167*l.* 18*s.*

April 24. Mr. Thompson, one of his majesty's messengers, arrived at his grace the duke of Newcastle's office, with the preliminary articles for a general pacification, which had been signed at Aix-la-Chapelle by the ministers plenipotentiary of his majesty the king of Great Britain, the most Christian king, and the States-General of the United Provinces.

May 3. Articles of capitulation were signed on the 7th instant, by Marshal Saxe and General d'Alyva, governor of Maestricht, for the surrendering that town upon honourable conditions; in consequence of which the garrison was to march out of the place on the 10th, with all military honours; the 11th being the day appointed for the cessation of hostilities in the Low Countries.

5. The anniversary feast of the sons of the clergy was held at Merchant Taylors'-hall; the whole amount of the collection at the rehearsal on the 3rd, the sermon on this day, and the sums gathered at the feast, amounting to 906*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

12. The collection for the Foundling Hospital produced upwards of 650*l.*

The amount of the whole expense incurred for building the Mansion-house, including the sum of 3900*l.* for purchasing houses, was 42,638*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

13. About four in the afternoon, his majesty set out from St. James's, to embark for Holland, in order to proceed to his German dominions. He remained wind-bound at Har-

^{A.C.} wick till the 19th, from whence he sailed about two in the afternoon; Lord Anson commanding the squadron that conveyed his majesty.

16. This night a messenger arrived from the earl of Sandwich, his majesty's minister at Aix-la-Chapelle, with the ratifications of the preliminary articles which had been exchanged between the ministers of his Britannic majesty and the States-General of the United Provinces.

20. Mr. Dick, one of his majesty's messengers, arrived at the duke of Newcastle's office, with the act of accession of the empress queen of Hungary to the preliminary articles, which were signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, by Count Kaunitz.

28. A messenger arrived from the earl of Sandwich, with the acts of accession of the king of Sardinia, and his most serene highness the duke of Modena, to the preliminary articles.

The French people were become so mutinous for want of bread and other necessities, that dangerous insurrections had occurred in several parts, particularly at Bourdeaux. The arrival, however, of thirty ships from England filled that city with plenty and joy, and caused the price of bread to fall as low as nine sols per pound.

Another good effect resulting from the peace to that kingdom was, the raising of their East-India stock, at once, from below 1200 to 1600 per cent.; and, in order to revive their ruined trade, his most Christian majesty, by an edict, permitted the people to have a lottery for 1,200,000 livres.

June 2. The king of England having arrived at Helvoetsluys early in the morning, set out at six o'clock the same day, on his journey to Hanover. He had an interview with the princess of Orange at Maeslandsluys, as well as another with the prince of Orange at Utrecht, and on the 4th arrived at Herenhausen.

11. A special free pardon passed

the great seal, being granted to ^{A.C.} John Murray, of Broughton, Esq., and Hugh Frazer, gentleman, of all treasons, misprision of treasons, and other offences, committed or done by themselves alone, or either of them, on or before the 6th of May, 1748.

12. There was a violent storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by hail of an extraordinary size, in some parts, particularly at Addington-place, in Surry, where the tempest lasted twenty minutes. The smallest hail-stones were as large as walnuts, and many seven inches in circumference. At Streatham, in Surry, a chimney was beat in, and a servant-maid knocked down; while at Springfield, near Chelmsford, two boys were killed during divine service.

30. Lord Anson presented the account of his voyage round the world to the Royal Society, for which he received their thanks.

July 2. His majesty's ratification of peace arrived from Hanover, as well as the accession of the court of Spain and the republic of Genoa to the preliminary articles signed at Aix-la-Chapelle on the 28th of June.

12. At North Curry, near Taunton, Somersetshire, was ploughed up an urn or pitcher, which contained several silver Roman coins, viz., of *Gratianus*, *Valentinianus*, *Valens*, *Theodosius*, *Honorius*, *Arcadius*, *Constantinus*, *Constans*, *Julianus*, and many others. They were almost all the same size, and being examined by several learned gentlemen, were esteemed to be some of the greatest curiosities of the kind ever discovered. They were quite perfect, and as free from decay, as if recently struck, notwithstanding the latest coin was about 1350 years old.

14. The famous solar eclipse took place this day, the space eclipsed being about ten digits, and, according to observations made by some scientific observers near St. Paul's, the beginning was at three minutes fifty-three seconds past nine in the

A.C. morning, and concluded at nine minutes thirteen seconds past twelve, as near as could be judged, owing to clouds interposing. The ap-pulse of the moon's limb, to that of the sun, was distinctly seen through a good refracting glass. During the time of the eclipse, Venus assumed a beautiful appearance through the telescopes, presenting the form of a crescent or new moon.

Aug. 4. The members of the board of works surveyed the roof of Westminster Hall, and found it to be in a very ruinous and decayed state; upon which they ordered several new spars to be prepared and affixed to the roof, and large iron bolts to be driven into the arches for the better support of the same.

Previous to a violent shower of rain which fell towards night, some gentlemen near St. James's observed many unusual clouds, and discovered, by the help of optic glasses, that they were swarms of locusts, a vast number of which were found next day in St. James's Park. They resembled the great green grasshopper found in corn-fields throughout England at the period of harvest; but their colour differed, being of a light brown, ribbed with white, having two large wings longer than the body, and fewer legs than the grasshopper. In their flight their wings made a buzzing noise, resembling that of the great black beetle. There were also accounts of swarms of those creatures, from several parts of the country, as well as from Scotland and Ireland.

10. The proclamation for a cessation of hostilities with the kingdom of Spain and the republic of Genoa, was read at the south gate of the Royal Exchange.

29. Letters received from France were filled with accounts of the vast preparations making, for restoring their marine. Ships were daily arriving, freighted with all sorts of naval stores; and the king had recently purchased of the Duke de Chevreuse, at the rate of

1,500,000 livres, the forest of A.C. Chateaudun, in which there was a great quantity of timber proper for the royal navy.

Sept. 1. The pope having conferred the order of priesthood upon Cardinal Stuart, he celebrated his first mass on the Wednesday following, in his own chapel, and gave the sacrament to the Chevalier de St. George, his father, in presence of several persons. In consequence it was not in the power even of the pope himself to grant him a dispensation to quit his ecclesiastical dignity, or marry, should he have ever formed designs on the English throne, which could only have been accomplished by his embracing the Protestant religion.

13. The workmen completed the pulling down the scaffolding in Westminster-hall, which had been erected for the trials of the rebel lords, which was sold to a builder for 400*l.*, being the perquisite of his grace the duke of Ancaster, as lord high chamberlain of England.

17. The following admirals were ordered to be in readiness, to take upon them their commands, viz. Sir Edward Hughes, for the Channel; Sir Peter Warren, for the Mediterranean; and Admiral Chambers, for the West Indies.

Since his Britannic majesty's arrival at Hanover, he made a progress as far as Gottingen, upon the southern frontier of his dominions in Germany, to visit the university lately established there, and enjoy the diversion of hunting near Gohrde, where he arrived the 17th, having visited the city of Zell in his way thither.

The 16th of October was fixed for his majesty's setting out upon his return to England; but that depended on the definitive treaty being signed at Aix la Chapelle.

Oct. 21. A courier arrived from Aix la Chapelle, with an account that the plenipotentiaries of his Catholic majesty had acceded on the 20th instant, to the definitive treaty of peace; those of the empress queen on the 23rd; the duke

A.C. of Modena's on the 25th; and that the accessions of the Sardinian and Genoese plenipotentiaries were alike hourly expected.

25. An account was received, of the Genoese plenipotentiary having acceded to the definitive treaty of peace.

Nov. 5. News arrived from Aix la Chapelle, that the plenipotentiaries of his Sardinian majesty had also acceded to the definitive treaty.

23. His majesty arrived about two o'clock in the morning in good health, at St. James's, from his German dominions. He had embarked at Helvoetsluys about ten on Monday morning, and landed the next day between three and four in the afternoon, at Kingsgate, four miles from Margate, having been two hours beating on the Kentish coast, before he could land, in consequence of the wind being westerly. His majesty passed through Canterbury, but did not take any refreshment until he arrived at St. James's.

Dec. 2. The court of France being wearied with applying in a friendly manner to the young pretender to leave the kingdom, determined at last on compelling him to quit the territory, which was accordingly put into execution. As he alighted from his coach to enter the opera-house, in the evening, he was surrounded by a dozen serjeants of the guards, who were disguised, and came upon him so suddenly, that it was impossible for him to offer any defence, had he felt so inclined. M. de Vaudreuil, major of the guards, immediately appeared, and having shewn him the king's order, demanded his sword, which the prince surrendered without opposition. He was then conducted through a private house, into the square before the kitchens belonging to the royal palace, where three coaches were in readiness, which conveyed him and his retinue to the castle of Vincennes. There he was detained prisoner till the 15th, on which day he set out with a few of his domestics in

three post-chaises, without any A.C. other escort than the Marquis Peruzzi, an officer of the king's guards, who was charged to conduct him to Pont Beauvoisin, from whence he proceeded through Savoy to Fribourg, in Switzerland.

13. During the night, a large mountain covered with vines, in the neighbourhood of Foedwar, midway between Buda and Peterwardein, fell with a prodigious crash into the Danube, in the midst of which river it now forms two little isles, the passage between them being equally dangerous and terrific.

A general bill of christenings and burials from Dec. 15th, 1747, to Dec. 13th, 1748.

CHRISTENED,

Males . . .	7223
Females . . .	6930
In all . . .	14,153

BURIED,

Males . . .	11,814
Females . . .	12,055
In all . . .	23,869

At this period the several ranks between the land and sea officers of Great Britain, were fixed by the following order issued by the king's council:—

Admirals and commanders-in-chief to rank with field-m Marshals.

Admirals with their flags on the main-topmast-head with generals of horse and foot.

Vice-admirals with Lieutenant-generals.

Commodores with broad pennants with brigadier-generals.

Captains of three years standing with colonels.

Younger captains with lieutenant-colonels.

Masters and commanders with majors.

Lieutenants with captains.

The supplies during this year amounted to 7,930,382*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, which were voted without a division in parliament.

A. C. The national debt at the close of the year, amounted to 71,340,397*l.* 16*s.* 9¼*d.*

During this year died Thomson, the famous English poet, and Doctors Watts and Hutcheson.

1749 Jan. 10. When the young pretender arrived at Pont Beauvoisin, he appeared to be taken very dangerously ill, and every one imagined he was so in reality; but after being some time in bed, one of his attendants took his place, and in the morning early he went away, dressed like a merchant, with one servant only, and proceeded as fast as possible to Avignon, where he soon after arrived *incog.*

Feb. 2. At ten o'clock the officers at arms assembled at St. James's gate, properly apparelled, and on horseback, when the proclamation of peace was published with the usual solemnity.

A young African prince, and a youth of great family, his companion, who had been committed to the care of a British C——, to be conveyed to England for their improvement, were treacherously betrayed by him, and on the point of being sold for slaves. However, having been providentially rescued from their designed bondage; and arriving in England, they were taken to the theatre royal Covent Garden, to see the tragedy of Oroonoko performed, with which they were so much affected, that they wept copiously on beholding the representation of a fate, which had so nearly been realized in their own persons.

14. The shock of an earthquake was felt at Leadhills, in Scotland, between eight and nine in the morning, accompanied by a noise like the falling of houses, when the motion was so apparent, that the people ran out of their dwellings under the idea that they should be buried in the ruins if they continued. At Penpunt the motion was so great, that the ground seemed as if on the point of sinking, and the inhabitants abandoned

their houses. A man passing the ^{A. C.} bridge on Sear Water, felt the same move under him, which lasted about a minute and a half. It is worthy remark, that this shock was felt at Leadhills about the same time the terrible earthquake destroyed Lima.

16. The long-expected drama of the Bottle Conjurer at the New Theatre, in the Haymarket, ended in the following tragi-comical manner: curiosity had collected together vast numbers of people, and about seven o'clock the theatre was lighted, without even a single fiddler appearing in the orchestra to keep the audience in good humour, when many grew impatient; upon which a chorus of catcalls, heightened by loud vociferations, and beating of sticks, followed. A fellow then came from behind the curtain, and bowing, said, that if the performer did not appear, the money should be returned; at the same time, a wag from the pit promised the ladies and gentlemen if they would pay double prices, that the conjuror would get into a pint, instead of a quart bottle. A young gentleman in one of the boxes, soon after seized a lighted candle and threw it upon the stage, which served as the signal for battle; when the majority of the audience made the best of their way out of the theatre, with the loss of cloaks, hats, and different articles of wearing apparel: part of the spectators, however, continued, for the purpose of demolishing the interior, when the mob breaking in, tore up the benches, demolished the scenery, pulled down the boxes, and completely gutted the house. The conjuror, notwithstanding, made shift to vanish with the bank he had acquired from popular credulity.

Several advertisements were afterwards printed, some serious, and others droll, relating to this singular affair.

The evacuations throughout Italy, were all completed about this period; the last of those in the

A. C. Austrian Netherlands took place, and Don Philip was called Duke of Parma. Having embarked at Antibes, he landed at Finale, and passed through the Genoese and Piedmontese territories; on the 5th he arrived at Placentia, and on the 7th at Parma. News from Genoa stated that the capitals which their banks had at Vienna and Milan, were not only restored, but that the latter commenced payment of interest from the day of the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace.

March 8. About a quarter after nine in the morning, her royal highness the princess of Wales was safely delivered of a princess, at Leicester-house, on which occasion the park and Tower guns were fired, and in the evening there were bonfires, illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy in London and Westminster.

April 1. The young princess was christened at Leicester-house, by the name of Louisa Anne, the prince of Hesse, the princess of Orange and the queen of Denmark being sponsors.

2. His majesty accorded a grant to the city and liberty of Westminster, of all the ground about the old bridge at Westminster, commonly called the king's bridge, for the more conveniently erecting a fish-market.

20. The feast of the sons of the clergy was held at Merchant Tailors'-hall, when the collection this year at St. Paul's, and at the feast, amounted to 997*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

27. This night the grand fireworks were played off between nine and ten, when the pavilion on the right side of the machine caught fire, and was completely burnt down; but through the assistance of the people employed, it was prevented from spreading to the central part of the edifice.

May 7. The duke of Modena arrived *incog.* at the residence of the Abbé Grossa Testa, the Modenese minister, in Leicester-fields,

and two days after his grace waited upon his majesty at Kensington. A. C.

27. The prince and princess of Wales, and other members of the royal family, with many of the nobility and gentry were present at the new chapel of the Foundling Hospital, to hear several pieces of vocal and instrumental music, composed by Mr. Handel. Three days previous, it had been signified to the committee, that his majesty intended to give 2000*l.* towards supporting and promoting that charity.

June 13. An act of Parliament passed for making a free market for the sale of fish, in the city of Westminster; and for preventing the forestalling and monopolizing of fish.

22. Accounts were received from Paris, that towards the end of the preceding month, Mr. Yorke, the British minister, had waited on the Marquis de Puysieux, to demand a final explanation on the subject of the island of Tobago. He replied that the king, his master, had seen with surprise the alarm that so trifling an affair had caused in England; that the French king had never entertained a design of making a settlement there; that he would be careful to avoid giving any offence, and that the island of Tobago should be disposed of as his Britannic majesty might deem expedient.

July 5. Accounts arrived from Berne, in Switzerland, of a dangerous conspiracy having been discovered, the design of which was to have subverted the government, and murdered all the members of the regency. A lieutenant, of the name of Fouetter, was to have gained access to the secretary, who kept the keys of the city gates, whom he was to have murdered, and by such means admitted a number of armed peasants, who being joined by their associates in the town, were to have seized upon, confined or murdered all the magistrates, and every one who should offer the least resistance. Their

A.C. chief leader, Captain Henzi, was then to have been proclaimed dictator, consul, and deliverer of the republic of Berne, as appeared by a manifesto prepared for publication, which was seized.

20. The Honourable Charles Hanbury Williams, Knight of the Bath, and John Anstis, Esq., garter principal king at arms, were appointed his majesty's plenipotentiaries at the court of Auspach, to invest the margrave with the habit and ensigns of the most noble order of the Garter.

22. Accounts from Spain stated that his Catholic majesty had obtained the pope's bull for empowering him to raise 3*l.* per cent. annually out of all church revenues in Peru and Mexico, which added greatly to the public finances of that monarchy, and that his majesty had sent the strictest orders to all the governors in South America to put an end to the illicit trade carried on there by foreigners.

News arrived that the island of Malta had been in the most imminent danger of being delivered to the Turks, in consequence of a conspiracy among the slaves, set on foot and contrived by the bashaw of Rhodes, who had been for some time a prisoner there, but allowed to go at large, owing to the strong solicitations of the French minister. The intention of the conspirators was to have massacred the grand-master and the knights upon the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul. The insurgents had, it appeared, kept up a correspondence with the Ottoman Porte, and expected that several Turkish vessels and a squadron of Barbary corsairs would on that day be hovering upon the coasts of the island to assist them in their design. The whole of the plot was discovered by a Greek merchant, who gave private intelligence to the grand-master, by which means all the conspirators were seized at the same moment.

Aug. 27. The eruption of the mountain of St. John, in Cumber-

land, became a matter of considerable speculation to all the virtuosi. A.C.

It took place in the night between the 22d and 23d, in the midst of the most terrible lightning and thunder ever seen or heard by the oldest man living. A large rock near the top of the mountain was rent asunder, from which proceeded a deluge of water rushing with such impetuosity as to carry all before it. Solid stones of incredible weight, houses, barns, mills, &c., were swept away to their very foundations, leaving no trace behind. The mill-stones were carried some hundred yards from their places, and tossed upon the rubbish and sand, of which there were such quantities, that a large tract of land was laid waste.

Accounts arrived from all quarters of the locusts which infested Germany, that territory being overspread with them, while Bavaria experienced a considerable share of the dreadful desolation. At Aichach, a great swarm passed in three columns, each of which was 300 paces in breadth, occupying three hours in its passage. This army was preceded by a kind of vanguard or scouts, and took its flight by Bluementhal, darkening the air to such a degree that the sky became invisible; another large swarm was witnessed at Ingoldstadt, whose passage by that city continued an hour and a half, directing its flight towards Neuborg.

The locusts were equally in Suabia and Franconia, making the same havoc they had done elsewhere.

29. The margrave of Anspach, on being invested with the order of the Garter, presented Sir Charles Hanbury Williams with a magnificent ring, set with a large brilliant, and to Mr. Anstis he also gave 300 ducats, in addition to the gold-hilted sword his highness wore, with 100 ducats more for his robes, which belonged to the king at arms, by virtue of his office.

Sept. 6. An ambassador from

A.C. — Tripoli, in Barbary, landed at Portsmouth, and proceeded to London.

15. A pardon passed the great seal in favour of George Mackenzie, Esq., late earl of Cromartie, for the high treason of which he stood convicted, and all other treasons by him committed on or before the 25th August, 1749, by reason of his being concerned in the late rebellion, with proviso, that if the said George Mackenzie should not be and remain in such place as his majesty, his heirs, &c., should from to time, by his or their sign-manual, direct, then the said pardon was to be void. His majesty was also pleased to grant the said earl the sum of 500*l.* per annum out of his forfeited estates in Scotland, for the maintenance of his family, and to settle the rest of the money arising from the sale of the said estates upon his children.

A pension of 500*l.* per annum was also granted to the son of Lord Lovat, out of the estates belonging to the late lord.

Nov. 11. The Algerine ambassador arrived at the Tower from on board a Swedish ship. Some fine horses, tigers, antelopes, &c., brought over as a present to his majesty, were also landed at the same time, and conveyed to the Tower. One of the king's carriages attended, in order to convey the ambassador to the house hired for his reception.

14. A company of French comedians having recently arrived, occasioned a great deal of noise, and were strenuously attacked in the London newspapers; notwithstanding which they began to act at the little theatre in the Haymarket, where a fray ensued, on which occasion swords were drawn, and some persons wounded. They, however, continued to act, so that the French strollers and the Westminster election entirely engrossed the attention of the town during the greater part of the month.

18. By news from Malta, it was

understood that as their galleys returned from sea, all the Mahometan slaves on board who had been accused as accomplices in the late conspiracy, were brought on shore and examined; when it was discovered that the bashaw of Rhodes had formed a project, and provided a great quantity of poison for the purpose of destroying all the inhabitants of that island. The method whereby that horrid deed was to have been perpetrated, was to cast the poison into the aqueducts which supplied the city with water, and with which the bakers made their bread, and at the same time to get it mixed in the coffee and chocolate of the knights, a plan easily accomplished, as that office was always left to the slaves. In short, the more they developed the plots formed by that diabolical villain, the more detestable they appeared. The Ottoman Porte, however, insisted upon his being released at the usual price, pretending that as he was in a state of slavery, his machination was rather an act of heroism than a crime; which involved the French court in a dilemma it could not easily surmount; for as it was the cabinet of France which had solicited the delinquent's freedom as to walking about the city, it could not well solicit any thing in his favour from the Maltese.

Dec. 4. Between five and six o'clock in the evening, the inhabitants of Stoke, in Gloucestershire, and other parts of the country, as well as many travellers on the road, were very much surprised at a sudden opening in the heavens to the northward, in the midst of which such an amazing light appeared as surpassed even that of the sun. For a short space of time it looked as if the orb of day had shone out in full lustre, and it was no less astonishing to behold that prodigious chasm close again, and shut in the bright illumination, which bore no resemblance whatsoever to the Aurora Borealis.

A.C. Notice was given that all persons possessed of any part of the national debt, redeemable by law, which carried an interest of 4*l.* per cent. per annum, who should, on or before the 28th of February, subscribe their names or consent to accept of 3*l.* per cent. per annum, to commence from the 25th of December, 1757, were to receive 4*l.* per cent. till the 25th of December, 1750, and from that time 3½*l.* per cent. till the said 25th of December, 1757, and no part thereof, except what was due to the East India Company, could be liable to be redeemed till after the 25th of December, 1757.

19. His Catholic majesty went to inspect the new road, which he had caused to be constructed at a vast expense, in order to establish an easy communication between the two Castiles. The route in question begins at the city of Guadarama, from whence its extent to the top of the mountain, which separates the two Castiles, is 5430 fathoms, and 2970 from the summit of that mountain to the neighbourhood of Esponard, in Old Castile. Upon the road there are 283 aqueducts and some bridges of very fine architecture. The work was looked upon as a master-piece of art, being began and finished in the short lapse of six months, under the direction of the Marquis d'Ensenada.

A league was formed between the pope, the Venetians, &c., against the Algerines.

A general bill of christenings and burials in the bills of mortality, from December 13th, 1748, to December 12th, 1749.

CHRISTENED,

Males	7288
Females	6972

Total	14,260
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BURIED,

Males	12,663
Females	12,853

Total	25,516
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The national debt on the 31st ^{A.C.} of December, 1749, amounted to
74,221,686*l.* 10*s.* 11½*d.*

The supplies granted this year were by no means so large as those of the preceding, amounting only to 4,141,661*l.* 9*s.* 11½*d.*

During this year died, T. Odell, the dramatist, and N. Freret, a French sceptical writer.

Jan. 4. A market was opened at 1750 May-fair for all sorts of cattle.

The title of Most Faithful Majesty was accorded by the pope to the king of Portugal.

8. A violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Rome, which did no damage, and was soon followed by others, at Frascati, Albano, and Tivoli, on the same night, doing, however, very little injury.

15. A new fish-market for Westminster was opened near Cannon-row, on one side of Bridge-street, for temporary use, till the ground allotted by parliament could be spared from the works of Westminster-bridge.

17. The ceremony of consecrating the water in memory of Christ's baptism, was performed at Petersburg, according to the custom of the Greek church. Seventeen thousand five hundred men were drawn up opposite the palace, who after doing their exercise were marched to the place appointed for the ceremony, which they enclosed, by forming a great hollow square. Three pavilions were erected on the ice upon the edge of the great Neva, richly carved and gilt, the largest representing the river Jordan, being surrounded with rails. In the centre, and under that tent, a hole was cut in the ice, and a large tub there placed, filled with the water that was to be consecrated. The procession then began, composed of monks and friars of the different religious orders; the archbishop of Novogorod walking in the middle. They began the ceremony by performing mass, when the archbishop consecrated the water, touching the same with a large gold cross, and repeating some prayers; which

A.C. being finished, they promenaded the banners, relics, images of saints, and colours of the regiment, as well as numerous children and diseased persons, to whom the archbishop gave his benedictions, sprinkling them with the blessed water; the ceremony concluding with a triple volley of musquetry and discharges from the cannon of the citadel.

23. A great fire happened at Constantinople, which began at ten at night, near the water-side, and continued towards Solimania, till twelve the next day, consuming nearly one-eighth part of the city.

Another fire burnt the rich palace of the Mufti, and 30 houses.

31. The earl of Albemarle having complained to the French court of the Almanack entitled, *An Historical Calendar for the year 1750*; wherein the author, speaking of the Stuart family, and of Prince Charles Edward in particular, made use of certain titles and expressions which his excellency judged his court could not but resent. No sooner was the said complaint exhibited, than the work was suppressed by the king's command, and the author sent to the Bastile. A charge was issued at the same time to the licensers of the press, to take especial care not to suffer any thing to be printed that might give offence to the powers with which France was at peace.

Feb. 8. Between twelve and one o'clock in the afternoon an earthquake was felt in London and Westminster. The counsellors in the Courts of King's Bench and Chancery, in Westminster-hall, were so alarmed that they expected the building would fall. At the then new erections about Grosvenor-square, people ran out of their houses, as the chairs shook and the plates, &c., rattled on the shelves; a slaughter-house, with a hay-loft over the same, was thrown down in Southwark; a chimney, in Leadenhall-street, and another in Billiter-square, together with part of a house near Horsleydown.

23. The Aurora Borealis was

seen at Cork, about seven in the evening, which lasted about an hour. It extended from east to west, over the city, and moved very slowly in a compact body from north to south, being tinged with so deep a scarlet that it appeared as if the city was in flames. The tide swelled to such a prodigious height, that all the streets were under water; the houses on Dunscomb Marsh were four feet, and those in the middle of the city three feet deep. The damage sustained by the merchants of Cork was incredible, and at Carrickfergus the quay was almost levelled, while several houses and part of the town-hall were washed down.

28. The herrings taken at Anstruther were so incalculable in numbers, that many of the smallest boats brought 4000 each. At Bute, a small island in the mouth of the Firth of Clyde, the value of the herrings taken that season amounted to above 1500*l.* sterling.

Between nine and ten at night an extraordinary phenomenon was witnessed at Salisbury, of a luminous collection of vapours, that formed an irregular arch, like rock-work, extending across the horizon, waving like flames of fire, which, after a short continuance, disappeared at once, leaving the sky very clear, and more enlightened than by the stars only.

Prince Heraclius, son of Terberi Mirza, sovereign of Georgia, having marched at the head of 80,000 men to the assistance of Shah Doub, defeated five of the Persian princes or grandees, who had assembled in arms against the latter. By that victory, Prince Heraclius became master of the Persian crown, mantle, and other regalia, and kept the same in a chest which had been sealed up by some of the Persian princes; when he declared he would deliver up the said regalia to whomsoever should be acknowledged king and remain in peaceful possession of the Persian throne. The father of Prince Heraclius was a vassal or tributary to the grand

A.C. seignior, and, lest the Porte should take umbrage, he transmitted to the bashaw of Erzerum a copy of the letters wherein the Shah desired his assistance; but the government, instead of being displeased, wished him success, as it was their interest the troubles in Persia should continue, in order that they might be at liberty to attend to the affairs of Europe.

An earthquake occurred at Philippoli, one of the principal cities in Romania, which almost swallowed up the place, when 4000 persons perished. Most of the towns and villages in the neighbourhood were equally destroyed by the violent and repeated shocks, or laid under water in consequence of the overflowings of the river Mariza.

On the night of the 5th, a fire broke out in the electoral palace at Munich, which, in a few hours, consumed the greater part of that superb edifice, esteemed by architects the most regular and beautiful structure in Europe, together with its rich furniture, superb paintings, and many other valuable effects; many persons belonging to the court perished in the flames, among whom was the Countess de Welfskell, maid of honour to the electress, who, with the elector, her consort, very narrowly escaped.

March 8. In the morning, at half-past five o'clock, the Londoners were again alarmed by a shock of an earthquake, generally allowed to be more violent and of longer continuance than that which had occurred a month previous. Many people were awakened from their sleep by the violence of the shocks; which, however, did no other mischief than throwing down several chimneys and damaging some houses. The trembling of the earth was so great in some places, that the people ran from their houses and beds almost naked. In the high grounds by Grosvenor-square, it was felt more than in any other parts. In St. James's Park, and all open places, the earth was observed to move, and the noise seemed to re-

sound three distinct times. About A.C. five o'clock, a continual but confused kind of lightning had been observed, till within a minute or two of the shock being felt. The china-ware was thrown down in the shops, and the bells in several steeples were struck by the chime-hammers, while large stones fell from the newly-erected towers of Westminster Abbey. A maid-servant in Charter-house-square was thrown out of bed, and had her arm broke. The dogs howled in an uncommon manner, and fish jumped half-a-yard above the water. The shock was also felt at Cheshunt, Hertford, Ware, Cophall, near Epping, and Beckenham, in Kent.

April 5. Incredible numbers of persons being under strong apprehensions that London and Westminster would be visited by a more fatal earthquake on the present night, according to the predictions of a crazy life-guardsman, and in consequence of its being exactly four weeks from the last shock, left their houses and walked into the fields, or lay in boats all night. Many people of fashion in the neighbouring villages sat up in their carriages till day-break; others went to a greater distance; so that the roads were completely thronged, and lodgings were scarcely to be procured at Windsor, so far had superstitious terrors operated on the public mind.

His majesty in council declared his intention of going abroad.

Acts of parliament passed for making a better and more effectual provision for the relief of the poor; for cleansing the streets, and for keeping a nightly watch within the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in the liberties of the city of Westminster.

An act also passed for building a bridge across the river Thames, from Hampton-Court, in Middlesex, to East Moulsey, in Surry.

19. His majesty landed at Helvoetsluys, passed through Utrecht in the morning between seven and eight o'clock, and rested

A.C. that night at Holten. He then proceeded on Tuesday to Osnaburg, and reached Hanover on the ensuing day.

21. A dreadful fire happened at Port Royal, in Jamaica, which destroyed nearly half that town; the amount of the damages sustained being computed at about 100,000*l*.

26. The collection for the sons of the clergy, at Merchant Taylor's hall, where the feast was held, and at the rehearsal of the music at St. Paul's, on the preceding Tuesday, amounted to 1072*l*.

At the closing of the books for taking in subscriptions to the four per cent annuities, on the 30th, conformable with the resolutions of the house of commons, there remained unsubscribed of old South Sea annuities, 1,277,298*l*. 9*s*. 1*d*.; ditto new, 1,047,744*l*. 18*s*. 10*d*.; bank annuities, 843,828*l*. 7*s*. 3*d*.; total, 3,168,871*l*. 15*s*. 2*d*., and somewhat above 400,000*l*. of the East India Company's bonds unmarked; all which sums were liable to be paid off.

May 1. The following most extraordinary phenomenon was observed in the sky, at Brecon, in South Wales, between seven and eight o'clock, which was seen by many credible persons. Three suns appeared at once, the real sun being in the centre, which was the brightest, the others stationed on either side of the centre luminary, opposite to each other. They shone very radiantly being of a deep red colour, as were also the clouds that surrounded them. After appearing for some time, they suddenly vanished. The meteors in question were what are termed parheliions, or mock suns occasioned by the reflection of the sun's rays on a hollow watery cloud.

The Gaol of Newgate, from the number of the prisoners confined therein, and the stench thereby occasioned, contracted an infection, which, at the Old Bailey sittings, proved fatal to the mayor of London, an alderman, a baron of the exchequer, a judge of the common

pleas, many lawyers attending the A.C. sessions, the greater part of the jury, and a number of indifferent persons.

13. This day, about half-past twelve o'clock, her royal highness the princess of Wales was safely delivered of a prince, at Leicester house, upon which the Park and Tower guns were fired, and an express despatched to Hanover, to acquaint his majesty with the news.

25. A vessel, called a buss, was launched, and named the Carteret, being the second built for the British white-herring fishery, the first having being launched four days previous. Some gentlemen had, with great difficulty, procured a buss from Holland, upon the model of which those in question were built; also thirty-two persons reared in the Dutch service, and thoroughly expert in all matters appertaining to the white-herring fishery, as well in taking as curing the same. The nets were made at Poplar, upon the Dutch patterns; they were extremely curious, each set, called a float, being nearly a mile in length, and forty-eight feet in depth. There were eighteen foreigners accustomed to the fishery sent down to Southampton, to go on board the two busses fitting out there for the society, under the care of Richard Taunton, Esq., when those busses proceeded to the rendezvous appointed for September, at Cambletown, to fish on the north-west side of Britain.

June 12. A young lioness, a leopard, and several other curious animals, were landed, as a present to the duke of Cumberland.

17th. The young prince was baptized by the name of Frederic William, the ceremony being performed by the lord bishop of Oxford. The sponsors were their royal highnesses prince George and the princess Augusta, with Prince William of Saxe Gotha, who was represented by Lord North.

A piece of ground was hired at Chelsea, to build a manufactory, for the reception of 300 Moravian

A.C. families, of the Lutheran Church, in order to carry on their trade.

A free pardon passed the great seal in favour of Simon Frazer, Esq., eldest lawful son of Simon, late Lord Lovat, for his accession to the late rebellion.

Another desolating conflagration happened at Constantinople, which destroyed about 10,000 houses. Upon inquiring into the cause, it appeared to have been the contrivance of some seditious people, who hoped thereby to produce a revolution, or at least that they might make a booty by plunder. Three hundred persons were, in consequence, apprehended on suspicion.

Another great fire happening at Moscow, a prohibition was published against constructing any more houses of wood.

28. Their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Wales, Prince George and Princess Augusta, went to the houses of several eminent weavers in Spitalfields, to view their looms, and expressed great satisfaction at their curious manufactures, declaring their resolution to encourage the same.

29. The lords of the regency heard with great satisfaction, that on the complaints which the earl of Albemarle had orders to make to the French court, concerning the non-evacuation of the islands of Tobago and St. Lucia, a frigate had been despatched to the marquis de Caylus, governor of the French Antille islands, with orders to return forthwith, and give an account of his conduct. That frigate also conveyed a very strict order to the officers who remained in the place of the marquis de Caylus, to cause the said islands to be evacuated, should such not have proved the case before the said frigate reached Martinico.

30. Sir Edward Seymour's claim to the dukedom of Somerset, which had long been before the attorney-general, received his approbation.

The public was amused with an

account of Hannah Snell, the female soldier, born in the city of Worcester, in the year 1723, who had assumed the name of James Gray, and made oath that she had served his majesty king George as a soldier and sailor, from the 27th of November, 1745, to the 9th day of the present month. That she had entered as a marine in Captain Graham's company, in Colonel Frazer's regiment, and went, on board the Swallow, his majesty's sloop of war, to the East Indies, belonging to Admiral Boscawen's squadron, where she was present at the siege of Pondicherry, and all other sieges during that expedition, and in which she received twelve wounds, some very dangerous. That she had been received into the hospital, and on being cured, returned to England in the Eltham man-of-war, Captain Lloyd, wherefore, on the 24th, she presented a petition to the duke of Cumberland, who put her on the king's list, for a pension of 30*l.* a-year for life.

The congregation *de propaganda fide*, at Rome, received advice from China, that the emperor, who had manifested a tolerating spirit, having suddenly lost his wife and son, fell into a deep melancholy, which ended in a kind of inquietude and languor, and at last turned to rage and cruelty. His ministers, fearing the effects would fall upon themselves, poisoned the emperor's mind against the christians, charging them with holding a correspondence inimicable to his interests. On that accusation, the old bishop of Monicastro, who had for thirty years governed the mission to the empire, was beheaded; four Dominicans and two Jesuits were strangled, and the most rigorous edicts against the christians revived. However, the missionaries in Peking, the capital of China, were spared, owing to the supplication of some Jesuits, who had rendered themselves useful to the emperor, for their skill in astronomy, paint-

A.C. ing, architecture, fortification, and gunnery.

Ali Kouli Khan, who had taken the name of Ibrahim Schah, or King Ibrahim of Persia, believed that with the assistance of the Agians, who had joined his party, he should be able to crush the rebels that opposed him. Fully confiding, therefore, in such an idea, and the measures he had adopted, Ibrahim set out from Ispahan, with a numerous army, the principal Khans of the kingdom commanding under him. In the neighbourhood of Cashin, he came up with the rebels, whom he attacked, but was entirely defeated, and himself made prisoner. The treatment which is generally practised among the Persians by the conquerors, fell to the lot of that unhappy prince, for his eyes were put out, and he was afterwards carried to a fortress, till his enemies determined whether his life should be spared or not. The heads of all the khans, as well as of those made prisoners, or killed in the combat, were then sent to Ispahan, in order to be exposed in the public square. The chief of the rebels had been proclaimed Schah, or King of Persia, and was on his march towards the capital, to assume the regal authority, and take possession of the government.

July 2. Mr. Sewell, fruiterer, of Newgate-market, and Mr. Boulton, goldsmith, of Cheapside, agreed with the committee of the city lands, to farm Newgate-market, on paying a fine of 700*l.*, and the like sum annually. Mr. Papworth, of Coleman-street, also farmed Leadenhall-market, for 1000*l.* per annum, and a fine of the same amount.

The solemnity commenced at Oxford, for commemorating all the benefactions to the University, according to the institution of Nathaniel Crewe, bishop of Durham.

12. The first five knights of the Garter undermentioned, were installed at Windsor, by proxy, being then at Paris, *viz.* Prince George, the prince of Hesse, the duke of

Saxe Gotha, the margrave of Anspach, and the earl of Albemarle, while the duke of Leeds, the duke of Bedford, and earl Granville were personally present.

13. The excessive heat of the preceding day so affected the fish in the Thames, that they gathered in shoals to the bank-side, where they buried themselves in the mud, and were easily taken, in great quantities; vast numbers perished in the fens of Cambridgeshire, and one person lost 300*l.* by the loss of jacks and pikes.

31. About seven in the evening, died John, late king of Portugal, who was succeeded by Joseph, prince of Brazil, his eldest son, when he appointed the abbé de Mendoza, formerly envoy to the States General, and M. Carvalho, who had been employed in the same department at the British court, his secretaries of state; the former for the marine, and the latter for foreign affairs. Father Gaspard, who had for a long time been prime-minister to the late king, and who was hated by the people, fled to a convent.

Aug. 5. Near Altyr, in the county of Murray, in Scotland, so much rain fell, that a small river running by that place, rose twenty-two feet perpendicular above the common level of the water, and did incredible damage to the fine fields laying along its banks. The soil of some was entirely carried off, and others were covered with immense quantities of sand and gravel. The flood also swept away several houses and mills, and large quantities of corn. As the waters in the neighbourhood rose in no proportion to the Bourn of Altyr, it is imagined that what is called a water-spout had burst near the source of that small river, as occurred in Lorraine, on the same day this calamity happened in Scotland.

11. A prodigious quantity of locusts appeared in the neighbourhood of Novogrodech, in Posnania; which, within four days, destroyed

A.C. all the fruits of the earth, and even the leaves of the trees; when, having nothing more to subsist upon, they went off in two flights, one towards Woynitz, and the other in the direction of Ynowadislav.

The plague made terrible havoc in the kingdom of Fez; having carried off above 30,000 persons.

22. Above 10,000 pounds weight of lead were taken off the roof of Westminster hall, in order that it might be slated.

23. A quarter before seven in the morning, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt in Nottinghamshire, which shook many people in their beds, and caused the windows to jar. It was also felt at the towns of Nottingham, Retford, Scompton, Tuxford, and many other places. The morning and day had been very calm, there was no wind, the sky clear and serene, and the sun shining bright. A very remarkable aurora borealis had been observed about ten days before, which met together in a point at the zenith, having a very ruddy appearance.

27. The plague ceased at Tanger, after having carried off about 3000 persons, with the alcaide and British consul; and out of one hundred and thirty Jewish families, but fifteen Jews remained alive.

29. At seven o'clock in the morning, a remarkable wager was decided at Newmarket, for 1000 guineas, laid by Theobald Taaff, Esq., against the earl of March and Lord Eglington. The latter nobleman undertook to provide a four-wheel carriage, with a man in it, to be drawn by four horses nineteen miles within the hour, which was performed in fifty-three minutes and twenty-seven seconds. The pole was small, but lapped round with fine wire; the perch had a plate underneath, two cords went on each side from the back to the fore carriage, fastened to springs; the harness was of thin leather, covered with silk, the seat for the man was of the same material, cut in straps and covered

with velvet; the boxes of the wheels were of brass, having tins of oil to drop slowly on them for an hour: the breechings of the horses were of whalebone; the bars of small wood, strengthened with steel springs, as were also most parts of the vehicle; the whole being so light that a man might carry the same, with the harness. Each of the four horses had a rider, and Lord March's groom sat on the carriage. Two or three other carriages had been previously constructed, but were disapproved of, and several horses died under the trials, estimated at from six to seven hundred pounds.

Sept. About the middle of this month, a whale, 101 feet long, was drawn on shore from the Humber.

22. The ratifications of a treaty of subsidy, concluded with the elector of Bavaria, were exchanged at Hanover, by the British, Austrian, Dutch, and Bavarian ministers. The substance of that treaty, stipulated to last six years, was, that the maritime powers should pay the elector an annual subsidy of 40,000*l.*, for which the former was to keep in readiness a body of 6000 foot, for the service of the maritime powers, whensoever a demand should be made; provided they were not employed against the emperor or the empire. As the design of the maritime powers tended to the advantage of the empire, his electoral highness further engaged to second the efforts of his Britannic majesty in that diet, and in the electoral college, which endeavours were made for the purpose of electing the archduke king of the Romans. If the elector should be attacked on account of that treaty, then the maritime powers were to assist, and procure him satisfaction for any damage he should have sustained.

29. The king of France having recently made a declaration to the clergy, enjoining them to deliver, within six months, an exact ac-

A.C. count of the incomes of all church livings, that body took the liberty of remonstrating. A council was, in consequence, convened, when it was resolved that the court should not relinquish one point, and the count de St. Florentin was ordered to lay a *lettre de cachet* before the ecclesiastical assembly, exhorting its members to agree to a free gift of 1,500,000 livres a year, demanded by the king, who resolved to be obeyed. After much debate, the churchmen would not, however, agree to his majesty's proposition, or give the sum demanded, nor any account whatsoever of their yearly revenues; when after censuring some irreligious books, the council broke up on the 20th, and the ensuing day the bishops, &c. set out for their respective sees.

Oct. 24. A messenger arrived at his grace the duke of Bedford's, from Hanover, with the treaty signed at Madrid, on the 5th, by Benjamin Keen, Esq., his Britannic majesty's envoy; and Don Joseph Carvajal and Lancaster, his catholic majesty's ministers of state. Directions were also given by their excellencies the lords justices, for preparing the ratifications for his majesty's royal signature, upon his arrival in England.

25. His royal highness the prince of Wales went in his state coach, attended by two others, to Fishmonger's-hall, in Thames-street, to receive the charter of the British herring fishery, as governor. Twenty-one pieces of cannon were fired on his arrival, and he was received by Mr. Bethell, president of the society. His royal highness, being seated, made a gracious speech, when the fishery charter was read, and the prince wished all success to that national undertaking. The table cloth being spread, a large quantity of Shetland herrings were served up on china, of which his royal highness partook, there being a great concourse of ladies and gentlemen to witness the ceremony.

Nov. 4. His majesty having em-

barked at Helvoetsluys, landed **A.C.** about two o'clock at Harwich, and arrived at St. James's, at eleven at night.

6. In demolishing the old buildings in the broad sanctuary, Westminster, the remains of an antique wall were discovered, supposed to have formed part of the old Saxon temple dedicated to Apollo.

10. Died Mr. Edward Bright, of Malden, in Essex, aged thirty. He was supposed to have been the largest man living, or perhaps that had ever lived in this island. He weighed forty-two stone and a half, horseman's weight, and not being very tall, his body was of an astonishing bulk, and his legs as big as a middling man's body. He was active, till a year or two before his death, when his corpulency so overpowered his strength, that his life became a burden, and his death a deliverance to him. His coffin was three feet six inches over the shoulders, six feet seven inches long, and three feet deep; a passage being cut through the wall and staircase, to let the corpse down into the shop. It was drawn upon a carriage to the church, and let down into the vault by the help of a slider and pulleys. Mr. Bright left a widow pregnant with her sixth child.

16. His Prussian majesty paid off 88,000*l.* sterling of the Silesian loan.

17. The proprietors of the new foundry at Chelsea proved one of their new invented cannons, a six-pounder, weighing only 350 pounds, on Hampstead Heath. The piece, which was fired with ball, was first charged with four pounds of powder; the second time with five; the third with five pounds and a half; and the fourth with six pounds and a half. The cannon was not in the least impaired, although the quantity of powder required for an ordinary charge was only one pound and a quarter.

The new bridge at Westminster was opened, after a labour of twelve years, by a procession of

A.C. several gentlemen of that city; the chief artificers of the work, and a crowd of spectators, preceded by trumpets, kettle-drums, &c., guns firing at intervals during the ceremony. The first stone of that bridge had been laid January 29, 1739. As soon as it was resolved to have a bridge built at Westminster, it was immediately, and without the least hesitation, decided that the same should be erected at the public expense, and that the bridge should be free; not only for carriages, but for horses and coaches belonging to the nobility, gentry, and courtiers; and the expense, first and last, was estimated to the public at 426,650*l*.

From Milan news arrived, that Signora Caetani Agnisi, a native of that city, and a lady celebrated for her great knowledge in several arts and sciences, particularly in the various branches of mathematics, had been some time previous appointed by the pope, one of the professors of the university of Bologna.

Dec. 9. Captain Barrington, who had sailed in the Sea Horse on the 7th instant, for Tetuan Bay, in order to bring over the British slaves, returned to Gibraltar, with Mr. Lutton and 27 captives.

Mr. Pettigrew prepared to set out with a handsome retinue for Fez, in order to obtain an interview with the emperor of Morocco, for the purpose of procuring the renewal of all former treaties; and to receive the British captives who were then at Fez.

11. The duke of Marlborough purchased the earl of Clarendon's estate in Oxfordshire, for 70,000*l*.

A general bill of christenings and burials within the bills of mortality from December 12th, 1749, to December 11th, 1750.

CHRISTENED.

Males	.	.	7394
Females	.	.	7154
In all			14,548

BURIED.

Males	.	.	11,742
Females	.	.	11,985
In all			23,727

The Academy of Sciences, at Stockholm, was founded.

During this year died Dr. C. Middleton, Andrew Baxter, Aaron Hill, and Dr. Conyers Middleton. Marshal Saxe expired at Chambord, aged 54; and his corpse was conveyed to Strasburg.

SUMMARY OF THE POLITICAL STATE OF EUROPE AT THE CLOSE OF 1750.

THE treaty of Aix la Chapelle, ratified in 1748, fully established the house of Hanover on the British throne, to the complete exclusion of the Stuart dynasty. The peace, however, was very far from popular with the British nation, considering the vast sacrifices that had been made in a pecuniary point of view, and the many brilliant successes that had attended the arms of the allies. It was, however, fortunate for England, that

her enemies, and the continent at large, confined their views to a balance of power not extending to the sea. Thereby a force was left in her hands beyond calculation; superior to that enjoyed by the other states of Europe, amounting nearly to a complete monopoly of commerce, wealth, and credit; rendering her as it were the chief agent in all political movements that might occur in future. Indeed, it must be allowed, that England's

^{A. C.} prosperity had been gradually on the increase since the accession of the Brunswick line.

By the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, Austria lost Silesia and Glatz, the duchies of Parma and Placentia, and Guastalla, with some places in the Milanese; but she succeeded chiefly at the expense of her allies, as regarded the article of succession. By the treaty above alluded to, all former treaties were recognised, involving, indeed, other losses to the empire, if compared with its extent at the period of Charles the Fifth, whose territories were certainly too widely extended, and by far too scattered, to constitute a great and permanent empire. Such may equally be said to have been the case with the reduced domains of Charles the Sixth, whose magnanimous daughter, Maria Theresa, uniformly felt indignant at the immense losses she was compelled to sustain. She corrected the error into which she had fallen, respecting the city of Genoa, whereby great troubles had been created, by agreeing to let the marquisate of Final revert back to that republic, which had been arbitrarily given, during the war, as a bonus to the king of Sardinia, and rendered a free port, to the disadvantage of the Genoese, who had originally purchased it under the guarantee of Great Britain, for a valuable consideration.

By the treaty of 1748, Prussia acquired Silesia and the territory of Glatz, guaranteed to her by all the belligerent powers; by which augmentation of domain she was placed in a condition to take the field as a rival of Austria; a circumstance that might have been foreseen when Leopold erected it into a kingdom, in order thereby to counterbalance the colossal power of France. As matters now stood, the unity of the empire seemed to be dissolved, and an opening was left for future revolutions in the states of Germany. The conquests and consummate talent of Frederick the Second had greatly contributed to the ag-

grandizement of his kingdom; ^{A. C.} bold, indefatigable, and enamoured of glory, he let no feasible opportunity escape, of signalizing the Prussian name: he was equally consummate in the cabinet as undaunted on the field of battle. In order to be prepared for every emergency, he ever kept his army on the alert, so that he was enabled to repair any damages sustained by his dominions, in consequence of his ambition. The great Frederick was equally fond of drawing to his court men of consummate abilities; among whom may be particularized Voltaire; but it is doubtful whether he was fond of them in his heart. He was, nevertheless, frequently tyrannic in his measures; by no means versed in political economy; and, if no atheist in principle, his ideas of religion were certainly sceptical in the extreme.

By the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, Holland lost much, and acquired nothing; and many conceived she had endangered her independence, by consenting to make the stadtholdership hereditary in the house of Orange. Other politicians judged directly the reverse, conceiving that each approximation to a monarchical government tended to strengthen the republic; as it was argued that the Dutch had lost much of their influence, since the abolition of the stadtholderate in the foregoing century. As it stipulated that females should be eligible to the dignity, the precaution was adopted, that they should be debarred from marrying any king or elector of the empire; for which wise step sufficient reasons were to be adduced, on consulting the annals of Europe.

By the peace of 1748, Spain, for two branches of her royal family, obtained the kingdom of Naples, with the duchies of Placentia, Parma, and Guastalla; it being stipulated that the two latter should revert to Austria, and Placentia to his Sardinian majesty, in the event of the new duke, Don Philip, dying

A.C. without issue, or succeeding either to the kingdoms of Spain or Naples. Spain, however, acquired no influence in a maritime point of view; indeed, Great Britain, as previously remarked, had obtained a sweeping clause in every thing relating to nautical preponderance. It must be confessed, that Ferdinand the Sixth, who acquired the Spanish throne just prior to the ratification of the treaty, did every thing in his power to retrieve and aggrandize the national character.

Austria, in seeking to form a close alliance with Russia, had, as it were, invited the latter to visit the southern states of Europe, and thus given her great weight and influence, by way of counterbalancing the preponderance of her powerful rivals, the French. Russia, which at the commencement of the century, had scarcely been known to the European powers, was by the talents and vigour of mind displayed by Czar Peter the First progressively, and then with rapid strides, raised to such an extraordinary eminence, that ere the middle of the century, she justly ranked among the foremost powers of Europe. If her armies were but half civilized, they displayed courage, and were indefatigable and hardy; while, supported by their religious principles of predestinarianism, they were scarcely to be resisted. Though the internal resources of the empire were far from considerable, they were improving rapidly; for on the accession of Peter the Great, the revenues amounted only to six millions of roubles, whereas in 1748, we find they were nearly quadrupled. With one arm extending to the Baltic, and the other reaching to the Black Sea, it required no great depth of penetration to discern, that as soon as that immense body should be properly managed and invigorated in all its parts, it would become a most formidable point on the scale of European territories. The Russian cabinet soon gave incontestible proofs of this, in the great

influence she assumed in Denmark, Sweden, and Poland, as well as in her commercial treaties with Great Britain; her alliance with Austria, and her belligerent proceedings against the Turks.

Towards the middle of the eighteenth century, Turkey might be regarded as having profited by her wars. She had captured the Morea from the Venetians; Belgrade and Servia, with some provinces of Transylvania and Wallachia, from the Austrians; having also, to the period in question, completely foiled all the attempts of Russia to obtain possession of the Crimea, and the mouths of the Danube.

By the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, France acquired very little as to extent; but that portion, however trifling, was of considerable importance. The possession of Lorraine, as well as Alsace, with several strong fortresses on the Rhine, strengthened her eastern frontiers, whereby she acquired a most commanding attitude with the German states. Until the year 1743, at which period Cardinal Fleury's administration ceased, the marine of France had been shamefully neglected, while Britain enriched herself at the expense of her neighbour; intercepting her valuable convoys, capturing her ships, and thus impoverishing her navy.

An author of repute, says Mr. Nares, in his "Elements of General History," has classed the different states of Europe at the conclusion of peace in 1748, as follows:

First. Those that having armies, fleets, money, and territorial resources, could wage war without foreign alliances. Such were England and France.

Second. Those that, with considerable and powerful armies, were dependent on foreign resources, viz., Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

Third. Those that could not engage in war but in league with other states, subsidized by them, and always regarded in the light of secondary powers by the larger

A.C. ones, viz., Sardinia, Sweden, and — Denmark.

Fourth. Such as were interested in maintaining themselves in the same condition, and free from the encroachments of others; for instance, Switzerland, Genoa, Venice, and the German states.

Holland, Spain, and Portugal, A.C. — being omitted in the above account, might occupy a fifth class, as countries so connected with Britain, France, and Austria, as to be uniformly involved in every war which affected either of those kingdoms.

1751 Jan. 4. The deficiency of the bank of St. George, at Genoa, was calculated to amount to 16,000,000 of crowns.

11. A globular bottle was blown at Leith, in Scotland, capable of containing two hogsheads, being the largest ever produced at any glass-works. Its dimensions were 40 inches by 42.

16. Private letters received by the India Company, brought intelligence that the person styling himself Nabob, and who some time previously had killed the nabob acting under the Great Mogul, and defeated his army, had, since that period, taken upon himself the government of several towns and provinces; added to which, many French having enlisted under him, he began to be very powerful. The Great Mogul, in consequence, directed his chief general, with a numerous army, to march against the nabob, which he accordingly did, and came up with him near Pondicherry, when a bloody battle ensued, in which the nabob was defeated, and himself, with the remnant of his men, obliged to retire under the walls of Pondicherry, and implore the protection of the French government. Above 1000 French were killed in that engagement.

The remains of a Roman city, called Industria, were discovered on the river Po, in Piedmont, and some curious vestiges of antiquity sent from thence to Turin. In removing the rubbish of some old buildings at Puzzoli, near Naples, a temple was also discovered, dedicated to the Emperor Septimius Severus;

the pavement of which, with the 1751 pillars, and other decorations, were of valuable marble, some parts being perfectly transparent; independent of that, four statues of most exquisite workmanship, one a Janus, another an Egyptian divinity, with two figures representing a man and a woman, the latter in the act of clasping her arms round the man's neck, as if endeavouring to preserve herself from some imminent danger; the principal beauties of the latter consisted in their attitudes and the lively expression of the passions.

17. A method of making artificial magnets was exhibited by John Canton, A.M., before the Royal Society, much stronger than the best loadstone, with the assistance only of a common poker and tongs.

24. The mathematicians sent by his Britannic majesty into Iceland to make astronomical observations, and examine into the nature and product of that country, reported that Iceland produced a great quantity of saltpetre, and that the earth in some places was fit for the manufacturing of china; that it had stones, containing a portion of silver, in proof of which 100 weight of stones sent to Copenhagen were found to produce six ounces of fine silver.

In consequence of the great encouragement given by the king of England to trade, a scheme was proposed for increasing the same, by forming a vast depôt for all kinds of naval stores in the island of St. Thomas, in the West Indies, in order to supply all nations trad-

^{A.C.}
¹⁷⁵¹ ing to those parts, and for the better accommodation of ships standing in need of careening, to stop leaks, or repair the same. By an invention formerly practised in Denmark, a ship either light or laden might be careened in 24 hours, and then put to sea again.

Feb. 3. Twenty young children were baptized at the Foundling Hospital, one of whom, a fine boy, was named John Sergeant, in memory of the Rev. Mr. Sergeant, late of New England, who voluntarily left a college and his income to go and settle among the Indian tribes, for the purpose of instructing them and their progeny in Christianity. He there set on foot a school for instructing the Indian boys in reading, writing, and husbandry, which he left in a very thriving condition at the period of his death.

5. A proclamation from the king in council was published, in pursuance of addresses from both houses of parliament, concerning a seditious paper, entitled *Constitutional Queries*. One thousand pounds were offered for the discovery of the author; 200*l.* on identifying each of the printers; and 50*l.* for every publisher; to be paid upon conviction out of the royal treasury.

20. A hearse drawn by four horses, the driver being in a black cloak, was stopped by two officers, assisted by soldiers, a mile from Shoreham, in Sussex, wherein was discovered a large coffin, covered with black, containing a great quantity of gold and silver, French laces, cambrics, and a parcel of tea, all of which were sent to the Custom-house, at Shoreham.

Ships of war were continually fitting out from the different ports of Spain with all imaginable expedition, and it was computed that his majesty had 44 sail of the line ready for sea in the middle of April.—Letters from Peru mentioned that a deep cavern had been discovered in a village called Urcas, about 15 miles from Cusco, upon the river

Qui Qui Xana, wherein were discovered three coffins of massy gold, ^{A.C.}
¹⁷⁵¹ two inches and a half thick, containing the bones of as many kings. The inhabitants were not without hopes of finding some of the immense treasures which were supposed to have been concealed by the subjects of Atabalipa, when Francis Pizarro conquered that country in 1532.

The subscription to the Free British Fishery was closed, when the sum amounted to about 200,000*l.* Six busses for the following season were ordered to be immediately built.

21. The seamen voted for this year were 8000; the land forces 18,857; and the land-tax was 3*s.* in the pound.

The duty laid on the British distillery from 1740 to January, 1750, amounted on an average, one year with another, to 676,256*l.*; which was above 100,000*l.* a-year more than at any prior period.

25. A bill was brought into the house of lords for altering our style, and strongly recommended by the earl of Chesterfield, who moved for the same, as well as Lord Macclesfield. The bill was then ordered to be read a second time and printed.

March 4. A dealer, near Banbury, on his return from Warwick fair, caught a man in bed with his wife, upon which he procured assistance, took the guilty couple out of bed, and tied their arms together. He then set them before a large fire; had tea, coffee, and punch provided, and sent to invite his neighbours, to whom he exposed his wife and her gallant for some hours, to their great mortification, while he appeared perfectly contented.

7. A dreadful storm occurred at Nantz, whereby 66 vessels were lost, and 800 seamen perished.

13. It was affirmed that upwards of 4000 persons who sold spirituous liquors without license, had been convicted in the penalty of 10*l.* each from January, 1749, to January, 1750; and, from a list

A.C. of private gin-shops, according to
1751 the best calculation, they amounted to upwards of 17,000 in the bills of mortality. That the bill for preventing the consumption of cheap compound liquors proposed an additional duty of 8*l.* per ton on all malt spirits, to commence from Lady-day, 1751; that no compounder should make or sell any spirituous liquors unless he had a still of 100 gallons in his dwelling-house, and served a legal apprenticeship; and that no distiller should have more than one apprentice at a time. The malt distillers were, in consequence, very busy, in order that they might increase their stock, before the act for laying an additional duty took place.

A proposal was delivered to both houses of parliament for purchasing from the duke of Athol the Isle of Man, in order to annex the same to the crown, as that island in its then state of independency, had served as a store-house to the French for wines and teas; from which place vessels ran to England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. The loss to this nation was consequently great, and the gains to the French very considerable.

20. Between ten and eleven at night, died at Leicester-house, his royal highness the prince of Wales, by the breaking of an imposthume between the pericardium and the diaphragm, which threw a quantity of matter on his lungs. He had caught cold about three weeks previous in Kew-gardens, when the same increased on the 12th instant, by his quitting the house of lords, when very warm, and proceeding with the windows of his chair down. His highness soon after complained of pains which were thought to be pleuritic, being attended by fever. He had been in a declining state of health for some time before, and about two years previous had received a hurt in his breast by a fall; while others stated by the stroke from a cricket ball; and was, therefore, thought too weak to bear repeated bleedings; he was, in con-

sequence, blistered, and he was conjectured out of danger. About a quarter of an hour before his death, he told Dr. Wilmot, who attended him, that he was much better, and advised him to go home. The princess remained with his highness, to whom he shortly after complained of being in great pain, and spoke of an offensive smell; when he threw himself back, and immediately expired. That excellent prince, so universally regretted, was born at Hanover, January 20th, 1706, created duke of Gloucester, January 10th, 1717, installed knight of the Garter, April 30th, 1718, was created prince of Wales and earl of Chester, January 9th, 1728, received his summons to parliament April 27th, 1736, and was married to Princess Augusta, daughter of Frederick the Second, duke of Saxe-Gotha, by whom he left issue, five sons and three daughters.

26. A revenue of 50,000*l.* a-year for life was settled by parliament on the marriage of her royal highness the princess of Wales, in case she survived the prince, to be paid quarterly, without deduction, four-fifths out of the post-office, and the other fifth out of the hereditary duties of the excise.

31. A great court was held at St. James's, it being the first time his majesty had appeared in public since the death of the prince of Wales. Prince George, with Prince Edward, and the other young princes, waited on the king, who, in the evening, visited the princess of Wales at Leicester-house.

The Right Honourable Robert Walpole, earl of Orford, knight of the Bath, auditor of the Exchequer, ranger of Richmond Park, and master of the king's harriers and buck-hounds, died, aged 51, of an abscess in the back.

The number of patients under the care of St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's Hospitals amounted the preceding year to 19,590.

April 3. The corpse of Captain Coram was interred with great solemnity in the vault under the chapel

A.C. of the Foundling Hospital. The
1751 charter of that institution was carried before the body on a velvet cushion, the children walking before it; the pall was supported by eight persons of distinction, while a great number of governors followed the body in deep mourning, and were met by the choirs of Westminster and St. Paul's Cathedrals, who performed a solemn service, composed by Dr. Boyce.

6. This day, died Frederick, king of Sweden, and landgrave of Hesse Cassel, born 1676. In 1699, he married Louisa, daughter of Frederick the Third, king of Prussia, who dying without issue in 1705, he re-married Princess Eleonora, youngest daughter of Charles the Eleventh, king of Sweden, who, on the death of her brother Charles the Twelfth, was elected by the States queen of Sweden, on condition that she should restore to them their ancient privileges. She resigned the crown in favour of her husband, in 1720, when he was also elected king, provided the legislative and executive powers were vested in the States. He subsequently succeeded to the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, in 1729, and his consort, Queen Eleonora, died in 1741. Princess Hedwig Sophia, eldest sister of Charles the Twelfth, married Frederick, duke of Holstein Gottorp, and had issue Charles Frederick, born in 1700, who married Anne Petrowna, eldest daughter of Czar Peter the Great, by his second wife Catherine, by whom he had Charles Ulric, born in 1727, heir to the crown of Sweden, who was declared such by the States on his father's death; however, on the empress of Russia's declaring him successor to that throne, he renounced his claim to that of Sweden, when the States declared his uncle Adolphus Frederick, duke of Holstein Eutin, and bishop of Lubeck, successor to the throne of Sweden. He was born in 1710, and married Ulrica, sister to the king of Prussia, by whom he had two sons. As landgrave of Hesse

Cassel, the king of Sweden was A.C.
succeeded by his brother Prince 1751
William, whose son Frederick married Princess Mary of England. The late king, on the 4th, in the evening, sent for the prince who was to succeed him and his consort, to whom he in the most moving terms recommended the welfare and prosperity of the Swedish nation, conjuring him to be watchful, and maintain to its states their rights and privileges; adding that he quitted the world without regret, as he left the kingdom in peace, and died in the hope that it would long enjoy the continuance of that blessing. Prince Adolphus Frederick was immediately proclaimed king, and proceeded to the senate, where the different colleges of the kingdom were assembled, and there he swore to observe the above-specified conditions.

13. A man for a wager walked 12 miles on the Essex road, in one hour and 38 minutes, having been allowed two hours.

At half-past one in the morning, the bowels of his late royal highness the prince of Wales were conveyed from Leicester-house in a coach and six, to the Prince's Chamber, Westminster, in an urn covered with crimson velvet, and from thence carried by four yeomen to Henry the Seventh's chapel, attended by the dukes of Chandos and Queensberry, the earl of Middlesex, the Lords North and Guildford, and Sir John Rushout, Bart., when they were interred in the vault in which the royal corpse was, exactly at nine the same night, deposited.

The procession began at half an hour after eight at night, and passed through Old Palace-yard to the south-east door of Westminster Abbey, leading to Henry the Seventh's Chapel.

20. The king ordered letters patent to pass the great seal for creating his royal highness George William Frederick prince of Great Britain, electoral prince of Brunswick Lunenburgh, duke of Edin-

^{A.C.}
¹⁷⁵¹ burgh, marquis of Ely, knight of the most noble order of the Garter, prince of Wales, and earl of Chester.

22. At Tring, in Hertfordshire, a publican having given out that he was bewitched by one Osborne and his wife, poor harmless people 70 years of age, he had the same cried through several market towns, publishing that they were to be tried by ducking, which occasioned the assemblage of an immense concourse of people. The parish officers having removed the old couple from the workhouse into the church for security, the mob missing them, broke the workhouse windows, pulled down the pales, and after demolishing part of the house, seized upon the governor, whom they threatened to drown, and fire the town. The poor wretches were at length, for public safety, delivered up, stripped naked by the mob, and their thumbs tied to their toes, when they were dragged two miles, and precipitated into a muddy stream. After much ducking and ill usage, the old woman was thrown quite naked on the bank, almost choked with dirt, where she expired in a few minutes, being shamefully kicked and beat about the body with sticks even after she was dead. The man also expired shortly after; and to add to that scene of barbarity, they put the dead woman in bed with her husband and tied them together. The coroner's inquest brought in a verdict of wilful murder.

30. A perpetuity passed the great seal to the earl of Northampton, for granting a market to be held every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, in the Vinegar-ground, St. John's-street, London, for selling all raw and undressed skins of lambs and sheep slaughtered within the bills of mortality.

A grant also passed the great seal for a market at Maidstone, Kent, on the second Tuesday of every month for ever, for the buying and selling all manner of sheep and cattle.

At Glastonbury, Somersetshire, ^{A.C.}
¹⁷⁵¹ a man, 30 years of age, afflicted with an asthma, dreamed that he saw near the Chain-gate, in the horse-track, the clearest pool of water, and that a person told him if he drank a glass of the same fasting for seven Sundays, he would be cured; which actually proved true, as he attested the same on oath.

May 3. This day being the anniversary feast of the stewards of the sons of the clergy, the collection at church amounted to 152*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and after dinner, at Merchant Taylors' Hall, to 515*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; which, with 472*l.* 6*s.*, including a benefaction of 50*l.* from the Apollo Academy, by the hands of Mr. Hart, the treasurer, collected at a rehearsal on the Tuesday before, made the whole amount to 1140*l.* 16*s.*, the largest sum ever collected on such an occasion.

5. Above 10,000 persons repaired to Glastonbury, Somersetshire, from Bristol, Bath, and other places, in order to drink the waters there for the cure of asthmatic complaints, in consequence of the dream and cure above-mentioned as having been wrought at that place.

13. This being the birth-day of the marquis of Rockingham, the same was celebrated at Wentworth-house, Yorkshire; the entertainment in question having been given in consequence of that nobleman's coming of age.

22. A bill passed the legislature, providing for the administration of the government, in case it should descend to any of the children of his late royal highness the prince of Wales, under the age of 18, and appointing a guardianship for the care of their persons.

A bill passed for paving, lighting, and adorning Golden-square; as also another for building a bridge over the river Ribble, near Preston, in Lancashire; and a bill for rebuilding Islington church.

24. This being the birth-day of his royal highness George prince of Wales, the same was observed with

^{A.C.}
1751 great marks of loyalty and affection. The present day was also remarkable for having given birth, in 1650, to the ever-memorable and victorious John, duke of Marlborough.

Commodore Rodney was ordered to search for an island, which, according to the report of the master of a ship, and some others, on examination before the lords of the admiralty, was situated about 50 degrees north and 300 leagues west of England. Captain Murdock Mackenzie, an excellent mathematician and designer of the sea-charts of the Orkney and Lewis islands, attended the above officer in the Culloden sloop, to bring back an account of what discoveries he might make. As this island was stated to lay out of the track of the trade to America, it was supposed to have escaped the observation of navigators to our colonies, though marked on some Dutch maps.

By the last accounts from Philadelphia advice was received that within twelve months 4317 Germans from Holland, and 1000 passengers and servants from England and Ireland, had arrived there.

June 6. The honourable East India Company came to a resolution to take into its service 14 ships for the present year, and contracted for cloth of the British woollen manufacture to the amount of 150,000*l.* per annum.

8. This day his majesty was pleased to order the insignia of the Garter of his late royal highness the prince of Wales to be presented to Prince Edward. The vacant garters of the dukes of Richmond and Montague were also presented to the duke of Somerset and the earl of Lincoln.

12. At a trial of cannon on Putney-common, a piece of six pounds' bore, under 400 pounds' weight, of a metal made at the new foundry at Chelsea, fired 300 shots running, with a pound and a quarter of powder at each charge, the whole hav-

ing taken place in less than three ^{A.C.}
hours, when the cannon remained ¹⁷⁵¹
sound in every respect. A mortar also of the same metal fired four bombs in a minute and three seconds; whereas those previously in use did not exceed four bombs in a quarter of an hour.

15. One of his majesty's six-pound brass cannon was tried at Woolwich, before Sir John Ligonier, out of which were fired 300 shots in three hours and 22 minutes; after which the gun was examined, and found to be as good as before the trial.

19. During the spring, at Charles Town, Carolina, there was so much dry weather, that it produced abundant crops, as well as a great variety of worms and caterpillars. No rain fell from the middle of January to the 28th of April; when, after a fine shower, an immense concourse of worms marched in bodies, and separated, as the locusts do, resembling grubs in appearance. One species of those vermin stripped the trees quite bare of every leaf, leaving only the holly and reeds untouched; the reptiles were large, hairy, and blackstreaked with red, the others ate every thing on the ground. The dry weather enabled the planters to cultivate a great many swamps and lowlands which had never been planted before; so that, in consequence of the fine weather which succeeded, the produce was upwards of 120,000 barrels of rice for the foreign markets.

An act for the better regulating the city of London was carried into execution with great spirit. Several streets were improved, and drains sunk in four of the principal thoroughfares, which were productive of health and pleasure to the inhabitants.

M. de Villiers drove away the English Ohio Company from the banks of that river.

20. John Shakeshanks, woolcomber, and Anne, his wife, of the parish of Weathersfield, in Essex, appeared at the customary

A.C.
1751 court of Dunmow Parva, and claimed the flitch of bacon, according to the custom of that manor.

After June 24th, 1751, it was ordered that no distiller should retail spirituous liquors, nor sell them to unlicensed retailers, under a penalty of 10*l.*; the buyer to be entitled to the penalty upon information, and exempted from any penalties which he might incur.

No debt was recoverable for spirituous liquors unless contracted to the amount of 20*s.* at one time; nor any pledge to be taken for security of payment for the same, under the forfeiture of 40*s.*

The session of parliament being ended, the Honourable Mr. Murray was released from confinement; when he was accompanied in his coach by Lord Carpenter and Sir George Vandeput, in whose cause he had suffered. The sheriffs of London proceeded in a chariot, while other gentlemen, in their carriages, forming a procession, were preceded by a vast concourse of people, from Newgate to the mansion of his brother Lord Ellibank, in Henrietta-street, Oxford-market. It was remarkable that on the first firing of the guns, when his majesty proceeded to the house, orders had been issued to get all things in readiness for Mr. Murray's release; and that upon the second firing, when the king returned, he stepped into his carriage, accompanied as above, and so proceeded in procession, with a standard borne before him, on which was inscribed, *Murray and Liberty*.

29. About the latter end of the reign of Charles the Second, the poor's rates had amounted to 665,362*l.*, whereas at the period under review they averaged more than 3,000,000*l.* yearly, owing entirely to the habitual luxury and idleness of the poor.

A patent passed the great seal to the master and wardens of Trinity-house, Deptford, empowering them to erect two light-houses near the Lizard Point, Cornwall.

A.C.
1751 M. Brassard, a country surgeon in France, discovered that a species of the fungous substance found upon doddened oaks, called agaric, was such a powerful styptic, that it would stop the blood even in cases of amputation, without any ligature being made, or having recourse to the cautery. It was requisite that the outward bark should first be peeled off, as well as the buff-like substance laying under; when, after being rubbed between the fingers, it was to be applied to the wound, and secured by a broader strip of the same material, secured by a proper bandage. This secret was purchased by Louis the Fifteenth, who ordered the same to be made public.

July 11. The princess dowager of Wales was delivered of a daughter, who was baptized by the name of Caroline Matilda. The prince of Wales and Princess Caroline, who were represented by Lady Irwing and Lady Augusta, being sponsors on the occasion.

12. The admiralty gave orders for a general survey of the navy in all the dock-yards and ports of England, when Lord Anson and Admirals Rowley and Boscawen were appointed to inspect the same.

19. In addition to the calamity caused by the plague, a fire also broke out at Constantinople, which lasted ten hours, and consumed 4000 houses.

The ministry assured the Russian ambassador of the grand seignior's intentions to live in harmony with the empress, and to contribute his good offices for maintaining the peace of the north.

20. As Sir Henry Gray, Bart., was shooting near Cheviot-hills, he brought down a very large eagle, which had seized his dog in its talons, and was endeavouring to carry him off. The neighbourhood had been much annoyed by the bird in question; one person in particular having lost lambs to the value of six pounds.

At Paris, two dead bodies were

A.C. found in the Seine, tied together, 1751
breast to breast, the one a man, having nothing on but his breeches, in the pockets of which were 78 Louis d'ors; the other being a female, in her shift, with a diamond necklace of great value about her throat. It was conjectured that they were the victims of jealousy.

31. Sir John Strange and General Bland were appointed by his majesty to inquire into the demands of the inhabitants of Minorca, respecting General Anstruther, their late governor, against whom there had been a very heavy charge preferred during the preceding session of parliament.

A letter was read before the board of admiralty, sent by Captain Jasper, from the prince of Annamaboe, in which the latter expressed his gratitude for the civilities shewn his son while he had remained at the British court, offering the assistance of 20,000 men, to build a fort on the coast of Africa, in the event of any obstruction on the part of the French. At the same time a long letter was also read from Captain Jasper, giving a very accurate account of the state of affairs on that coast, at which their lordships expressed great satisfaction.

M. Labelie, the Swiss architect of Westminster-bridge, stated that the stone employed in erecting that structure was nearly double the quantity of the same material used in building St. Paul's cathedral.

The governors of the Foundling Hospital agreed upon a plan for rearing a double wall round the said house; the one fifteen, and the other eight feet high; to be arched over, and a terrace-walk formed upon the same. Underneath was designed for rope-walks, with conveniences for spinning flax, hemp, and making cordage, twine, pack-thread, and nets. It was further intended to erect shops and warehouses for carrying on various trades.

A fire broke out at Stockholm, in the church of St. Clair, in the

Norder Malm, which consumed A.C. that fine building, with several 1751 houses. About an hour after, another conflagration happened in the Suder Malm, which did much damage; and at nine in the evening, a brewer's house also took fire, and was burnt down, with many other dwellings. The populace suspected the foreigners of having been the incendiaries; several of whom were seized on suspicion.

The rock in the mountain of Plainejeu sunk so suddenly, that the earth which fell at the same time from the eminence, crushed six persons to death, with thirty head of cattle. Soon after the mountain was covered with cinders, and there issued two columns of thick smoke, while the rock continued sinking and crumbling away, with dreadful explosions. The king of Sardinia, in consequence, despatched a professor of the university of Turin, to make observations on that new burning mountain.

Aug. 15. Mr. Blandy, of Henley-on-Thames, was poisoned by his daughter.

28. The first stone of Islington church was laid by James Colebrook, Esq., one of the trustees for that work.

31. The pier of Westminster-bridge towards the Surry side, inclined near a foot from its perpendicular.

The king of Spain awarded sentence of death to any of his subjects who should be detected in a contraband trade with England, as well as the confiscation of all their effects.

A colony was discovered in Greenland, to the north of David's Straits, who appeared to be Christians, from the frequent use of the cross.

A wolf broke loose from a shew of wild beasts, at Litchfield, and destroyed several sheep and calves; 100 guineas was offered by the owner, for securing the animal unhurt, but it was killed in Cannoe Wood, near Litchfield.

A.C. 1751 From the middle of July to the end of August, 8000 ounces of gold, and 300,000 ounces of silver, were entered at the Custom-house, for exportation to Holland.

Sept. 2. The dauphiness of France was safely delivered of a prince, who was styled Duke of Burgundy.

On the French king leaving Trianon for Versailles, upon advice that the dauphiness was in labour, a soldier of the Swiss guard said to him as he passed by, "Sire, I congratulate your majesty, we have as surely a duke of Burgundy, as you are a king." His majesty was scarcely out of sight, when news was brought, that a prince was born. To which his majesty replied, "I heard that at Trianon;" when he ordered the soldier a pension of 2000 livres.

The duke de Belleisle gave an entertainment to the whole garrison of Metz, consisting of 8000 men, on account of the birth of the duke of Burgundy. Every man was allowed a pound and a half of meat, the same quantity of bread, and a pint of good wine; while the officers were treated suitably to their ranks, and with the greatest magnificence.

4. An order of council was issued, that all ships coming from the Levant into any port of his majesty's dominions, were to perform quarantine for 40 days, on account of the plague which had raged at Constantinople, where 70,000 people died.

5. A fish was cast on shore near Wells, in Norfolk, on the earl of Leicester's estate, thirty-seven feet and a half in length, and eight feet thick, supposed to weigh eight tons. The seamen used to the whale-fishery, said it was neither a whale nor a grampus, neither did they know of what species the creature was.

10. At Kingston, Jamaica, in the evening, the whole firmament appeared of a livid colour, horrible to behold, while the greatest part of the night was attended by violent squalls of wind. At half after

eight, the breeze shifted to the east, and then to the south-east, when it blew a hurricane, that raised the sea in the harbour to a prodigious height, while the firmament became so dark, that the ships could not be seen that were driving foul of each other at noon-day. The gale continued till between ten and eleven, at which period it cleared, when on looking round, nothing was to be seen but death and destruction. Numbers lay on the shore drowned; others were floating, and vestiges of wrecks were perceptible. Many vessels also arrived with jury masts, and in a very shattered condition. The Fox man-of-war, from the Havannah, with Mr. Manning and a great quantity of specie on board, was obliged to cut away all her masts, and let go her anchors; being at length brought up between the rocks, the lives of the crew were preserved, although the men had taken leave of each other, and were preparing for death. Some of the specie was afterwards saved. The loss to the inhabitants of Jamaica amounted to 300,000*l*.

27. The workmen, while employed in repairing the roads to Avenches, in the county of Vaux, canton of Berne, the ancient and celebrated city of Aventicum, built by Vespasian, and destroyed by Attila, the Hun, in the fifteenth century, discovered a Mosaic work, 60 feet long, and 40 broad, with the figures and ornaments very well preserved. The remains were supposed to have been the pavement of a place of public entertainment, or a room belonging to the baths; there were also found pieces of columns, and several valuable marble statues.

A treaty with the king of Poland was concluded by the maritime powers, by which 48,000*l*. were to be annually paid to that prince for six years, and for the same he was to maintain a body of troops, to be at the disposal of those powers, as occasion should require.

Oct. 13. Some workmen in

^{A.C.}
¹⁷⁵¹ digging up a terrace at Sion-house, found, about ten feet from the surface of the soil, and under the walls, 27 human skulls, one of which was of a most enormous size; the teeth being sound, and fast in the jaws of the whole: there were also seven barrels of human bones.

Died, William Charles Henry Friso, prince of Orange and Nassau. He was born September 1st, 1711, and married Anne, Princess Royal of England, March 14th, 1733-1734, by whom he left Prince William, who succeeded him, under the guardianship of his mother, during his minority.

18. About two o'clock in the afternoon, during the clearest sunshine, and in the calmest weather, the earth shook violently in the island of St. Domingo. A steeple was thrown down, and a few houses demolished in the French part of the island; and in the Spanish quarter several convents and churches were also thrown down in the city of St. Domingo. A Spanish village called Baniquo, was entirely swallowed up, and a kind of saltish lake appeared in its place; a volcano also opened within 20 leagues of St. Domingo, ejecting fire and smoke. A few days after, about eight in the morning, during a profound calm, another slight shock was felt, which increased to such a violent degree, that nearly all the stone houses at Prince's Port were thrown down. Soon after, the tops of three mountains crumbled away, and choked up a river, which afterwards took another course; above 25,000 pots of sugar were also broken, and buried under the ruins. The consternation of the inhabitants was inexpressible, most of whom passed the night in the fields; and the value of plantations decreased so much, that every one talked of returning to France.

25. An eruption of Mount Vesuvius began on the 24th; the whole cavity appeared in a blaze, and the next day two streams of

liquid fire descended in torrents ^{A.C.}
towards the sea.

26. The king granted his royal charter for incorporating several of his subjects therein named, by the appellation of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

A treaty of peace and commerce was ratified between his majesty and the kingdom of Tripoli, signed September 9th; and another between his majesty and the state of Tunis, was also concluded and signed October 19th.

30. An estate of 180*l.* per annum fell to the parish of Bexley, in Kent, by the decease of Mr. Soloman's widow, according to his will; when the overseers ordered twelve alms-houses to be erected for that number of poor men of the parish not receiving alms, and the estate was appropriated for ever to the maintenance of the same.

In a circular letter from the yearly meeting at London, to the quarterly meetings of the Quakers in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere, the account of the sufferings this year, chiefly for tithes and church rates, amounted in England and Wales to upwards of 3025*l.*, and in Ireland to 1760*l.*

Nov. 8. This being the eve of the day fixed upon for the marriage of 600 young women, portioned by the city of Paris, upon the occasion of the birth of the duke of Burgundy, the ceremony of betrothing them was performed in their respective parishes. The city, in addition to portioning the maidens, as well as distributing clothes to them and the bridegrooms, also provided a wedding dinner; in the parishes of Sulpitius and St. Roch, the married couples were waited on at table by princes and other persons of high rank, who at parting, made them handsome presents, when they were conveyed in coaches to their respective habitations.

20. An order was issued from the house of commons to re-commit the Honourable Mr. Alexander Murray close prisoner to Newgate;

A.C. it was also resolved, that he should
1751 receive the same sentence at the bar of the house, on his knees.

21. Died John Chambers, of Portsmouth, fisherman, aged 99, who was sensible to the last. His corpse was carried for interment by six great grandsons, and his pall supported by six great grand-daughters; being followed to the grave by sons, daughters, grandsons, grand-daughters, as well as great grandsons and grand-daughters, with their children, amounting in all to 72.

25. The house of commons resolved on addressing his majesty, to issue his royal proclamation, offering a reward for the apprehending Alexander Murray, Esq., after whom diligent search was made, but in vain.

Dec. 8. Died her majesty, Louisa, queen of Denmark, youngest daughter of King George the Second, who was far advanced in her pregnancy. Her death was occasioned by hernia, which had taken place ten days previous, and became so dangerous, that the Physicians advised an incision in her side, in order to reduce the intestines to their proper place. The operation seemed to promise fair, but a violent fever taking place, her approaching dissolution became manifest. The day previous to that event, she took her last leave of the king, her consort, in the most tender manner; as also of the prince royal, her son, and her three daughters, to whom she gave her blessing, and expired the following morning at four o'clock, with perfect resignation.

In a hurricane at Cadiz, above 100 vessels of different nations were lost; among which, were two French ships, having upwards of 500,000 dollars on board.

15. A new road was opened from Westminster-bridge to Kennington-common; cut through gardens, being 80 feet wide.

Six hundred and sixteen thousand five hundred and six ells of Irish linen were entered from Dublin, and 290,000 yards from Belfast.

30. At Calcutta, the body of a dead Jengew man was deposited on a pile of wood, when his wife, not above 16 years of age, walked to the same, conducted by her friends. After a number of previous ceremonies, she proceeded round the pile several times in a devout manner, then ascended, and laid herself down by her husband's corpse, about whose neck her hands were fastened, and her legs tied to his. Both were then anointed with an unguent called ghee, while over them was strewed a yellow dust, and they were covered with a cloth, which was fastened down by some pieces of wood. The father of the deceased then set fire to the faggots, which ran through them with great rapidity, when the flames became so fierce, that the spectators were compelled to draw back from the heat, and the whole was consumed in the space of one hour.

A general Bill of christenings and burials in the bills of mortality, from December 11th, 1750, to December 10th, 1751.

CHRISTENED,

Males	.	.	7524
Females	.	.	7167

In all	.	14,691
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BURIED,

Males	.	10,339
Females	.	10,089

In all	.	20,428
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By an estimate of the navy debt as it stood December 31st, 1751, the net amount was 1,665,493*l.* 6*s.* 1½*d.* The whole of the supplies granted, amounted to 4,939,885*l.* 10*s.* 11½*d.* including 2,525,023*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* for paying off the principal of such redeemable stocks as had not been subscribed in pursuance of the acts for reducing the interest of annuities.

During this year died Lord Bolingbroke, Dr. Alexander Munro, sen., Dr. Doddridge, and the

^{A.C.}
1751 stadtholder of Holland, who was
1752 succeeded by William the Fifth.

Jan. 1. A great court was held at St. James's, to compliment the king and the royal family, but, on account of the mourning, his majesty did not go to the chapel to offer the Byzant, neither was the ode for the new year performed, according to annual custom.

6. The bishops met at the office in Dean's-yard, Westminster, in order to agree on an augmentation of small livings, from the bounty appropriated for that purpose by Queen Anne.

27. An experiment was tried before the college of physicians, by order of the lords of the admiralty, under the direction of a person skilled in chemistry, for the purpose of making salt water fresh, which gave great satisfaction to that learned body; the members of which were of opinion that the extracted water was good and wholesome: by this discovery, sixteen gallons of salt-water produced thirteen of fresh.

31. The king, by his ambassador at the Hague, declared himself fully satisfied with the punishment inflicted, at Batavia, on the miscreants who had murdered the crews of two Chinese vessels, trading on the coasts of Sumatra, with passports from the governor of Bencoolen. His majesty also felt convinced that their high mightinesses would cause the two vessels and their cargoes to be restored to the lawful owners, if full restitution was not made already.

Feb. 15. The most tremendous hurricane ever remembered at Cadiz, began at nine in the evening, the wind being east-south-east, which drove all the ships from their anchors, when they fell foul of one another; guns of distress were, in consequence, fired, but the night was so dark, that no assistance could be given. Nothing was to be seen next morning but vessels either wrecked or on the point of being swallowed up by the waves, the horror of which was

increased by the shrieks of those ^{A.C.}
who endeavoured to swim to the 1752 city walls, against which they were violently dashed, and immediately perished. The night between the 16th and 17th was no less terrible, but on the 18th the wind fell, and the shore presented nothing but scattered wrecks and dead bodies. Fifty vessels, with a prodigious number of small craft, were lost in the bay; about two hundred houses were blown down at Ceuta; and a Dutch ship of war, of twenty guns, was cast away on the Barbary coast, when the captain and the crew, consisting of one hundred and thirty-four men, were made prisoners.

March 3. Miss Blandy was tried at Oxford, for poisoning her father, and found guilty.

5. The anniversary meeting of the governors of the small-pox hospital was held, at St. Andrew's, Holborn, when a sermon was preached by the bishop of Worcester, in which he answered the objections raised against inoculation, and said he was informed by three eminent physicians, that only three out of 1500 had died. The collection made at the dinner amounted to 809*l*.

15. In consequence of a very high wind, much damage was sustained in the port of London. Two tiers of ships were blown from their anchors at Tower-dock, and many stacks of chimnies blown down. The beautiful painted window of Westminster abbey was greatly damaged; several hundred weight of lead was blown off Chelsea-hospital; 160 feet of the wall of the King's Bench prison fell down; trees were torn up by the roots, and many hundred yards of wall-fruit blown down about Walton, Weybridge, and other places up the river: a Sandwich hoy was also run down by a collier, and all on board perished.

31. By statements published concerning the new Lock-hospital, near Hyde-park-corner, the contributions from July 4th, 1746, to

A. C. March 7th, 1752, amounted to 3083 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. There had been under cure, 1495 unhappy objects, among whom were several married women and children, as well as infants; many of the patients having been naked and starving.

Application was made to Justice Fielding under the following circumstances; — Monsieur Bertin, marquis de Frateaux, of Bourdeaux, on some family quarrel, had been formerly conveyed from France to Spain by some of his relations, where he was afterwards imprisoned, but escaped by the assistance of Count Marcillac, his cousin. About three years after, he visited England, and lodged privately at one Mrs. Giles's, in Mary-le-bone, till the 27th, when, late at night, he was arrested, by one Alexander Blasdale, a Marshalsea-court officer, who had with him as follower, an Italian, a person known to the marquis, upon whose appearance the latter started, and exclaimed, "I am a dead man," and refused to go with the officer. Mrs. Giles then sent for the Rev. Nicholas Probart, to whom Blasdale shewed his writ, which Mr. Probart persuaded the marquis to obey, and to go with the officer to his house, whither one Monsieur Dubois accompanied him, intending to stay there till the next morning; but the marquis and his friend had not been together more than half an hour, when the Italian follower acquainted Mr. Dubois, that a person wanted him, and on his going to see who it was, he only found the bailiff, who roughly told him he should not pass the night there, and turned him out of doors. On his return, the next morning, with some other friends, they were told by the servant that the marquis was gone from thence with several gentlemen, and that the bailiff was out of town; a warrant was in consequence granted by the justice, on a supposition of murder, and application made to the lord chief justice for a habeas corpus, as well as to the secretary of state,

to prevent the unfortunate gentleman from being carried out of the kingdom. All, however, was to no purpose, as advice was afterwards received of the marquis's arrival in France, where the gates of Calais were opened for his admittance after the usual hour, and he was from thence carried to his father's house at Paris, and soon after removed, by order of the court, to the Bastile, to prevent any private attempts upon his life. The officer who had arrested him escaped out of the kingdom.

The Dutch settlement at Batavia was nearly destroyed by the natives.

April 6. Miss Blandy was executed at the Castle-green, Oxford, for the murder of her father.

His majesty left London, March 31st, at five in the morning, for Harwich, and sailed this day for Helvoetsluys, where he landed the following day.

10. Commodore Rodney arrived at Woolwich, after a cruise of ten days, in search of an island, the men having been deceived many times by what the sailors call fog-banks. About the sixth or seventh day, the crew observed branches of trees with their leaves on, with flights of gulls and pieces of wreck, which are generally regarded as certain signs of land, but they could not discover any.

The king having landed at Helvoetsluys, proceeded in the evening to Maislandsluys, dined the next day at Utrecht, and lay at Loo. He then proceeded, on Thursday, to Osnaburgh, near 130 miles, and arrived, at four in the evening, at Hanover, in good spirits, supped in public, and had a drawing-room.

16. A general court of the free British herring society was held at Mercer's-hall, when the president informed the proprietors that contracts had been entered into by the council, to the amount of 100,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. and upwards for the use of the fishery, by which the subscribers were entitled to the 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. given by parliament.

A.C. 1752 The collection for the sons of the clergy, at the rehearsal, and in church, with that collected at Merchant-Taylors'-hall, amounted to 1090*l.* 8*s.*

May. A remarkable statue of Duncan Forbes, formerly lord president of the court of sessions at Edingburgh, was erected in the outer parliament house.

6. The Lords Bruce, Charlemont, Tilney, and Kilmore, Sir Thomas Kennedy, &c. &c., began a subscription for an academy, at Rome, in which English students in painting and sculpture, whose circumstances would not permit them to prosecute their studies at their own expense, were to receive all the advantages that foreigners, especially the French, derived from such foundations.

An express arrived at the Admiralty-office, by the *Badger* sloop of war, from Guinea, where she left Commodore Buckell in the *Assistance*; St. Albans, Captain Biron; and *Sphinx*, Captain Wheeler; who, at Anamaboe, found three French men-of-war, the commanders of which were tampering with the natives, by presents, and an offer of 15,000*l.* for permission to erect a fort there. On gaining that information, the commodore sent a message to the French officers, stating that if they persisted, he should look upon it as a breach of amity, and repel force by force, upon which the French withdrew.

24. Several hundred German protestants, from Holland, arrived in the eastern parts of that country, in order to settle there.

25. The ceremony of investing the prince stadtholder with the order of the Garter, was performed at the Hague, by Colonel York, the British envoy.

28. At Halifax, in Nova Scotia, was caught a female sea monster, as big as a large ox, and something resembling that animal. It was covered with short hair of a brownish colour, the skin nearly one inch and a half thick, very

loose and rough, the neck thick and short, resembling that of a bull, and the head small in proportion to the body. In the upper jaw were two teeth, about ten inches long, and crooked downwards, the legs were short and thick, ending with fins and claws, like those of a sea-turtle; the flesh being cut up, resembled that of an ox, or a horse.

June 4. His royal highness prince Edward Augustus was installed knight of the Garter, at Windsor, by his proxy, Sir John Ligonier; and his highness the prince of Orange, by his proxy Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, Knights; and the earls of Lincoln, Winchelsea, and Cardigan. The ceremony, which lasted from eleven till half-past two, was performed by the dukes of Marlborough, Kingston, and Portland; after which an elegant entertainment was served up, representing, in confectionary, all the devices of the order of the Garter. In the evening, there was a grand ball in the castle, for the ladies, which was opened between nine and ten, by the earl of Lincoln and Lady Caroline Petersham. The populace were extremely unruly, wanting to force their way into the hall, where the knights were at dinner, but the military, after much trouble, dispersed them.

Scarcely had the inhabitants at Moscow recovered from the terror and consternation occasioned by a fire on the 25th of May, which burned above 5000 houses; when, on the 3rd instant, another broke out at the Imperial Kremlin, which raged with great violence till the following evening, consuming above 13,000 houses, besides churches and convents. On the 6th instant, another fire broke out, in the centre of the city, and it was computed that by those three conflagrations nearly two-thirds of the city were burnt down. The most considerable families of the empire sustained infinite damage, and the loss to Admiral Galliozin alone

^{A.C.}
¹⁷⁵² was estimated at above 150,000 rubles. The empress's fine stables, the great manufactory of sail-cloth, with all the workhouses and mills, as well as the grand imperial laboratory, were all reduced to ashes.

The first stone was laid for the foundation of the new London hospital, near Whitechapel-mount, in the presence of the duke of Bedford, Sir Peter Warren, and many other persons of distinction.

15. The workmen employed in repairing Worcester cathedral, on taking off the top of a tomb, the inscription of which had been obliterated, except the date, 1296, found the bones of a human body, firm, and most of them adhering together in the same posture as when interred. About the skull and shoulders appeared something like a coarse sacking or sail-cloth, very fresh.

20. The new flesh-market was opened in the Broadway, Westminster, and the shops well stocked with meat.

Notwithstanding the peremptory orders issued by the king of France to deter his Protestant subjects from quitting that kingdom, great numbers retired to Switzerland, from Languedoc and Dauphiny. Many also fled to Ireland, Jersey, and the British colonies in America, and no inconsiderable number to Prussia. They ran infinite risk before they reached the frontiers, as the guards stopped nearly 30 of those conscientious people on the road, who were committed to prison.

The persecution of the Protestants in France was more vigorous than ever. A young gentleman was condemned at Montpellier to be hanged, for frequenting religious assemblies, and executed the same day. When sentence was pronounced, he shed some tears, but soon recovered himself, saying to the judge, "God forgive the weakness of human nature."

27. About one in the morning, a dreadful fire broke out in Lincoln's Inn New Square, when

Nos. 10 and 11 were entirely consumed, with numerous papers and books, whereby many families were involved in great trouble from the loss of their title-deeds. Mr. Wilbraham, one of the sufferers, had recently purchased an estate of great value, the title-deeds of which, among many others, were burnt.

July 1. At a general court of the Foundling Hospital, the matron laid before the members an account of the work done by the girls during the preceding year, viz., napkins 188 dozen; shirts and shifts 121 dozen; and numberless articles upon the same ratio. It also appeared that 107*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, had been received for purses made, and network done by the boys, during the same period.

The lord chancellor suspended all proceedings in Chancery, on account of the late fire in Lincoln's Inn Square.

15. The deposition of the grand vizier and the aga of the Janissaries at Constantinople, who were both banished, was followed by that of the chief eunuch of the seraglio, who had found means to engross the entire favour of the sultan. The latter at length became convinced that unless he gave him up to punishment, an insurrection would ensue, from the rage of his exasperated subjects. He therefore caused his head to be struck off, when there was found in his possession twenty-six millions of dollars in specie; and six millions sterling, besides a quantity of diamonds, jewels, &c., to an enormous amount, which were all seized, and carried to the sultan's treasury.

20. A great storm of thunder and lightning happened near Vauxhall, where a whirlwind lifted two boats out of the Thames many feet high, one of which fell on the shore, and was dashed to pieces, the other being thrown into the gardens.

21. At a court of common council, it was agreed to furnish the

^{A.C.}
1752 Mansion House, for the use of the next lord mayor; the expense of which was not to exceed 4000*l*.

24. A treasure was found on the estate of Passerano, near Rome, which belonged to Prince Pallavicini. A peasant perceiving that his plough struck deeper than usual, stopped to examine the hole, when he found several pieces of gold in an urn, which the plough had broken. He in consequence left his work, and spent two or three days in carrying the treasure to his house; but being in too much haste to pass the strange coin, the secret was discovered. He could not refuse to tell some of his neighbours how he came possessed of such wealth, when other labourers going to the spot, and digging a little deeper, found more of the same coin, stamped with the effigy of the Emperor Justinian, as appeared by the inscription. The government ordered the peasants to be taken into custody, as soon as it was informed of the affair.

An irreconcilable difference happened between the pretender and his son, Cardinal York, who retired into a convent, because his father would not discard some persons who possessed too much influence over him.

30. At Cork, in Ireland, a boy named Cornelius Magrath, was, at the age of 15 years and 11 months old, of a gigantic stature, being seven feet nine inches and three-quarters high, but very clumsily made, and extremely silly. He had been to Youghal, for the benefit of bathing in salt-water, having rheumatic pains, which almost crippled him, but which the physicians attributed to his excessive quick growth. He remained a month at the bishop of Cloyne's, who took care of him; his hand was as big as a middling shoulder of mutton; and the last of his shoe, which he carried about him, measured fifteen inches. He was born in the county of Tipperary, within five miles of the silver mines.

31. A whale was stranded near

Eymouth, eight miles north of ^{A.C.}
Berwick-upon-Tweed, which was 1752 killed, and brought on shore by the fishermen. It measured 52 feet.

The trustees for Georgia having surrendered to his majesty, and his successors, the charter granted to them in 1719, whereby they had been incorporated into a body politic; a grant passed the great seal, to invest his majesty, his heirs and successors, with the same, and the lords justices issued a proclamation for continuing all persons in their offices in the said colony, till his majesty's pleasure should be further known.

Many proprietors of estates adjoining Richmond Park met, in order to assert their privileges, and regain the several roads and highways through the said park, in order that the neighbouring villages might have a communication with one another. It was therefore agreed, to lay before Princess Amelia, in the most dutiful manner, the several rights and privileges to which they laid claim; and a memorial was drawn up, but the deputy ranger refused to deliver it. It was in consequence resolved, to apply to a gentleman of family and fortune, and entreat him to cause it to be delivered to the princess, but after many attempts, the individual delegated could not succeed in gaining an audience, and returned the memorial. The complainants, therefore, immediately determined to try their rights by due course of law.

Aug. 1. The rubbish in Lincoln's Inn Square having been sifted, most of the sufferers by the late fire had the chief of their properties in plate and cash restored to them. One Mr. Pickering, who had lost bank notes to the amount of 1100*l*. was so successful as to recover the major part.

4. A lottery was set on foot at Dublin, which produced 13,700*l*. for rebuilding Essex bridge, and for other charitable uses. There were 100,000 tickets at one guinea each.

A.C. 7. Admiral Vernon, Alderman
1752 Janssen, and the rest of the committee of Antigallicans, met at the Crown tavern, behind the Royal Exchange, to give their premiums to the makers of the best piece of English bone lace, when the principal prize of ten guineas was adjudged to Mr. William Marriott, of Newport Pagnel, Bucks. The principal dealers in lace in London were invited, and it was left to them to deliver their opinions, who unanimously allowed it to be the best ever made in England.

A great number of French protestants arrived in Ireland from France, and took the oaths of naturalization in his majesty's high court of Chancery.

The civil war in Corsica was revived with greater acrimony than ever. The French took the part of the Pieves on the other side of the mountain, who were implacable enemies to the Genoese, which seemed to be an artifice, either by that means to get possession of the island, or betray them. The French then assembled a large body of troops, to protect the communities in their interest; and Giofforto, the chief of the malcontents, called the Pieves to arms, in order to seize the posts of Alata, Olmetto, and Quenza.

14. One thousand three hundred ounces of gold coin were entered at the Custom-house for Flanders; and 1600 ounces of gold, and 3000 ounces of silver coin for Holland.

The Britannia, Captain Massau, from Leghorn, brought the duke of Bedford a beautiful cast of the famous model of an ancient Roman galley, which stood before the Villa Maltini, at Rome, supposed to have been sculptured upwards of 2000 years ago.

The plague continued to rage with unabated violence at Smyrna.

19. Three waggon loads of money and valuable effects were conveyed to the Bank from on board the Prince Henry man-of-war, Captain Jasper, lately arrived

from Jamaica; he also brought ^{A.C.} the finest collection of birds and ¹⁷⁵² wild animals ever seen.

22. A dreadful earthquake destroyed a great part of the fine city of Adrianople; near 200 mosques were overthrown, and a vast number of inhabitants buried in the ruins.

The fires were kindled in the two lighthouses erected on the Lizard, which were to burn every night constantly.

26. The Spanish court being convinced of the ill effects resulting from the long neglect of their manufactories, invited workmen from all nations, particularly England and Ireland; and after procuring from Britain, cards, shears, looms, and other utensils, for the woollen manufacture, the government particularly patronised the production of printed linens, and prohibited the importation of all manufactures of that kind into the port of Alicant. The king established a military school, and improved his marine. Many artisans also arrived from Genoa, while an Irishman engaged to build several large ships at Cadiz. On the 22nd of August, eighteen Tartans arrived at Cadiz, from Naples, laden with wood for building eight ships of the line. The king's generosity, or rather profusion to his family, might appear strange to an English subject; one instance of which was, his having made a present of 400,000 crowns to the duchess of Parma, to defray the charges of her journey to France.

Sept. 1. The Triton from Rotterdam arrived at Dublin, with about 80 French Protestants, who had escaped the persecution carrying on in France. They were immediately taken care of, and appeared very decent, although they had experienced a tedious passage; and sung psalms as they went up the river, to return thanks to God for their arrival in a land of safety. Most of them having been brought up to the silk business, they proved very useful and acceptable.

X ^{A.C.} 1752 3. The Gregorian, or new style, according to the late act of parliament, took place in all his majesty's dominions. In Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, the present day was from thenceforth to be calculated as the 14th day of September.

The supputation or reckoning of the year, was to begin on the first day of the ensuing January, and thenceforward the first day of that month was to be stiled the first day of every year, in all accounts whatever. That supputation, or reckoning, had never taken place before the year under review, in any courts of law, until the 25th day of March.

All writings dated on or after the 1st of January ensuing, were to be dated according to the new method of supputation. Every fourth year to be bissextile, or leap year, until the year 1800, which was to be a common year of 365 days; and the years from 1796 to the year 1804, were to be common years of 365 days each; but the year 1804 was to be a leap year.

14. A violent storm happened at Charles Town, South Carolina. It began in the evening to blow very hard, the wind being north-east, the sky appearing wild and threatening. In the morning of the 15th, it became violent to a degree, and the flood rushed in dreadfully, filling the harbour completely before eleven o'clock. All the vessels were driven ashore, except the *Hornet* man-of-war, which rode out the gale, by cutting away her mainmast. The wharfs and bridges were ruined; the stores damaged by the doors being burst open; and the town was overflowed, as the tide rose above ten feet high. Nothing was to be seen but ruins of houses, and wrecks; so that the inhabitants finding themselves in the midst of a tempestuous ocean, began to think of nothing but certain death. However, about ten minutes after eleven o'clock, although the breeze

continued violent, and the sea ^{A.C.} 1752 dashed with impetuosity, the waters fell about five feet in the space of ten minutes, otherwise every house must have been destroyed, and the inhabitants would have perished. Before three o'clock the hurricane had subsided. For 30 miles round Charles Town there was scarcely a plantation that had not lost every dwelling upon it; the roads were filled with trees, so that travelling was rendered extremely difficult; and there was not a fence left standing in the town or country. The loss in timber was incredible; as also of cattle, sheep, hogs, and all kinds of provisions.

19. Upwards of 10,000 sheep died in Wales, occasioned by heavy rains.

By a treaty concluded with the Elector Palatine, it was stipulated that he should receive 1,200,000 florins Dutch value, as an indemnification for his demands; of which the empress queen was to pay 500,000, and the remaining 700,000 were to be liquidated by the king of England and the states general. The privilege of *Non Appellando* for Deuxponts was granted to that prince, who had also the promise of Ossenau. In return, his electoral highness was to give his vote in favour of the king of the Romans.

23. The back of Yarmouth sands was lined with above 300 French busses, which occupied the best part of the road, to prevent our fishers from resorting there; when they had finished, they cast anchor. The French busses were of 100 tons, and carried 30 or 35 hands each, which made about 9000 French sailors at the period in question upon our coasts.

29. A scheme was set on foot for improving the city of Edinburgh, and adorning the same with public buildings, and other useful works. The magistrates and town council, the college of justice, and several persons of rank, agreed that a proper plan should be immedi-

^{A.C.}
1752 ately drawn out for the proposed improvements, when the committees having had several meetings, decided upon the following:—To build upon the ruins on the north side of the high street an exchange, with proper accommodation for merchants; to erect upon the ruins of the parliament-house, a large building for the courts of justice. To obtain an act for extending the royalty; to enlarge and beautify the town by opening new streets to the north and south, and removing the markets and shambles. The necessity of those alterations they set forth, in consequence of the increase of their trade and manufactures.

In the seven years preceding 1745, there was distilled in Edinburgh 185,997 English gallons of aqua vitæ; but within the seven years preceding 1752, were distilled 723,150 gallons.

The whole of the shipping in Leith in the year 1692 amounted only to 2285 tons; but the tonnage of the ships belonging to Leith for the year 1752 amounted to 5703 tons.

30. An account was published at Chelwood, in Somersetshire, of the sexton of that place having opened a grave, in which a man who had died of the small-pox had been interred 30 years before. The coffin, which was of oak, was so firm that it might have been taken out whole, but the sexton forced his spade through the lid, when the most nauseous stench was emitted. The person who was to have been buried in the grave being of some consequence, the whole village attended the funeral, and in a few days after fourteen persons were seized in one day with the small-pox, and in three days after, all, except two, were seized in the same manner. The disease was so favourable that no more than two died.

An express from the East Indies, sent over-land from the Malabar coast, brought intelligence that all things were settled at Surat and

Anjango, and that the natives had ^{A.C.}
given the English factory 200,000 ¹⁷⁵² rupees, to make good all damages the company might have sustained in the late troubles.

The affair of the twentieth penny from the clergy in France, and that of the declaration of the ecclesiastical revenues, was again agitated; the king being resolved to end them, and determined that the clergy should discharge the duties which were due from them since the year 1749. Boisard stated, that in his time, they annually consumed 45,000,000 measures of wheat, each of 600 pounds; 900,000 of oats; 800,000 of barley; 860,000 of pease; 180,000 capons; 560,000 hens; 600,000 partridges; 12,500 oxen; 12,000 wethers; and 7,000,000 eggs.

Oct. 12. A court of common council was held at Guildhall, when the wall which at that period separated the upper from the middle of Moorfields, was ordered to be pulled down, and the ground sloped off, as it served to screen thieves and obnoxious persons.

24. A revolt was planned by the negroes at Martinico, and the blacks also rose about the same time in the neighbouring isles, particularly at the east end of Guadaloupe, at a place called Grand Terre, where they killed many Frenchmen, and made great havoc in the sugar plantations. It was no longer doubted that they were the authors of a recent fire at St. Pierre, in the island of Martinico, where 700 houses were burnt down, and numerous families reduced to the greatest misery. This mischief was effected by a negro woman, who had resolved to be revenged upon her master by setting fire to his house; she was apprehended, and atoned for her crime by being condemned to the most horrid tortures, which she endured to the last gasp without uttering a groan, telling the spectators, "That the torments she suffered were not equal to the pleasure she felt in having ruined her master, by doing him more harm

A.C. than he could inflict upon her
1752 body."

The empress of Russia, actuated by the most amiable clemency, abolished the severe punishment of the knout.

A dreadful fire, on the 15th, nearly destroyed the city of Casan, and another fire happened at Moscow.

Three new mines were discovered at the Brazils, two of gold and one of silver and diamonds.

The empress of Russia withdrew part of her troops from the frontiers of Finland. The calamities of that empire were frequent and severe. The city of Petersburg, and the adjacent country, suffered greatly by a hurricane and inundation, which happened on the 2d and 3d of November, during which 1000 persons perished; the fortifications were almost entirely destroyed, and most of the houses situated near the Neva ruined. The mischief was no less considerable at Cronstadt, Nerva, Revel, and other parts of the empire, where most of the ships at anchor were dashed to pieces against each other; more than 100 were also damaged, and detained for such a period that they were locked up by the frost before they could be got ready to sail.

Nov. 6. Four hundred and seventy-nine thousand five hundred yards of linen were entered at the Custom-house from Dublin.

8. His majesty set out for Hano-
ver, and reached Osnaburgh that night; slept on the 9th at Hoolton; arrived at Utrecht on the 10th; about four in the afternoon went on board his barge; on the 11th, arrived at Maeslandsluys, and the next morning reached Helvoetsluys.

9. His majesty set sail from Holland, and landed at Gravesend, from whence he proceeded to St. James's, where he arrived in perfect health.

25. By the good offices of his holiness the pope, and other friends of the Stuart family, a reconciliation

was effected between the pretender A.C.
and his son Cardinal York. The 1752
latter repaired to Rome from Bologna on the 21st, and alighted at the palace of his father; who waited for him with infinite impatience, and welcomed him with the greatest affection. They received upon the same day the compliments of the cardinals and noblesse.

Dec. 20. Richmond Park was opened to the public by his majesty's command.

28. The Swallow sloop of war arrived from the East Indies, having been out five years, and brought an account of a great battle fought between the Mogul's army, assisted by the English, under the command of Major Lawrence; and the rebellious natives, assisted by the French; wherein the latter were entirely defeated. One thousand private men and above 60 French officers, with the French nabob, surrendered themselves prisoners to the British, but the latter delivered them over to the Mogul's nabob, who immediately struck off the French nabob's head. A vast number were killed, and many pieces of cannon taken; the English having behaved with great bravery and resolution throughout the whole affair.

30. The king of Prussia deducted out of the last payment of the Silesian loan 194,700 Brandenburg crowns, as a satisfaction to his subjects for their ships and cargoes taken by English privateers during the war, having had contraband goods on board.

It appeared that notwithstanding the apparent good will that existed between the different courts of Europe, nothing was expected but perfidy and breach of faith. The empress queen was employed in providing Hungary with all the materials for war, and his Prussian majesty was continually reviewing his troops. In every little dispute amongst the German princes more chicane and cavilling continued to be employed than might have been

A. C. expected from a set of barristers at
1752 the bar, and every member of that
great body seemed swayed more by
ambition, interest, and revenge,
than by any principles of patriot-
ism or motives of religion.

The French continued their en-
croachments, and strengthened the
fort of Crown Point.

The court of Spain, by the aug-
mentation made in her marine, at-
tempted to aim at the title of a
maritime power. It was reckoned
that the Spaniards had in the se-
veral ports of the kingdom, 18 line-
of-battle ships and several frigates
in readiness to put to sea, and it
was confidently asserted, that be-
fore the end of the winter their
navy would consist of 64 ships of
60 guns each, and 28 frigates ;
most of the ships of the line were
ready for rigging.

The king of Portugal obtained
from the pope the abolition of the
annual procession called the *Auto
da fe*, the most diabolical offspring
of Catholic superstition, fanaticism,
and merciless cruelty.

The revenue of the duty of ex-
cise laid on beer and ale amounted
last year in England and Wales to
1,120,565*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.* The duty on
malt and molasses spirits in Eng-
land and Wales to 572,429*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*
and the whole revenue of excise in
England and Wales was computed
at 3,057,825*l.* 8*s.* 7½*d.*

The national debt amounted to
74,368,415*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*

The whole supplies which had
been granted by parliament for this
year amounted to 3,907,435*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* ;
the 18,857 land forces were con-
tinued ; and the number of seamen
was fixed at 10,000 men.

During this year died, Joseph
Butler, bishop of Durham, who
wrote on the analogy of religion ;
William Cheselden, the anatomist ;
William Whiston, the mathema-
tician, and Cardinal Alberoni.

A general bill of christenings
and burials within the bills of mor-
tality, from Dec. 10th, 1751, to Dec.
12th, 1752.

CHRISTENED,		
Males . . .	7868	
Females . . .	7440	
In all . . .	15,308	

BURIED,		
Males . . .	10,306	
Females . . .	10,179	
In all . . .	20,485	

Bill of mortality for Dublin city
and suburbs, 1752.

CHRISTENED,		
Males	814	
Females	919	
In all	1733	

BURIED,		
Males	854	
Females	990	
In all	1844	

Jan. 11. Died Sir Hans Sloane, 1753
Bart., first physician to the king,
and many years president of the
Royal Society. He expired in his
house, Chelsea, at a very advanced
age, but blest with all the faculties
of understanding to the last hour
of his life. He left two daughters,
one the lady of Lord Cadogan, and
the other the widow of ———
Stanley, Esq., of Hampshire. His
corpse was interred with great fu-
neral pomp in the family vault at
Chester. When the will of Sir
Hans was proved, administration
was granted to Lord Cadogan and
Dr. Sloane Elsmere, rector of Chel-
sea. It contained five sheets of
paper, all written with his own
hand, and witnessed by four per-
sons in the year 1739, and again
signed by the testator, in the pre-
sence of three other persons, in the
year 1751. There were nine codi-
cils, the third of which occupied
two large skins of parchment. The
medals, gems, and curiosities, ex-
clusive of those presented to him,
Sir Hans declared cost him up-
wards of 50,000*l.*, which he willed

^{A.C.}
1753 should be preserved entire, desiring that the whole might be offered to his majesty for 20,000*l.*, six months being allowed to ascertain his majesty's pleasure; if the king declined accepting the same at the price stipulated, they were then to be offered at the above price, first to the Royal Society; secondly, to the University; thirdly, to the College of Edinburgh; fourthly, to the Royal Academy at Paris; fifthly, to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Madrid; and lastly, to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin. In the third codicil, Sir Hans had omitted the Royal Society, the University of Oxford, and the College of Edinburgh; to which he had directed by the will itself, that his collection of medals, gems, &c., might be offered. In the codicil he also nominated trustees, whom he desired might offer them to the king or parliament the first sessions after his decease, for the said sum of 20,000*l.*, which he believed was not one-fourth part of their real value.

If the king and parliament accepted the offer, the trustees were to apply for a power to enable them to preserve, maintain, and continue the collection at Chelsea Hospital, where they were to be shewn under proper regulations, for the satisfaction of the curious and the improvement of knowledge.

The national debt had augmented from December 31st, 1751, to January 11th, 1753, in the sum of 1,400,000*l.*

27. Lord Cadogan, and the other executors of Sir Hans Sloane, having desired the trustees appointed to take care and keep together the museum, to meet at the Manor-house, Chelsea, at ten in the morning, his lordship received them; when, having caused the galleries, libraries, and all the other apartments to be shewn, they assembled in the great room, where his lordship produced Sir Hans' will, and acquainted the trustees with the codicils, and that an offer of the

collection was to be made to the ^{A.C.}
king for 20,000*l.*, that sum to be paid to his family. The trustees and executors were apprehensive of danger, as the medals were in vast quantities, as well as the precious stones, consisting of pearls, rubies, emeralds, &c., and, in consequence, the vases of gems were removed for safety to the Bank of England.

Feb. 7. A treaty was concluded at Cape Coast, between England and the Fantee nation.

8. Vertue Hall, a servant of Mrs. Wells, who kept a house of ill-fame near Enfield Wash, was taken into custody by virtue of a warrant from Justice Fielding, and after a very strict examination acknowledged that Elizabeth Canning, a young woman who had been robbed by two fellows in Moorfields, about ten in the evening of New Year's Day, was afterwards brought to Mrs. Well's house, and confined there near a month, and that several menaces were made use of to make her become a common prostitute, with which she would not comply. After that long confinement, it appeared that Elizabeth Canning had pulled down some boards which were nailed against a window, and made her escape. She then returned in a very naked miserable condition, and nearly senseless, to her mother, a poor widow, who lived in Aldermanbury postern. An old gypsy in Mrs. Wells's house had stripped her of her stays; and, during her confinement, Canning stated, that her whole subsistence had been a quartern loaf and a gallon of water. Mrs. Wells and the gypsy had been apprehended before, and committed to prison; the whole affair creating a great sensation throughout London.

26. The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when Mary Squires, the gypsy, for robbing Elizabeth Canning of a pair of stays, in the dwelling house of Susannah Wells, at Enfield Wash, received sentence of death; and Mrs. Wells, as an

A.C. 1753 accessory to the gypsy, after the fact, was branded, and ordered to be imprisoned for six months.

March 7. The annual sermon for the relief of poor dissenting ministers' widows and their children, was preached in the Old Jewry, when the collection amounted to nearly 400*l*.

An act passed for granting aid to his majesty by a land-tax, to be raised in Great Britain, for the year 1753, at two shillings in the pound.

8. Vertue Hall, the girl who had been evidence against Mother Wells and Mary Squires, in the affair relating to Elizabeth Canning, declared before the right honourable the lord mayor that all she had sworn upon the trial was false, upon which she was committed to the Compter, till that mysterious affair could be further elucidated.

9. The lord mayor, attended by some of the aldermen, went to Mr. Akerman's house, in Newgate-street, to examine Susannah Wells, of Enfield Wash; when the said Wells declared her innocence, and that she had never seen Elizabeth Canning till the time she, the said Wells, with others, was taken into custody, and carried before Justice Tashmaker of Edmonton.

13. Four of the gentlemen who were concerned in carrying on the prosecution in behalf of Elizabeth Canning against Mary Squires and Susannah Wells, appeared before the lord mayor, and entered into a recognizance of 50*l*. each for the appearance of the said Elizabeth Canning at the next sessions at the Old Bailey.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Young, of Welwyn, in Hertfordshire, long known to the world by his poetical works, gave the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the sum of 1000 guineas.

17. A meeting of justices took place at the Fleece, at Edmonton, to examine into the affair at Enfield Wash; when 23 persons of

credit, in and about that neighbourhood, made affidavits, that Mary Squires, the gypsy, was at, and near, that place at the time the robbery was said to have been committed.

22. Sir John Philipps, Bart., presented a memorial to his majesty from many of the proprietors of estates and inhabitants in the several parishes adjacent to Richmond New Park, setting forth their rights to highways through the same for horses, cattle, and all manner of carriages; to stiles and ladders for foot passengers; to the liberty of digging gravel to mend the roads; to the free use of the water and water-courses; and to the liberty of cutting furzes, and gathering underwood for the use of the poor of the said parishes: complaining that they had of late been obstructed in, and totally deprived of, the enjoyment of their said ancient rights and privileges; and praying a redress of their grievances; the said memorial being signed by upwards of 300 persons.

30. Seventy thousand pounds were ordered to be raised, by way of lottery, 20,000*l*. of which was to be applied to the purchase of Sir Hans Sloane's curiosities; 10,000*l*. for the valuable collection of MSS. of the late Lord Oxford; the remaining 40,000*l*., together with 7000*l*. bequeathed some time previous, towards re-building the Cottonian library, to be laid out in erecting a public building, as a repository for the valuable collection, and payment of the salaries of proper persons, appointed to take care of the same.

April 1. A grand drawing room was held at St. James, when his majesty was pleased to give the title of duke of Cornwall to his royal highness the prince of Wales, which had been vacant since the death of the late prince.

5. After a sermon, preached by the bishop of St. Asaph, at White-chapel church, the governors of the London hospital proceeded to see

A.C. the foundation of the hospital in
1753 the Whitechapel-road, and from
thence went in grand procession
to Merchant-Taylors'-hall, where a
collection was made, which, in-
cluding that subscribed at the
church, amounted to 1525*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

12. The governors of St. Luke's
hospital for lunatics had their an-
nual dinner, at Grocers'-hall, at
which were present, Lord Cardi-
gan, president; his grace the arch-
bishop of Canterbury, &c.; and
many other persons of distinction,
when the collection for the charity
amounted to 1000*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

16. Divine service was performed
in the chapel at the Foundling-
hospital, for the first time, when
the bishop of Worcester preached
a sermon on the usefulness and im-
portance of that great charity. An
anthem was also performed, being
the composition of Handel.

Dr. Cameron, brother of Lochiel,
who had been seized in Scotland
two or three days after his return
from France, was conducted to the
Tower, under a guard of dragoons,
and on the following day underwent
a long examination.

17. A confirmation was received
of the success of prince Heraclius,
in Persia, who, after defeating his
rival in a bloody battle, had entered
Ispahan, and was crowned king of
Persia, about the beginning of this
year, which, for a period, restored
quiet and tranquillity to that divided
kingdom.

18. A sermon was preached in
the chapel of the French hospital,
Old-street-road, for the benefit of
that charity, where 225 poor per-
sons were maintained; the collec-
tion amounting to upwards of
1250*l.*

May 1. The sacred oratorio of
the Messiah was performed at the
chapel belonging to the Foundling-
hospital, under the direction of Mr.
Handel; on which occasion, there
were about 800 coaches and chairs;
the price of the tickets amounting
to 925 guineas.

10. The annual feast of the sons
of the clergy was held at Merchant-

Taylors'-hall, when the collection at A.C.
St. Paul's, on the rehearsal and
feast days, amounted to 1052*l.* 11*s.* 1753

In the night between the 14th
and 15th, a fire broke out in the
quarter of the Armenians, at Smyr-
na, which destroyed several houses
and magazines belonging to the
merchants of that nation, and
would probably have spread a great
deal farther, if a stop had not been
put to the same by the English and
Dutch faotors, by means of their
fire-engines. Among the houses
burnt was that of Signior Aviet de
Babijan, an Armenian, who, with
his wife, then in the last month of
her pregnancy, his son, and daugh-
ter, with five domestics, perished
in the flames.

15. Captain Tagget, in the Cas-
coe sloop, from Nova Scotia, ar-
rived at Portsmouth, with an ex-
press, giving an account that the
French at Louisbourg had sent
down a party of their Indians, in
order to distress that colony, and
fall upon the friendly Indians, who
had recently ratified peace with
governor Hopson. In their way
towards Halifax, they met a schoo-
ner, which put into one of the little
islands near Cansoe, when the
men going a-shore, were surround-
ed by the French Indians and taken,
two of the four being put to death
and scalped, and the other two car-
ried over to the continent, from
whence, however, they had the
good fortune to effect their escape.

17. Doctor Archibald Cameron
was conveyed from the Tower in a
hackney coach, the deputy lieute-
nant sitting with him, to the court
of King's-Bench, and there ar-
raigned upon the act of attainder
passed against him and others, for
having acted in the late rebel-
lion, and not surrendering in
due time. After a fair hearing,
and examination of eight witnesses,
he was proved to be the identical
person, and principal actor and
contriver of that rebellion; when
the prisoner, not desiring to give
the court any farther trouble, ac-
knowledgeed himself guilty; upon

^{A.C.}
¹⁷⁵³ which, the four judges of the court, being upon the bench, deliberated some time, when the lord chief justice pronounced sentence, as in cases of high treason, *viz.* That on the 7th of June he should be drawn on a sledge to the place of execution, there be hanged, but not till he was dead, his bowels taken out, his body quartered, and his head cut off to be at the king's disposal. On receiving this sentence, he bowed politely, and only desired he might take leave of his wife, who, with seven children, depended entirely upon him for support, and who were then at Lisle, in Flanders, which was granted. He said that in 1746 he had sailed from France, in order to surrender himself, agreeable to the proclamation, but had been prevented by an accident happening in his family; he behaved with great magnanimity before the court, and answered every question with perfect decorum.

21. At a court of common council, at Guildhall, it was moved and resolved to present a petition to the house of commons, against the bill for naturalizing the Jews. A committee was appointed to draw up the said petition, which being agreed to, the sheriffs were instructed to present the same immediately.

The same day a cabinet council was held at Kensington, when the report of the attorney and solicitor general, in relation to Mary Squires, for the supposed robbery of Elizabeth Canning, was laid before his majesty, who was pleased to grant her his royal pardon.

June 7. At ten in the morning, Doctor Archibald Cameron was delivered by the deputy lieutenant of the Tower to the under sheriff of Middlesex, when being put into a sledge, he was drawn to Tyburn, amidst a vast concourse of spectators, Sir Richard Glyn, one of the sheriffs, following the sledge in his chariot, to the place of execution. The prisoner was dressed in a light-coloured coat, red waistcoat, and

breeches, and wore a new bag wig; ^{A.C.}
¹⁷⁵³ he gazed intently at the spectators in the houses and balconies, as well as those in the streets, and bowed to several persons. About a quarter past twelve, he arrived at the place of execution, and having spent ten minutes in devotion, was turned off; after hanging twenty-four minutes, he was cut down, his head severed from his body, and his heart taken out and burnt. He was interred the same night in the large vault of the chapel in the precincts of the Savoy.

An act passed to permit persons professing the Jewish religion to be naturalized by parliament.

An act for purchasing the museum of Sir Hans Sloane, and also the Harleian collection of MSS., and for providing one general repository for the same; as also the Cottonian library, by a lottery.

By means of the bills above-mentioned, these collections comprised a total of about 120,000 volumes of printed books, and 20,000 large volumes of manuscripts, including the king's library, which was very valuable.

An act was also passed, for allowing further time for the enrolment of deeds, and wills made by Papists, and for the relief of Protestant purchasers, devisees, and lessees.

An act, to render more effectual an act made in the twelfth year of Queen Anne, entitled, "an act for providing a public reward for such persons as should discover the longitude at sea."

An act for opening a new street from the west side of King-street, Westminster, to Delahaye-street, near St. James's-park.

The London museum was established, at Montague-house.

A great shock of an earthquake was felt, between eleven and twelve at night, in several places in the north-west parts of England. Its duration was about three seconds, and its effects upon the people in their houses like the sudden and

^{A.C.}
¹⁷⁵³ violent passing of wheel-carriages through the streets, which caused every thing to shake, and the floors to heave; those in bed feeling a kind of vibration. It was very calm during the time, and the sky red, intermixed with black clouds.

9. At the close of the sessions, the grand jury for London, after having spent three days in examining witnesses for and against Elizabeth Canning, came into court, and returned bills against William Clark and John Gibbon, the two Abbotsbury men; against Mr. Grevil, of Coomb, and Elizabeth Canning, they found true bills.

14. A contest arose between the regency of Munster and that of Hanover, about the purchase of the little principality of Bentheim, upon the frontiers of Overysse, one of the Dutch united provinces; but the former were a little too late in their application, the agreement having been concluded by Hanover.

29. A warrant was granted by Alderman Rawlinson, for the apprehension of Elizabeth Canning, a bill of indictment having been found against her at the last sessions at the Old Bailey, for wilful and corrupt perjury. When the proper officers went to search for her amongst her friends, they were desired to come the next day at eleven o'clock in the morning, with which they complied, but on going, were told they must call again, for that so serious an affair as giving bail, or surrendering the accused, required more time to be duly considered.

The Jews in Copenhagen were punished for a proceeding prompted by their zeal for religion.—A young man named Lazarus had applied, some time previous, to a Lutheran priest, in order that he might be instructed in the Christian religion, and he was accordingly received, placed in a private house, and supported on a pension granted by the king. This Lazarus, being invited to sup at a house

in the principal quarter of the ^{A.C.}
¹⁷⁵³ Jews, was permitted to go thither, but disappeared, when it was averred that he had been trepanned and sent away. The bishop having informed the court of this outrage, his majesty ordered the Jews to produce the young man in a given time, on pain of forfeiting 8000 German crowns.

Aug. 16. The most remarkable occurrence that had happened in Europe for some time was, a new treaty, entered into between the house of Austria and the Duke of Modena. In consequence of that arrangement, the latter was to take up his residence at Milan, with a pension of 90,000 florins per annum.

The Prussian minister at the diet of Ratisbon presented to that assembly his Prussian majesty's declaration with regard to the affair of East Friesland, and immediately after, the Hanoverian minister laid before the said assembly a memorial from his Britannic majesty, as elector of Hanover, by way of answer to the same, being his Prussian majesty's final declaration.

A list of the important differences depending, at the period in question, between the several courts of Europe;—

1st. The quarrel of Hanover with Prussia, concerning East Friesland.

2nd. Affair of the Silesian loan.

3rd. Limits between England and France, in North America; and the affair of the neutral islands.

4th. A free navigation in the West Indies, without search or visit to be obtained from Spain.

5th. Boundaries of Finland to be settled between Prussia and Sweden.

6th. Duchy of Courland, to be provided with a new sovereign.

7th. Quarrel between Spain and Denmark, concerning treaties with the African states.

8th. Affairs of the East Indies

A.C. to be settled between the English
1753 and French, and

9th. Restitution or satisfaction to be made to France, for ships taken by the English, during the war with Spain.

Sept. 1. The grand jury for the county of Surrey found a bill of indictment against the keeper of Richmond-park, for refusing certain persons admittance; seventeen of the jury being for, and seven against, the bill.

Oct. 8. Sir Walter Blacket, Bart. one of the aldermen and representatives in parliament for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, having informed the lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the intention of Thomas Davidson, of Ferryhill, Esq., and his sister, to found an hospital, for the maintenance of six poor maiden women, the expense of which would be 1200*l.*; Sir Walter, at the same time, offered a similar sum, for the maintenance of six poor men; when the corporation entered into a resolution to be at the charge of building the hospital, and applying the interest of those sums for the maintenance of the twelve persons above-mentioned.

A dispute happened between the regency of Hanover and Bremen, which is a free imperial city, and as execution seemed to be the first step in law-suits, within the empire, the former sequestered all the revenues in Stade and Ferden, which belonged to Bremen, till that city should satisfy the claims of the regency, on some bailiwicks situated within its territories.

Nov. 8. Colonel Washington set out on his remarkable journey to Lake Erie.

26. The state lottery began drawing this day at Guildhall.

Dec. 4. An act passed to repeal the act permitting persons professing the Jewish religion to be naturalized by parliament.

In consequence of the representation made by Holland, in conjunction with his Britannic majesty, to the court of France, con-

cerning the new works at Dunkirk; A.C.
the French ambassador presented 1753
a memorial to the president of the week, stating, "That the court, in issuing orders to dig a canal behind the barracks of Dunkirk, had no other intention than to carry off the filth of the streets, which impeded the air, and injured the health of the inhabitants and garrison. That they never imagined such innocent precautions could give any occasion for the smallest complaint; but to convince the maritime powers, and give manifest proofs of his christian majesty's high regard for existing treaties, he not only ordered the said works to be stopped, but gave directions for laying before their majesties a plan of Dunkirk, that they might judge themselves of the true state of its fortifications."

28. The drawing of the state lottery ended at Guildhall.

The burials in the city of Edinburgh and the West-Kirk parish amounted to 1105.

In the city of Norwich, from Dec. 25th, 1752, to Dec. 25th, 1753, there were born 604 males, and 541 females, in all 1145; and 1075 buried, being six christenings and 47 burials fewer than in the preceding year.

At Ipswich, the christenings amounted to 240, of which 117 were males, and 123 females; and the burials to 198, being 97 males and 101 females.

The number of burials at Amsterdam this year amounted to 8382, which was 1613 more than in 1752, and 2048 more than in the preceding year.

At the Hague, the burials amounted to 1600, which was 306 more than in the preceding year.

A yearly bill of mortality for the city and suburbs of Dublin, ending Dec. 23, 1753;

CHRISTENED,

Males	870
Females	967
Total	1837

A.C.	BURIED,	
1753	Males	959
	Females	866
	Total . . ,	1825

A general bill of christenings and burials within the bills of mortality, from Dec. 12th, 1752, to Dec. 11th, 1753.

CHRISTENED,	
Males	7860
Females	7584
Total . . .	15,444

BURIED,	
Males	9490
Females	9786
Total . . .	19,276

The christenings in the town of Newcastle last year amounted to 599; the burials 642; which was 41 christenings less, and 211 burials more, than in the preceding year.

In Birmingham, the christenings amounted to 785, and the burials to 829.

M. Deslands, at Stockholm, a learned Frenchman, being induced to deliberate upon the dispute then existing between some English writers, concerning the population of the world in ancient and modern times; applied himself to the subject, and discovered, from the calculations of Hales, Vossius, Riccioli, Maitland, Boulanvilliers, and others, that in all ages the number of people had been much the same, upon the whole, though it might be more, and sometimes less, in particular nations; that in Europe there were actually 109 millions of inhabitants, in Asia 400 millions, in Africa 100 millions, and in America about 120 millions; which, on the whole surface of the globe, made about 729 millions of souls.

The number of land and sea forces voted the preceding year was continued, and the sums granted for the various articles of the sup-

ply, amounted, in the whole, to 2,797,916*l.*, 16*s.*, 2*d.*

The amount of the national debt was 73,075,687*l.*, 8*s.*, 5½*d.*

During this year died Dr. Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne; and Dr. James Foster, a theological writer.

Jan. 15. The king advanced the bishop of Ossory, in Ireland, to the archbishopric of Cashell, in the same kingdom; and promoted Edward Maurice, M.A., to the see of Ossory.

A proclamation was published at the Old Bailey, for the apprehension of Elizabeth Canning, who had engrossed so much of the attention of the town for the last year.

22. At a court of hustings at Guildhall, in the presence of the lord mayor, Thomas Chitty and Mathew Blakiston, Esqrs., sheriffs, proclamation was made by the town-crier, requiring Elizabeth Canning to surrender at the next Old Bailey sessions, under the penalty of an outlawry.

Impress warrants having been issued by the lords of the Admiralty, the boats belonging to the several guard-ships came up the river, and carried off about 1000 seamen from on board the merchant ships in the Thames; and next day they got near 1000 more to man a squadron intended for the East Indies.

27. After divine service at Aldermanbury church, Mr. Woodman, serjeant at mace at the Poultry compter, made a proclamation at the door of the said church, requiring Elizabeth Canning to surrender at the next Old Bailey sessions, in pursuance of an indictment against her for perjury.

31. Melancholy accounts were received from several parts of Holland and Germany, of inundations occasioned by the heavy rains during the latter end of the month. Half the city of Emmeric, in Cleves, was under water. At Leuven the flood rose so rapidly upon the inhabitants, that the parsonage-house was carried away, and the minister,

A.C. with his sister and servant, were
1754 all drowned. The Fulde and Unstrut rose to a greater height than had ever been known; and many persons only saved themselves by running to the top of a little eminence, which being presently surrounded by water, they must have starved, if their neighbours had not constructed a float of timber on which they carried them provisions.

The Spaniards had considerable success against their African enemies, as the garrison at Ceuta made a sally on the 17th December preceding, and had obtained a complete victory over the besieging, or rather the blockading army of Moors, driving them entirely from their camp, where they found plenty of provisions, besides other booty, which enabled the garrison to subsist for more than a twelve-month without any fresh supplies. They were so near capturing the commander-in-chief, that he had not time to carry off his seraglio, so that seven of his wives, or concubines, found in his tent, were conducted prisoners to Ceuta.

Feb. 11. During a fortnight there was a harder frost than had been witnessed for many years; the river Thames being so choked up with ice, as to render the navigation of barges from the westward very difficult.

16. Doctor Richard Mead, first physician to his majesty, died, in the 85th year of his age.

20. At the anniversary meeting of the governors of the London Hospital, the collection amounted to 1120*l*.

27. Elizabeth Canning appeared in court, and gave 400*l*. security for her appearance at the next sessions.

March 21. The governors of the Small-pox Hospital, in Coldbath Fields, held their anniversary meeting at Merchant-Tailors' Hall, where a grand entertainment was provided by the stewards, several persons of distinction being present; when a collection was made for the

support of that charity, amounting A.C.
to 392*l*. 10*s*. 3*d*. 1754

23. The duke of Newcastle resigned into the king's hands the seals of office of state secretary, when the earl of Holderness was appointed his successor.

April 6. His majesty appointed Thomas Holles, duke of Newcastle, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter.

8. A proclamation was published for the election of the sixteen peers of Scotland, on Tuesday, 21st of May, at Holyrood-house.

19. About 11 at night the shock of an earthquake or a great explosion in the air was felt at York, and ten miles round, which continued for some seconds of time. At Whitby, Hull, and several parts on the sea-coasts, the same trembling was sensibly experienced by the astonished inhabitants.

29. This day came on the trial at the Old Bailey, of Elizabeth Canning, for perjury, which lasted several days. Many witnesses were examined on both sides, and the court generally sat late. The trial ended at ten o'clock at night on the 7th of May, when the jury withdrew, and after two hours, returned a verdict, guilty of perjury, but not wilful or corrupt. Being informed by the court that the verdict must be either guilty, or not guilty, they again withdrew, and soon after brought her in guilty, recommending her to the mercy of the court; upon which she was committed to Newgate.

May 9. The collection of the music-meeting for the feast of the sons of the clergy, performed at St. Paul's, amounted to 183*l*.; at Merchant-Tailors' Hall, to 451*l*. 7*s*. which, with 224*l*. 10*s*. collected at St. Paul's on the rehearsal day, made the whole sum subscribed 858*l*. 17*s*.

13. Elizabeth Canning was brought from Newgate to the Old Bailey, in order to receive sentence, but two of the jurymen having made affidavit that what they had affirmed was contrary to their con-

A.C. 1754 sciences, as they believed her guilty of perjury, but not wilful and corrupt perjury, the council for the prisoner moved for a new trial, but the motion for arrest of judgment was put off till next sessions, which was to commence on the 30th instant, and till which time she was remanded to Newgate.

14. M. de Contrecoeur destroyed Loggs Town, in North America.

20. M. de Contrecoeur obliged Captain Trent to abandon Fort Monongabela, situated on the banks of that river.

24. Washington defeated a detachment of Contrecoeur's, commanded by Junonville.

25. An eruption happened at Mount Etna, during which, it cast out such a quantity of ashes and flames, that the neighbouring country for three leagues round was entirely destroyed; several earthquakes also occurred in those parts, the shocks of which were so violent, that two villages were swallowed up by the concussions.

30. The sessions began this day at the Old Bailey, when the adjourned motion for arrest of judgment and a new trial of Elizabeth Canning came on, to be argued before the court, five judges being on the bench. Nine of the jurymen were severally examined, who declared their adherence to their verdict, being according to their consciences, and the foreman asserted the same for the tenth, who was prevented from attending. The judges gave their opinion that the verdict was a good one, and perfectly coincident to the evidence. The court then proceeded to pass judgment upon Elizabeth Canning; which was, that she should be imprisoned for one month, and after that be transported for seven years.

June 4. The anniversary of the birth of the prince of Wales was celebrated this day, when his royal highness entered into the 17th year of his age.

10. The birth-day of their royal highnesses the Princess Amelia

and Caroline was celebrated, when A.C. the former entered into the 44th, 1754 and the latter into the 43rd year of her age.

13. M. de Contrecoeur took possession of the outlines of a fort, planned by the English, and when finished, called it Fort du Quesne.

20. Forts Beausejour and Bay Verte were reduced by the English.

24. About two o'clock in the afternoon a terrible fire broke out at Hindon, in Wilts, which burnt all night, and great part of the next day: 140 dwelling houses, besides out-houses, barns, stables, ricks of corn and hay, were consumed, to the great distress of the inhabitants, who were, however, much relieved in their calamity, by the gentlemen in the neighbourhood; particularly Lord Folkestone, as well as the city of Salisbury. Thirteen public-houses were destroyed, and several persons buried in the ruins.

July 3. The king, attended by their royal highnesses the prince of Wales, the duke of Cumberland, Prince Edward, and many persons of quality, reviewed the regiment of horse-guards in Hyde Park, which made a fine appearance; his majesty walked through the ranks, and saw the men perform their exercise.

15. About eight o'clock at night a violent shock of an earthquake was felt along the coast of the Morea, particularly near Lepanto, where some populous villages were swallowed up, and a great number of persons as well as cattle lost.

16. The two sheriffs elect returned the following answer by their attorneys to the court of alderman, at Guildhall: That Mr. Streatfield being in the 73rd year of his age, and a Protestant dissenter, had not, within one year before his election, taken the sacrament of the Lord's supper, according to the rites of the church of England, and therefore could not take upon himself the duty of sheriff, in defiance of the act of

A.C. parliament. The other sheriff
1754 having deposed to the same effect,
a common hall was ordered for the
choice of two others.

A cause was tried at the Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, before the Lord Chief Justice Ryder, upon an action brought by Mr. Richard Holland, a leather-seller, in Newgate-street, against the collectors of the toll in Smithfield, during the time of Bartholemew fair; when Mr. Holland's witnesses being examined, and no person appearing against him, a verdict was given in favour of the latter, on every one of the fifteen issues to be tried, with costs and suit. By that decision all citizens of London were exempted from paying toll for the future, during the said fair.

20. The prince of Wales, the duke of Cumberland, and Prince Edward, went this day by water to Woolwich. They were saluted upon going on board, by the guns at the Tower, and by those of the warren on their landing. After reviewing the several works, they went on board the Royal Anne, a first rate man-of-war, then building. A new sloop of war having just before been launched, called the Happy. They then proceeded on board the Caroline yacht, where an elegant dinner was provided; and at seven in the evening embarked to return. All the ships had their colours hoisted, and the river being covered with yachts and boats, presented a beautiful appearance.

28. Between six and seven o'clock in the evening, happened a most violent storm of hail and rain, attended with thunder and lightning, at Walton, in Suffolk. The hail-stones in many places were as big as pigeons' eggs, of various shapes, and jagged like broken pieces of ice. The tempest did great damage to the corn and gardens, the mischief sustained by the storm having been computed to amount to 500%. It appeared to fall with a whirlwind, like a tor-

nado, and was confined to about A.C.
a mile in length, and half a mile 1754
in breadth.

Sept. 2. About a quarter before ten o'clock at night a terrible shock of an earthquake was felt at Constantinople; and immediately after came on the most dreadful storm of thunder ever experienced in that city; the peels succeeded each other without intermission, till three-quarters past ten, at which time, during a short interval, the stars sparkled with the most dazzling brightness; but upon another shock every thing became wrapped in darkness. The convulsions of the earth beneath, the thunders above, the crash of falling buildings, the shrieks of the terrified, and groans of the expiring on every side, presented such a scene of horror and confusion, as no description can represent, or imagination conceive. Two of the famous seven towers were demolished; many minarets thrown down, and mosques damaged, particularly that of St. Sophia; whole streets were laid in ruins, and the common prison entirely destroyed, with the greatest part of its unfortunate inmates. The large and beautiful suburb of the Blaquernes was totally devastated. The ancient amphitheatre of the Emperor Constantine, the old castle, the mosque, and all the houses of that suburb, presented one vast heap of ruins, and the persons killed were computed to amount to 3000. The shocks, though less severely, were felt as far as Smyrna, and a Tartar who arrived express in fifteen days from Armenia, brought intelligence, that a large city at that distance had been entirely swallowed up by an earthquake on the same day, while the spot on which it had stood was converted into a lake of water. The same earthquake was felt along the coast of the Mediterranean as far as Asia, and reached to Grand Cairo, in Africa; at the last of which places above two-thirds of the mosques and houses were destroyed, and nearly 40,000

A.C.
1754 persons killed, swallowed up, or buried in the ruins.

18. The committee appointed to take into consideration the repairing of London-bridge, met at Guildhall, when it came to the resolution that Mr. Dance, the city surveyor, should prepare an estimate of the expense of building a new bridge, and appointed a sub-committee to receive the same.

26. At a court of common council held at Guildhall, a report concerning a new bridge at Blackfriars was read; as likewise for pulling down the houses and enlarging the passage over London-bridge. The report was ordered to be printed, and sent to all the members of the said court.

Oct. 15. On the 16th July the lieutenant-governor arrived at New York, from Albany, after having settled affairs to the entire satisfaction of all the different nations of the Indians who had attended the congress. Next day the commissioners from Philadelphia, Maryland, and Virginia, with several others, arrived there from that place. They unanimously agreed that a union of the colonies was absolutely necessary; and a plan for that purpose was drawn up, and ordered to be laid before their respective constituents.

20. On November 28, 1753, the French had made an attempt to take Trichenopoli by surprise, a strong place belonging to the nabob, in which was a garrison commanded by Captain Kilpatrick; they commenced the attack at four in the morning, with 800 Europeans. By the carelessness of the guards, the black forces, aided by the darkness of night, fixed their ladders, and 600 of them, without firing a shot, got possession of a battery called Dalton's Battery, when the garrison being alarmed, defended itself till daylight; 297 Europeans were taken prisoners, besides many wounded. In that action the garrison scarcely sustained any loss, and nothing material happened till the middle of

the following February, when Colonel Lawrence, then encamped near Trichenopoli, was compelled to send a party to escort provisions to the camp. The force in question consisted of 230 Europeans, with 8 officers, about 300 seapoys, and 4 pieces of cannon. On their return they were attacked by 120 French; and although every thing was done to defend the provisions, the enemy captured the whole, though not without considerable loss.

A great and unexpected alteration happened at the court of Spain. The Marquis de la Ensenada, chief minister, with his secretary, were suddenly seized, and sent to prison, and all their papers secured; from which time the department of the Indies, one of the posts he had enjoyed, was conferred on General Wall, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

29. This being the day on which the grand seignior at Constantinople usually went on horseback to the mosque, in consequence of his highness not appearing, the people grew extremely tumultuous, and assembled in great numbers, demanding the reason. In order to appease the populace, a message was sent, stating, that the grand seignior was indisposed with a cold, but that in a short time his subjects should behold him. His indisposition was attributed to the shock he had experienced from the late dreadful earthquakes, since which time he had been closely confined to his apartment. The Janissaries at length prevailed upon his highness to appear in public, when he proceeded to the mosque on horseback; but on his return found himself much worse, and in a very short time after he expired, when he was succeeded by his brother Osman, then 56 years of age. The deceased sultan proved the most pacific emperor that had ever reigned over the Turks.

By accounts from Petersburg, it was ascertained that Russia seemed to have been prepared for

A.C.
1754

A.C. 1754 that great event; as despatches had been received from Constantinople, of the greatest importance. Rumours were afloat that 60,000 men were to be levied during the winter, in order to reinforce the empress's army.

Nov. 10. The anniversary of his majesty's birth-day was celebrated, who then entered into his 72nd year.

Letters from Germany stated, that Prince Frederick of Hesse, who had married Princess Mary of England, had four years previous abjured the Protestant religion, and embraced Catholicism; and that his father, the landgrave, was going to assemble the states of the landgraviate, in order to plan measures for preventing the fatal consequences likely to result from that event.

17. The states of the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel met, to concert plans for supporting the Protestant religion, and to engage some of the princes of the empire to guarantee the execution of such measures as should be resolved upon. In the mean time the landgrave, that his two grandchildren might be brought up in the religion of their country, sent them to the university of Gottingen.

Letters from Paris mentioned that the king had abandoned the clergy to the mercy, or rather justice, of the parliament; and that in consequence, that body was selling, by public auction, the goods of some of its bishops and other ecclesiastics, which had been distrained upon for the fines imposed by the secular courts, they having refused to administer the sacrament since the king's last declaration.

22. At Constantinople, the mufti invested the new sultan Osman the Third with the scymitar of the empire, which ceremony is the same as that of a coronation in other countries.

The states of Holland and West Friesland published an edict against the marriages of Protestants with Catholics.

Dec. 4. This day there happened a fresh eruption at Mount Vesuvius, preceded by an earthquake, which was supposed to have been occasioned by the force of the eruption.

11. About eight o'clock in the morning, the Dey of Algiers was assassinated in his palace, and the grand treasurer mortally wounded, by six soldiers. One of the assassins, after receiving the pay, and taking the dey's hand to kiss, which is a usual custom, drew forth a dagger, and thrust it in his breast, and then fired a pistol, which wounded him in the side. The dey arose, and called to his attendants, demanding, "if among so many, they could not destroy such a villain," and immediately after dropped. The first conspirator having killed the dey, stripped him of his turban, and placing the same on his own head, seated himself upon the throne, and then began to harangue the divan and the dey's secretaries, who were all seated near him, telling them that he would govern, and make war with some powers, and do justice to all. He sat thus for about a quarter of an hour, when one of the chiauses, or messengers of the palace, taking courage, snatched up a carabine, which he discharged at and killed him.

This example was followed by many others present, and the five accomplices were in consequence speedily destroyed.

13. Accounts were received of the damage sustained, and the distress experienced at sea, during this month, by hurricanes and stormy weather; in many places, the tempests were attended with thunder, lightning, and hail, both by sea and land.

A general bill of christenings and burials within the bills of mortality, from Dec. 11th, 1753 to Dec. 10th, 1754;—

CHRISTENED,	
Males	7754
Females	7193
Total	14,947

A. C.	BURIED,	
1754	Males . . .	11,164
	Females . . .	11,532
	Total . . .	22,696

To put a stop to the late disturbances in France, occasioned by the Bull Unigenitus, the king banished the archbishop, and delivered him an edict for raising 2,400,000 livres, or 100,000*l.* sterling, by annuities on lives, payable to the town-house, and to be registered by the parliament. He also informed him that he had just created a treasurer for the military school. This edict was published on the 7th, and the parliament presented an address to his majesty, beseeching him that he would fix a term for the expiration of the tax of the twentieth penny, which was only to be raised during the first year or two after peace.

One hundred and fifty MS. rolls were found in a wooden chest, that happened to stand under a brick arch, which secured it from the lava, or torrent of melted metals, which had rolled over the city, when Herculaneum was destroyed. The MSS. were said to be perfectly legible, and well-preserved.

24. Accounts arrived at Frankfurt, that the king of Prussia, at the instance of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, was the first to guarantee all the measures taken by his serene highness, for maintaining the Protestant religion throughout his dominions; notwithstanding the conversion of the prince, his son and successor.

28. On the 14th, at seven o'clock in the morning, a cloud of fire, followed by a tremendous clap of thunder, covered the whole village of St. Aubin, situated in Lorraine, between Ligny and Void. The terror in consequence spread was so great, that horses broke their harness, and ran wildly through the streets. The covering of the steeple was carried away, but, fortunately, no lives were lost, nor did any fire take place.

A body of nearly 6000 of the best French troops, selected and sent over, arrived at the lower port upon the Ohio river, who were employed during that rigorous season in fortifying the country.

The people of England at this period contributed annually for the expenditure of its government, besides what was paid for the poor, &c., or parish rates, the sum of 7,513,334*l.*

The whole amount of the supplies granted was 4,073,779*l.*, of which one million was appropriated to enable his majesty to increase the land and sea forces; as it was well known that a powerful armament was carrying on at Brest and other French forts, designed to maintain their settlements in North America.

During this year died H. Fielding; De Moivre, the French mathematician; J. Gibbs, the architect; and Mr. Henry Pelham, chancellor of the Exchequer.

Jan. 9. A circumstantial detail of the late eruption of mount Vesuvius was sent, by Mr. Jemineau, the British consul at Naples, to the Royal Society, which was infinitely more terrific than the former accounts. The lava, or burning matter thrown out, was a mile in breadth, and extended five miles, so that it was apprehended the consequences would be more fatal than any eruption that had taken place since the destruction of Herculaneum.

Feb. 5. The river Beauley, near Kilmarnock and Kiltarlatic, in Scotland, seven miles from Inverness, having been quite dry in all the fords and currents, in less than two hours swelled so unexpectedly, that in the shallowest places it rose above a man's knee, which sudden change happened during a hard frost, and without the least appearance of the sun.

8. A proclamation was published, for recalling all masters of ships, pilots, mariners, seamen, shipwrights, and other seafaring men, who were his majesty's natural sub-

^{A.C.}
¹⁷⁵⁵ jects, from the service of all foreign princes, and states, and prohibiting such persons from entering any service but that of his Britannic majesty. The proclamation further enacted, that the bounty should be increased from 30s. to 3*l*. for every able seaman, and to every ordinary sailor between the ages of twenty and fifty, who should voluntarily enter before the 10th of the ensuing March.

12. The fine seat of William Beckford, Esq., at Fonthill, near Salisbury, was, excepting the two north wings, entirely consumed by fire.

25. The chancellor, lord high steward, and two representatives of the University of Oxford, waited on the countess dowager of Pomfret, with a letter of thanks for her noble benefaction of the Pomfret collection of antique statues, busts, and other marbles, to that University.

26. The deputies of the states of Guelders and Utrecht, having reported to the assembly of the states general, the resolution of their provinces in relation to the guarantee solicited by the landgrave of Hesse Cassel; their high mightinesses came to a resolution to take upon themselves the said guarantee. This determination was communicated, with the usual formality, to the Hessian minister, and afterwards to Colonel Yorke, who was informed that their highnesses agreed to the guarantee in question, with a view to support the Protestant interest, and give his majesty a proof of their readiness to enter into his views.

The dey of Algiers confirmed and put his seal to the late treaty, as well as to the additional article made by Commodore Keppel, relative to packet-boats.

March 4. Stephen Macdonald, John Berry, James Egan, and James Salmon, four thief-takers, were tried, as accessories before the fact, in causing James Salmon to be robbed by Peter Kelly and John Ellis, in the county of Kent, for which they were both convicted at

the preceding assizes at Maidstone, ^{A.C.}
¹⁷⁵⁵ with the intent to get the reward on their conviction. After a trial of nearly nine hours, the jury found them guilty at common law, but returned a special verdict upon the two particular statutes on which they had been indicted. Those wretches had received 1720*l*. from the treasury, for persons taken by, and condemned, on their evidence, at the Old Bailey only, so that they had ensnared, at different times, upwards of seventy men.

8. A general court of the free British fishery was held, when Mr. Alderman Bethell acquainted the proprietors with the favourable reception which the honourable house of commons had given to the society's petition; and a call of five pounds per cent. was voted to be paid in two months.

17. The king of Prussia's minister presented a memorial to the diet at Ratisbon, demanding a seat for his majesty in the college of princes, in right of the principality of Meurs, which his grandfather had succeeded in obtaining, upon the death of King William the Third, of England.

20. His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave his royal assent to a bill for vesting Montague-house in trustees, and enabling them to convey it to the trustees of the British museum, to form a general repository.

31. Statement of the numbers of British subjects, men, women, and children, in the colonies of North America, taken from militia rolls, poll taxes, bills of mortality, returns from governors, and other authentic accounts:—

<i>The colonies of</i>		Inhabitants.
Halifax and Lunenburg,		
in Nova Scotia . . .	5000	
New Hampshire . . .	30,000	
Massachusetts bay . .	220,000	
Rhode Island and Providence . . .	35,000	
Connecticut . . .	100,000	
		390,000

A.C. 1755	Brought up, 390,000
New York	100,000
The Jerseys	60,000
Pennsylvania	250,000
Maryland	85,000
Virginia	85,000
North Carolina	45,000
South Carolina	30,000
Georgia	6000

Total number . 1,051,000

Exclusive of military forces in the pay of the government, and the negroes.

Number of the French inhabitants in North America. exclusive of regular troops, and of negroes:—

<i>The colonies of</i>	Inhabitants.
Canada	45,000
Louisiana	7000

Total number . 52,000

Consequently, the English were more than in the proportion of twenty to one.

April 9. At the anniversary sermon, and feast of the president of the city of London Lying-in Hospital, 531*l.* were collected for that charity

10. This day, the anniversary feast was held, after the sermon preached at St. Margaret's, Westminster, when the collection at the church alone amounted to 300*l.*

The Algerines having declared war against the Dutch, the several admiralties of Holland and Zealand ordered 15 men-of-war to be put into commission, to protect their trade in the Mediterranean.

15. The crowd was so great at the Bank, to subscribe for lottery tickets, that the counters were broken in by the pressure of the people. The subscription closed at five in the evening, and 3,880,000*l.* had been subscribed; the second payment on the lottery was appointed for May 15th; the third for June 30th; the fourth for July 30th; and the last on the 10th of September.

17. The annual feast of the sons

of the clergy was held at Merchant-Taylors' Hall, when the collection, with that of the rehearsal, amounted to 1087*l.*

24. The city of Quito, in Peru, was destroyed by an earthquake.

An act was passed for building a square in Dean's-yard, Westminster, and another for the erecting a market in Southwark not to interfere with the High-street.

28. At five in the morning, his majesty, attended by Lord Delaware, set out from St. James's for Harwich; he arrived at three in the afternoon, embarked at four for Holland, and landed at eleven the next day at Helvoetsluys; he reached Utrecht that night at half-past ten, proceeded to Bentheim the next evening, and arrived at Hanover on Friday, May 4th, at eleven in the forenoon.

May 7. One thousand one hundred and fifty-four pounds, four shillings, and three pence, were collected for the London Hospital, at the anniversary feast of that charity.

10. At the annual feast at Stepney, 133 guineas were collected for that charity.

An ox was killed at Sunderland, which weighed as follows; viz., the four quarters, 120 stone 10 pounds; tallow, 21 stone 7 pounds; hide, 9 pounds; head and feet, 7 stone 5 pounds; in all 158 stone 9 pounds; which, reduced to London weight, at 8 pounds to the stone, made 277 stone 5 pounds.

Advice arrived from Amsterdam, that there had been employed in the whale fishery, during the season, 204 sail of ships; viz., 151 Dutch; 18 Hamburgers; one Gottenburgher; two from Altona; two from Bremen; and one from Embden, for the Greenland coast; with 29 Dutch, for Davis's Straits. If to those were added the British whalers, we cannot forbear expressing our surprise, that there should be a competent number of those immense creatures to furnish a sufficient quantity for employing so many ships.

A.C. 13. His majesty was pleased to
1755 give 2000*l.* towards carrying on the public buildings at Edinburgh, to be paid by instalments of 500*l.* yearly; for four years. His majesty also granted 8160*l.* 10*s.* 6½*d.*, being the balance of the invalid sum, to the Royal Infirmary of that city; the said balance being at his majesty's disposal, by the decease of all the invalids who had been established on that foundation.

15. The anniversary feast of the Middlesex Hospital was held this day; after which the earl of Northumberland laid the first stone of the new building for that charity. The collection made on the occasion was nearly 400*l.*, and the annual subscription amounted to 590*l.* 17*s.* At the anniversary dinner of the governors of the Lock Hospital, near Hyde Park Corner, 400*l.* were collected for that institution.

27. Dr. Mead's library sold for 5,499*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*

The island of Myteline, one of the best in the Archipelago, was visited by a dreadful earthquake, when nearly 2000 houses were thrown down, and numbers of people buried in the ruins.

The estates vested in his majesty by the late forfeitures in Scotland were as follow; those belonging to the late Lord Lovat; Lord John Drummond, brother of the duke of Perth; the earl of Cromartie, and Archibald Macdonald, son of Colonel Macdonald, of Barrisdale; of Cameron of Lochiel; Stuart of Ardshiel; Macdonald of Kinloch Moydart; Macpherson of Clunie; Buchanan of Arnprior; Macdonald of Lochgary; Cameron of Callart; Farquharson of Monaltry, and Macdonald of Kerpoch; together with the estate of Alexander Robertson of Stowan, which had been forfeited to the crown in 1690; all being declared, by the act, annexed to the imperial crown of this realm.

June 10. At three o'clock in the afternoon, a most violent storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, took

place at Newcastle; the torrent **A.C.**
1755 was so great that it floated large pieces of timber into the streets, which were at five o'clock about six feet deep in water. This inundation, it was believed, proceeded from a cloud breaking between Chevely and that place. The damage done in the town was computed at upwards of 1000*l.*

The French fort at Beausejour, surrendered to Lieutenant-Colonel Monkton on the 16th instant, and the next day another small fort upon the river Gaspereau also capitulated, where the enemy kept their principal magazine for supplying the French inhabitants and Indians. In those forts was, of course, found a vast quantity of provisions and stores of all kinds.

26. A sheep was bred and killed by Mr. Hutchinson, of Smeaton, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, the hinder-quarters of which, though not fat, weighed 101 pounds.

July 4. The fine sculpture of Sir Isaac Newton, which had been so long in finishing, and was allowed to be a complete master-piece of the celebrated Roubillac, was placed in Trinity Chapel, Cambridge.

7. There was a tremendous tempest of lightning and thunder at Margate, in Kent, which was followed by heavy rain and hail; the same evening two water-spouts were seen towards the isle of Sheppey, which continued visible about eight minutes.

9. The king of Prussia made a tour *incog.* from Cleves to Amsterdam, and after viewing the shipping there, set out again for Cleves, with so much despatch, and so few attendants, that he had returned before the populace in Holland were apprized that he had visited their country.

The whale fishery proved very advantageous to all parties concerned therein; as on the 23d, 24th, and 25th ult. no less than 20 ships employed in that trade by Amsterdam alone, returned to the Texel, some with 14 whales each, and none with less than two.

A. C.
1755 Mynheer Massel, governor-general of the Dutch settlements in the East Indies, sent to the young prince stadtholder a present of an Indian dwarf, 18 years old, well-proportioned, tolerably educated, and only 32 inches in height, to whom his serene highness gave the name of Goliah.

18. The French abandoned their fort at St. John's River, and as far as was in their power demolished the same. As soon as the forts upon the isthmus were taken, Captain Rous sailed from thence with three 20-gun ships and a sloop to look into St. John's River, where, it was reported, two French ships were stationed; he, in consequence, sent his people to reconnoitre, but they made no such discovery. Upon the appearance of the British, the French blew up their magazines, with everything belonging to the fort, and marched off. The Indians gave Captain Rous every assurance of their peaceable intentions towards the English, and persisted in their declarations of having refused to assist the French, though earnestly pressed by them so to do.

A great noise was heard at Althorp, in Lincolnshire, like the report of cannon, which proved to be an earthquake, that shook many houses, and was heard at Luddington and Adlingfleet, near the Humber, where the inhabitants believed it was cannon firing at Hull.

Aug. 12. The city of Naples very justly paid a tribute of praise to the marquis de Fogliani, the new viceroy of Sicily, for the following act of strict justice: the prince of Ventimiglia having refused to pay to a merchant of Palermo a just debt of 1000 ducats, the merchant complained to the viceroy, who ordered the prince to disburse the amount, which he accordingly did. The servants of the prince, upon his coming away, asked the merchant for some present, but in such a manner, that he was resolved not to give them any thing; upon which they struck him, and the merchant

returning to complain of their treatment, the prince refused to listen to him, and ordered him to be thrown out of the window, whereby he was so much hurt that he only lived a few days. In consequence of that outrage, the viceroy caused the prince's palace to be surrounded by a detachment of soldiers, whom the prince shot at through the windows and killed seven. The viceroy then ordered the mansion to be set on fire, when the nobleman and his servants surrendered, and in 24 hours after, the prince was tried and beheaded; some of his attendants being also hanged, and the rest sent to the galleys.

18. A most valuable remnant of antiquity was discovered at Bath, under the foundation of the abbey-house, then taking down, in order to be rebuilt by the duke of Kingston. The workmen, when digging, came to the remains of an ancient building, and some cavities, which led to a further research, when Roman baths and sudatories, constructed upon the most elegant plans, were found, with floors suspended upon square brick pillars, and surrounded with tubulated bricks for the conveyance of heat and vapour. It appeared that the Romans, although at so remote a period, entertained higher ideas of the convenience, elegance, and use of baths, than the opulent inhabitants of Britain have yet discovered for themselves.

22. William Beckford, Esq., alderman, was elected sheriff of London and the county of Middlesex, for the year 1756.

His most Christian majesty the king of France seemed to have obtained a victory over the obstinacy of the ecclesiastics, as news arrived from Paris that it had been resolved by a great majority, in a general assembly of the clergy, that the rejecting the Bull Unigenitus, was not a just cause for refusing the sacrament to any person; and that the sinews of war might not be wanting, his majesty granted a new lease to his farmers-general,

A. C.
1755

A.C. 1755 for which they were to pay 110 millions of livres, which was seven millions a-year more than the last impost. They also engaged to advance to the state on the first of the ensuing month, the sum of 60 millions at four per cent.

The Dutch vessels this season brought home 200 whales.

A person of the name of Courcy, in Plymouth dock-yard, was informed by a letter from Lord Kinsale, that he was heir to that title and the estates after his demise.

The East India Company stationed a ship to open a trade at Ningpo, in China, a place much more central than Canton.

At the amethyst mines, in the county of Kerry, in Ireland, large quantities of the finest amethysts were found, not inferior in hardness and colour to the best Oriental stones.

The people of Carolina shipped, during the year 1754, 200,000 weight of indigo.

It was ascertained by despatches from Madrid, that the capture of two men-of-war by the English in America, had occasioned several reflections, in consequence of war not having been declared, and that the differences existing between the crowns of France and England related only to the continent of America. Sir Benjamin Keene, in answer, offered the following considerations; that it was well-known the French fleet carried troops, ammunition, &c., necessary to defend the territories which had been unjustly captured by that power from the British; that the rules of self-defence, authorized states to render fruitless every attempt that might tend to their prejudice, and that such right had only been made use of in taking the two French men-of-war in question.

Sept. 11. There was the greatest fall of rain ever witnessed in the north of England, which swelled all the rivers, and did infinite damage to the surrounding fields. The small rivulets also rose to a great height, and many cattle feed-

ing on the banks were carried away by the flood and perished. A.C. 1755

Some workmen having been employed to repair a monument on Bennan-hill, in the parish of Stratton, and shire of Ayr, belonging to Sir John Whiteford, on digging, discovered several human bones entire, with an urn full of ashes, which from an inscription appeared to have been deposited there some time previous to the establishing Christianity in Scotland, and conjectured to have been buried about 1280 years.

A violent shock of an earthquake was felt in the district of Husewig, in Iceland, whereby several houses were destroyed, and the water of a small rivulet changed to the colour of milk.

15. About noon his majesty landed at Margate, and arrived at Kensington in perfect health.

Governor Knowles ordered a fort to be erected at the bay of Honduras, and recalled all the old Baymen who had been forced to fly from thence by the Spaniards.

The premiums offered by the government of New England for taking and scalping the Indians that had revolted to the French interests were as follows; viz., for every male Indian prisoner, above the age of twelve years, 50*l.*; for every male Indian scalp, brought in evidence of an Indian having been killed, 40*l.*; for every female Indian prisoner, and for every male Indian prisoner under the age of twelve years, taken and brought to Boston, 25*l.*; and for every scalp of a female Indian brought as evidence of her having been killed, 20*l.*

29. During the fair of St. Bartholomew no toll was taken as had been customary, owing to the spirit and resolution displayed by Mr. Holland, previously adverted to, who had thus eased his fellow-citizens of an intolerable burden.

Our men-of-war having received orders for making reprisals on the French fleet, brought in upwards of 40 of their trading vessels, and

A.C. continued to make captures of all
1755 they met.

A mineral earth was discovered in the electorate of Saxony, which composed a borax that had all the properties of the Venetian borax, and was employed as a flux for gold and silver as well as for soldering.

From Fifeshire, it was understood, that at St. Fort, on the summit of a sandy hill, a number of round heaps of stones laid together in a very uniform manner, close to each other, and evidently artificial, had always been regarded as sepulchral monuments or tombs. Upon opening one of them, an entire skeleton presented itself of a human body enclosed in a coffin of slate stones, the bottom composed of one large slate, the sides being formed of slates set erect, and the whole covered with three tiers of the same materials. The bones measured seven feet in length, and must, consequently, have belonged to a gigantic man; the teeth were fresh and none wanting, while the beard was red and two inches long. A physician accidentally visiting the spot from Edinburgh, made them open another tumulus, when, after digging some feet, they came to another stone coffin, like the former, but more regular and larger. Upon the upper part of the coffin being removed, there appeared a skeleton, with the head to the east, its length being also seven feet five inches. No records made mention of any natives having been buried in such a manner, or of any invaders, except the Danes, who always interred every man of note in that way. As the last expedition, therefore, of that people to Scotland was in the year 1035, the bones in question must have lain in the ground since that remote period.

Oct. 7. The gold medals struck in honour of the glorious defenders of public liberty on the 16th December, 1753, weighed about five guineas. On the top appeared a figure of France, holding the number CXXIV., and below was the inscription *Ergo tua rura manebunt.*

The assembly of Pennsylvania A.C. being summoned by Mr. Morris, 1755 their governor, upon the news of the defeat of Major-General Braddock, granted 40,000*l.* for his majesty's service, by a tax of 5*l.* per cent. on all goods imported into that province.

The prince of Morocco made himself master of the two towns of Sallee, and levied a fine of 70,000 ducats on the inhabitants; 10,000 ducats on each Christian merchant's house; bastinadoed Mr. Mountney to death, and made a sacrifice of Consul Pettigrew. Commodore Edgcombe, with two men-of-war, in consequence, sailed from Gibraltar to that place, in order to demand satisfaction.

22. The empress of Russia declared to the British minister that, if the 73,450 men which she had bound herself to furnish to Great Britain should not be sufficient, she would add 20 or 30,000 more.

The Cherokee tribe of Indians, encouraged by the large bounty offered for every scalp of the enemy, marched to the number of 1600 against the French and Indians in their interest; and as a further encouragement towards the expedition, the government of North Carolina made them a present of 300 steers.

The herring fishery proved so successful, that the vessels employed in it brought 30,000 barrels into Yarmouth and the adjacent ports.

30. Antigua was visited by a slight shock of an earthquake, as well as Barbadoes; at both which places the sea ebbed in an extraordinary manner. At Boston, in New England, a shock lasted nearly two minutes, which did great damage to the buildings. This earthquake was also felt at Gluckstadt, in the duchy of Holstein, and the Eider, which separates the old town from the new. The crews of vessels at sea imagined that they had struck upon sunken rocks. The greatest damage done was, however, in the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal; at Cadiz, the shocks began at about

A.C. 1755 ten in the morning, and lasted for six minutes, shaking the earth to such a degree that no persons could stand. The desolating scene which took place at Seville was even more dreadful, as the steeples and churches tumbled into ruins; at Ayamonte, the sea broke in and drowned 2000 persons; and St. Ubes was entirely swallowed up; but Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, seemed to have been the particular spot singled out for divine vengeance. The earthquake in that city began at three-quarters past nine in the morning, and lasted nearly seven minutes, throwing down the major part of the city, thus reducing the richest quarter of Lisbon, together with the king's palace, convents, and churches, to a scene of complete devastation. Happy were those who escaped with their lives, since about 70,000 Portuguese perished; in short, it was, strictly speaking, one sweeping scene of general ruin. It is remarkable that this earthquake happened on the 1st of November, being All Saint's Day, a period then appointed for the celebration of the *Auto da Fé*; and, as on those days insults were frequently offered to protestant strangers, most of the gentlemen of the factory had retired to their country houses, which contributed greatly to the preservation of the English inhabitants.

Nov. 3. His majesty's ship Gosport being carried into dock at Portsmouth, in order to be cleaned, was soon after observed to pitch forward with her head deep in the water, and immediately to recover and dip with her stern, the water about her appearing greatly agitated, while the dock gates were forced open.

The same agitation was also observed in the ponds in Surry and Kent; and at Kinsale, in Ireland, the sea swelled and rolled in a very surprising manner. The Elbe, the Weser, and many rivers in Germany, were also agitated to an extraordinary degree.

At the same time there was a

violent earthquake at Madrid, that lasted six or seven minutes, which obliged the royal family to leave the Escorial. At Oporto, they had several violent shocks, which did considerable mischief. The earthquake also shook the island of Sardinia, causing the overflow of the rivers. It was equally felt in Corsica, and on the coast of Barbary, while the city of Algiers sustained considerable damage.

5. The tide rose so high in the Carron, in Scotland, that it overflowed its banks, and laid waste many acres of fine arable land. The damage done to the fields and the navigation of the river was very considerable. From many parts of France accounts were received of extraordinary phenomena. The earthquake was felt at Bayonne and Bordeaux; and about a league from Angouleme a subterraneous noise like thunder was heard, soon after which the earth opened and discharged a torrent of water.

11. The fine castle of Sir John Bingham, in Ireland, was burnt to the ground, and all the furniture, pictures, and plate, to the amount of 50,000*l.* were consumed.

19. The city of Mequinez, in Africa, was buried in the bowels of the earth, by an earthquake; Fez and Morocco suffered also in a dreadful manner.

22. The *Esperance*, a French man-of-war of 70 guns, was taken by the *Orford*, Captain Stevens, after an engagement of three hours; she had but 300 men on board, and was sailing from Rochefort to Brest, to be completely manned.

Packet-boats were established at Falmouth, by the postmaster-general, for carrying on a regular monthly correspondence with the West Indies and North America.

The assembly of Virginia having levied a kind of poll-tax, a list of those liable to the same was made out, by which it appeared that there were 40,443 whites, and 60,755 blacks, liable to the tax.

Dec. 4. A great part of the Eddystone light-house, near Plymouth

A. C. 1755 Sound, was destroyed by fire. This edifice had been erected by the Trinity-house, in the reign of Queen Anne, to replace one that had been blown down September 27th, 1703.

A foreign physician at Paris, cured a boy after being for six years in a very extraordinary condition. He voided, by stool, a serpent half a yard long, and an inch thick, with a flat head, and in whose jaws were eight teeth, having a kind of horn on the top of its head. The prince of Conti having taken all necessary precautions, and finding no deception had been practised, took the physician under his protection, and into his service.

23. Many distressing accounts were received of the earthquakes that had been felt nearly all over Europe; at Lisbon they had for 40 days after the 1st November, a slight shock every day; and on the 21st, a severe one, which threw down most of the houses that had been left standing, burying 300 persons in the ruins. On the 9th December, a shock was felt all over Franconia, Bohemia, Bavaria, and Switzerland, as well as the north of Italy and the south of France. At Quesnay, in the Netherlands, the barracks were thrown down, and 600 soldiers crushed to death. The shocks in many places produced the most extraordinary effects; for in some the waters in the springs turned almost as red as blood, and in others the ground opened in different places, and through the chasms streams gushed out bubbling and boiling, as if fires had been kindled beneath them. Great inundations likewise took place in many parts of the continent of Europe, particularly at Avignon, where the Rhone rose at least twelve feet higher than it had ever been known to do. In Poland, at the beginning of November, such dreadful storms of wind arose in the salt-pits, that some hundreds of the labourers, and great part of the works were destroyed. From other parts of

that kingdom there were accounts A. C. 1755 of springs and fires bursting forth in those subterraneous caverns, whereby some pits were entirely destroyed, while others continued burning.

24. At Alexandria, the most violent storm arose, that had ever been known in the memory of man. Nineteen French ships, three Swedish, three Raguseans, one Imperial, a Greek sambechine, and one Tripoline cruizer, were driven on shore.

The plague raged so dreadfully at Algiers, that the European consuls and merchants shut themselves up in their houses.

A general bill of christenings and burials within the bills of mortality, from December 10th, 1754, to December 16th, 1755.

CHRISTENED,

Males	.	.	7773
Females	.	.	7436
Total			15,209

BURIED,

Males	.	.	10,779
Females	.	.	11,138
Total			21,917

For the ensuing year there were voted 50,000 seamen, including 9138 marines, and 34,263 land-forces.

The total of the supplies granted amounted to the enormous sum of 7,229,117*l.* 4*s.* 6½*d.*

The public debt on the 31st December, amounted to

72,949,986*l.* 8*s.* 2¼*d.*

During this year died M. de Montesquieu and Dr. Rawlinson.

Jan. 13. On the 27th December 1756 there was a shock of an earthquake, and a great fall of rain at Slieve Baughy, in the county of Galway, near Loughrea, in Ireland.

16. A shock of an earthquake was felt at Dover, and at Dunkirk, in France.

The king ordered 30 additional companies of marines to be immediately raised.

A. C. 1756 Orders were received from the French court to seize the English shipping at Dunkirk, and all the crews to be made prisoners, except the captains, who were forbidden to walk about the town; at the same time all the inn and house-keepers were ordered, on pain of being fined 50 crowns, to deliver to the governors, a list of the names and qualities of strangers who lodged in their houses.

Feb. 1. By a letter from Ruthven, in Scotland, it was ascertained that as some people were watching cattle during the night, on a sudden the whole horizon was illuminated like noon-day; that strange phenomenon appearing like a fiery globe as large as a full moon, moving from the northern part of the horizon, and directing its course due south. It was followed by a large fiery train, resembling the tail of a comet, from whence incessantly issued large sparks of fire; when it had passed, the tail appeared to fall from it, and a noise ensued not inferior to the report of a great gun, which waked several persons in the neighbourhood; it continued its motion till it disappeared in the southern part of the horizon.

13. Vice-admiral Watson arrived in Geriah harbour, on the coast of Malabar, in the East Indies, where he was informed Tulagee Angria was treating with the Morattoes to surrender the place to them. In consequence of that intelligence, the vice-admiral sent him a summons next morning, to surrender the town and fort. A battle was then fought, and the enemy at length called out for mercy, which the English troops heard very distinctly. An officer, with 60 men, in consequence marched into the garrison, and the next morning the residue of the British forces. So little damage was sustained by the English, that the admiral would have been able to put to sea again in 24 hours, had there been any necessity for so doing.

19. Fifteen hundred houses were

reduced to ashes by a fire at Constantinople. A. C. 1756

The French king's orders were published at Dunkirk, for all British subjects to leave his dominions before the first of the ensuing month. Another edict was published at the same time, inviting his most christian majesty's subjects to fit out privateers, promising a premium of 40 livres for every gun, and as much for every man they should capture on board the enemy's ships, accompanied by a further assurance, that in case peace ensued, the king would purchase the said privateers at prime cost.

The neutral French were transported from Nova Scotia to South Carolina, Virginia, and many others of our northern colonies.

March 3. Orders were sent to the commissioners of the customs, to lay an embargo on all the shipping in the ports of England and Ireland; and at night a hotter press began on the river Thames than had been known for many years. An embargo was also laid on the ships in the ports of Scotland.

16. A shabby middle-aged man and woman were committed to Newgate, by Lord Holdernes, secretary of state, upon suspicion of being concerned in sending an anonymous letter to Mr. Cleveland, secretary to the Admiralty, intimating a design upon his majesty's life, by shooting at him with an air gun, as he should pass through the park. On Sunday the gallery of the royal chapel was cleared, and a double guard appointed at St. James's.

23. His majesty sent a message to the two houses of parliament, wherein he informed them that he had received advices of a design having been formed by the French court, to invade Great Britain, or Ireland; and that the vast preparations making in France left no doubt of the reality of such intentions: that he conceived it proper to take measures for the defence of Great Britain, against so unjust

A. C. and desperate an enterprise ; which
 1756 had been projected in revenge for those necessary measures adopted by England, for maintaining her American possessions ; and that his majesty was determined to repel so daring an attempt, and doubted not of the support and concurrence of his faithful parliament.

April 8. At the feast of the governors of the Small-pox Hospital, the collection for that charity amounted to 913*l.* 13*s.*

An act passed for laying an additional duty on cards and dice.

18. The French fleet arrived at the island of Minorca, and landed the troops commanded by the Duke de Richelieu, without opposition, before Ciudadella, which the English garrison had evacuated. The garrison was well supplied with provisions ; and to strengthen it, Commodore Edgcumbe had put ashore all his marines, and 150 seamen, under the command of Captain Scrope, when he sailed on the 20th for Gibraltar, with his majesty's ships Deptford and Portland.

It appeared that the Dutch were so much under the influence of France, that they absolutely refused to send over the 6000 men which they were bound by the treaty to furnish to England, in case of her being in danger from any foreign invasion ; they equally refused a passage through Holland to the Hessian troops, who were consequently obliged to embark at Stade for England.

A Dutch piratical vessel of 60 guns, cruizing off Virginia, took several English vessels, and murdered the crews.

28. The anniversary feast of the London Hospital was held at Merchant Tailors' Hall, when 1204*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* were collected for the support of that charity.

May 4. The collection of the feast of the sons of the clergy amounted to 336*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

5. Since the 20th of last month, their Portuguese majesties, and

the royal family, occupied the timber palace, which the king had ordered to be built after the late destruction at Lisbon, and intended to continue there until a new edifice should be constructed.

6. At the feast of the sons of the clergy, 951*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* were collected.

11. Stiles and ladders were put up on the wall of Richmond-hill, in order that foot-passengers might enjoy a thoroughfare through the park, as formerly ; so that the litigated affair in question was at length accommodated.

15. The Queenborough man-of-war, and 45 sail of transports, with the Hessian troops on board, consisting of 5500 foot, and 800 horse, arrived at Southampton.

18. War was declared against the king of England, and notice given at the Post-office, that no mails should sail between these kingdoms and France.

20. At the anniversary feast of the Middlesex Hospital 210*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* were collected for the support of that charity.

An act was passed for encouraging the fisheries in Scotland ; another for building a bridge at Blackfriars ; as well as for making a new road from Islington to Paddington.

The governors of the Foundling Hospital gave notice to the churchwardens and overseers of parishes, that parliament had granted to his majesty, a sum towards enabling the said governors to receive all children under a certain age, who might be conveyed to the said hospital between the first day of June, and the last day of December next following.

June 2. The Foundling Hospital was opened for the reception of all children under two months old ; when 117 infants were taken in.

20. An engagement took place between Admirals Byng and Galissoniere, off Minorca, in which the former was said to have misconducted himself.

23. A conspiracy had been formed for changing the Swedish

A. C. form of government, by the overthrow of the senate, which was discovered a few hours only previous to its intended execution; when nine conspirators of the highest rank were seized and executed.

24. An earthquake was felt at Ashford, in Kent, which lasted about a minute, to the great terror of the inhabitants.

26. Calcutta was taken by the nabob, and the garrison thrust into the black-hole, to the number of 250, of whom only 16 were found alive in the morning.

27. The Warwick man-of-war, of 60 guns, was taken by a French squadron in the West Indies.

28. Minorca was surrendered by Blakeney.

July 5. A dreadful fire broke out at Constantinople, which destroyed from 12 to 15,000 houses, and whereby upwards of 1000 people perished, besides 300 that were afterwards executed for pillaging the houses while the wretched inhabitants were employed in guarding against, or extinguishing the flames. What added to the general distress was, the plague raged violently at the same time in that city.

7. The whale-fishery this year met with extraordinary success.

14. A fine marble statue from the chissel of Rysbrack, of the late duke of Somerset, who had been chancellor of Cambridge for above 60 years, was placed in the senate-house. It was a present made to the university by the duke's illustrious daughters, the marchioness of Granby and Lady Guernsey.

Admiral Boscawen took fourteen sail of the French victuallers off Belleisle.

27. His majesty's ship the Antelope arrived at Gibraltar on the 3rd, and Sir Edward Hawke took upon him the command of his majesty's squadron there. On the 9th the Antelope sailed from thence for England, having Admiral Byng, Lieutenant-general Fowke, and other officers on board, and arrived at Spithead, where Admiral Byng was put under an arrest.

The Delaware Indians, who had recently committed such ravages on the frontiers of Pennsylvania, laid down the hatchet, and entered into a new treaty with that province, chiefly through the management of the quakers.

A large turtle was brought on shore at Penzance by the fishermen; it was kept alive some days, and seen by several hundred people, and after being bled to death, weighed 600lbs. and three-quarters gross weight.

Aug. 4. A camp was formed at Coxheath, near Maidstone, into which the Hanoverians marched.

5. Admiral Byng set out from Portsmouth, under the escort of a party of dragoons, but was met by a messenger about three miles from thence, with orders for his conveyance back.

9. The admiral set out from Portsmouth, under an escort of guards, and on his arrival at Greenwich was confined to an apartment adjoining the hospital.

13. At a general court-martial held on Tuesday, August 10th, General Sir Robert Rich, President, assisted by one general, and eleven lieutenant-generals, Lieutenant-General Thomas Fowke, late governor of Gibraltar, was conducted prisoner before the court, and accused of disobeying his majesty's orders, in not having sent a reinforcement of troops from the garrison of Gibraltar to the island of Minorca. The court was of opinion he was guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to be suspended for the space of one year.

14. Fort Oswego was taken by the French.

17. His majesty dismissed Lieutenant-General Thomas Fowke from his service.

The foul air in one of the pits at Chartres Haugh Colliery, on the river Wear, took fire, whereby four men were killed and torn to pieces. The explosion was so violent, that a corf laden with coal was blown up, from the depth of 80 fathoms, out at the mouth of the

A.C.
1756 pit, and a vast quantity of coal dust and rubbish thrown to a considerable distance, discolouring the surface of the ground in every direction.

By a dreadful fire at Berghen in Norway, 1660 families were burnt out of their dwellings.

Saxony was invaded by the king of Prussia.

29. News arrived from New Jersey, that Sir William Johnstone had made a treaty with the Indians, in consequence of which all scalping had ceased, and not one unfriendly Indian was to be seen.

Several labourers being employed at Kegworth, in Leicestershire, to get some gravel from a close near the high road, in order to mend the same, dug up a large earthen vessel, about two feet below the surface, which contained about two gallons. The pot was removed to the bank-side, but as soon as it was landed it dropped to pieces, and instead of exhibiting large pieces of gold and silver, as had been expected, nothing was to be seen but small human bones, intermixed with a black kind of earth. Soon after, another pot was found, and then eight others, of different dimensions and forms, all containing the bones of children. The vessels in question had been placed in a straight line, within an inch of one another, and on being removed from their positions, dropped into a thousand pieces, presenting the beholders with nothing but skulls.

Sept. 12. A violent hurricane occasioned great damage in Martinico. The dwelling-houses, mills, sugar and coffee-houses, were all destroyed; neither did the plantations escape. A great part of the shipping and boats were also foundered; few white people lost their lives, but the number of negroes who perished was very considerable.

30. The Prussians, at Lowoschutz, defeated the Austrian army.

Oct. 14. Died John Henley, M.A., the noted orator of Clare-

market, who for many years had contributed to the amusement of the low and profane, by his exhibitions, and was a convincing proof that resentment, vanity, pride, and self-sufficiency will carry even men possessing a considerable share of learning and knowledge, farther than the dictates of good sense, religion, or morality, will justify. He was in the 64th year of his age, and had afforded scope for the sarcastic pencil of the inimitable Hogarth.

The Powis estate at Hendon, in Middlesex, sold for 73,050*l*.

By accounts from Barbadoes, it appeared that the French had attempted to settle the neutral islands.

25. The dauphiness received the melancholy tidings respecting the affairs of her father, the king of Poland, with so violent a burst of grief, that it brought on labour pains, which ended in a miscarriage.

The rotunda of the ancient Pantheon at Rome suddenly fell in, to the entire demolition of that magnificent building, and precious remains of ancient Roman architecture. The roof of the Pantheon was a round dome, without pillars or windows; its diameter seventy-two common paces. The pavement was made of large square stones of Porphyry, sloping towards the centre, to carry off the rain from the dome; a small drain being placed in the middle, covered by a stone full of holes.

Nov. 10. This being his majesty's birth-day, the same was observed with the usual rejoicings. The king entered into the 74th year of his age.

The empress queen demanded, in due form, the succour of the Germanic body, by virtue of the guarantee of the pragmatic sanction, and the treaty of Dresden. Her majesty also claimed the assistance of the crowns of France and Sweden, as guarantees of the peace of Westphalia; the grand seignior also permitted her court to

A.C. purchase 4000 horses, for remount-
1756 ing the cavalry.

As soon as the capitulation for the surrender of the Saxon army to the king of Prussia was agreed upon, the king of Poland set out for that territory; and most of his Saxon troops entered into the service of his Prussian majesty.

18. About ten minutes before twelve o'clock at night, a shock of an earthquake was felt at Inverhallen, in Argyleshire, which lasted twenty seconds; at Rothsay, it was so violent, as to cause the bells to ring in the houses. It was preceded by a rumbling noise, like thunder at a distance.

19. Arrived at Spithead, the Colchester and Deptford, men-of-war, having on board the brave General Blakeney, and the witnesses, pro. and con., in the affair of Admiral Byng. The general was welcomed to Portsmouth with loud acclamations, amidst the ringing of bells, and grand illuminations.

Captain Fortunatus Wright, subsequent to his release, took two French prizes, worth 15,000*l*.

29. The Saxon minister delivered to the diet a new and ample memorial, setting forth the lamentable state of Saxony, and again implored the assistance of the states of the empire. The king of Prussia also addressed a letter to the diet, demanding succour of the several states, in conformity with their guarantees of the treaties of Westphalia and Dresden, but the minister of Mentz, as director of the diet, having refused to deliver it in, the Brandenburg minister ordered the same to be printed; and sent to his court for further instructions.

The duke of Wirtemburgh refused a passage through his dominions to the Austrian troops who were marching from the Netherlands to Bohemia, under pretence that his country could not supply them with a sufficient number of horses and carriages, for their baggage and artillery.

Dec. 1. The King of Prussia A.C. fought his first battle with Count 1756 Brown, at Lowositz, in which he proved victorious.

4. The king appointed the right honourable William Pitt, Esq., to be principal secretary of state, in the room of Henry Fox, Esq.

His majesty ordered in council, that an embargo should be laid upon all ships laden, in the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, with corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch, which should be designed for foreign parts.

11. The colliers in the forest of Dean seized numerous vessels, laden with barley, going down the river Wye, to Bristol, and plundered several mills in those parts, carrying off near 3000 bushels of grain.

This day died at his lodgings in Chapel-street, Soho, aged 60, Theodore Baron Newhoff, who had been, some years previous, crowned king of Corsica. The family of Newhoff had long been free barons of the county de la Marche, and the late Theodore Anthony Newhoff was born at Metz, in 1669, being the son of Adolphus Baron Newhoff. His sister was married to the Count de Trevoux, and was educated in the family of the duchess of Orleans. After many adventures in the different courts of Europe, where he distinguished himself by his genius for intrigue in political affairs, he became secretary to the famous Swedish baron Goertz, at the Hague, and after the baron's unfortunate catastrophe, was successively employed in the most secret negotiations, by the duke de Riperida, Cardinal Alberoni, and Count Zinzendorf, the imperial minister. In 1733, after certain stipulations between him and the Corsican chiefs of the malcontents, at Leghorn, he consented to become their king, and arriving in that island, with the assistance of a quantity of military stores, on March the 15th, 1736, he was elected their monarch, in a general diet, and crowned

^{A.C.} April the 15th, 1736. At the latter end of the year 1737, after many unsuccessful conflicts with the Genoese, he left Corsica, in order to negotiate with certain powers of Europe, for assistance, but was, unfortunately, arrested in Holland, for a debt of 5000 florins. After settling that difficulty, he was sent, with supplies, by a court then allied against the French, who had possession of Corsica, and arrived there at the breaking out of the late war, in January, 1742. Not having been properly supported, he was obliged again to leave his faithful subjects, and became a wanderer in most parts of Europe; and soon after his arrival in England, was arrested, and detained some years in the King's Bench and Fleet prisons, till relieved by an act of insolvency. During his incarceration, many sums of money were raised for his benefit, by the subscriptions of the illustrious and humane, which conducted to soften the latter moments of this victim to the caprices of fortune. A monument was erected to his memory, in St. Anne's church, Soho.

21. Admiral Byng set out from Greenwich, under the guard of a troop of horse, for Portsmouth.

27. Admiral Byng was brought to trial, before a court-martial, on board the St. George, in Portsmouth harbour.

A general bill of christenings and burials, within the bills of mortality, from Dec. 16th, 1755, to Dec. 14th, 1756:—

CHRISTENED,

Males	7591
Females	7248
Total	14,839

BURIED,

Males	10,284
Females	10,588
Total	20,872

There were voted 55,000 seamen, including marines; and

49,749 land forces; for the service of the ensuing year. ^{A.C.} 1756

The supply for the maintenance of the forces, &c., amounted to 8,350,325*l.*, 9*s.*, 3*d.*

During this year died Gilbert West.

Jan. 4. A proclamation was issued, for giving encouragement to seamen and able-bodied landmen, to enter themselves on board his majesty's ships of war.

A courier arrived from Paris, with the account of an attempt having been made, on the 5th instant, on the French king's life. On the above-mentioned day, the king had proceeded from Trianon to Versailles, to visit Madam Victoire, and about six in the evening, as his majesty was stepping into his carriage, to return to Trianon, a man, who had concealed himself, rushed forward, with his hat on, and making his way towards the monarch, struck his majesty in the right side, of which the king only complained, by saying, "That man has given me a violent blow; he must be either mad or drunk;" but on perceiving that his hand was bloody, he said, "I am wounded—seize that fellow, but do not kill him." The wound was given by a clasp-knife, and the villain who had committed the act was named Damien, being a native of Arras. The hurt proved so slight that his majesty was able to assist, on the 9th, at a council which was held at Versailles.

11. This day a slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Norwich, preceded by a rumbling noise in the air.

22. A general court of the free British herring-fishery society was held, to take into consideration the state of the company's affairs, when it was the opinion of the court, the fishery ought to be carried on, and that a petition should be presented to parliament, representing the state of their affairs, and praying for further encouragement and assistance, to forward that great national undertaking.

A.C. 28. An express arrived at the
1757 Admiralty, from Portsmouth, which brought an account of the resolutions of the court-martial, to the following purpose: "The court-martial was of opinion, that Admiral Byng did not do his utmost to engage the enemy, and therefore was of opinion that he was guilty, under the twelfth article of war, and sentenced him to be shot; but as it did not appear to the court that it was through cowardice or disaffection, it unanimously recommended him to mercy."

The governors of the Foundling hospital came to a resolution to receive all children under the age of six months, who should be conveyed to the said hospital before the 1st of the ensuing January.

Feb. 5. The nabob was defeated by Colonel Clive, at the battle of Plassey.

13. The lofty and beautiful steeple belonging to St. Francis's abbey, in the city of Cashell, in Ireland, fell in the middle of the night, but without doing any damage.

The king of France was so well recovered from the wound given by Damien, the assassin, that he resumed the reins of government.

23. The plague broke out again at Constantinople, and carried off great numbers. Prince Mahomet, the heir to the Ottoman throne, died of that distemper, in the 41st year of his age.

At Lamborne, Berks, there was such a prodigious flood, occasioned by the sudden thaw and melting of the snow on the neighbouring hills, that the inhabitants of several houses were lost.

March 14. Orders were issued for the men-of-war at Spithead to send their boats, with the captains, and all the officers, of each ship, accompanied by a party of marines, under arms, to attend the execution of Admiral Byng. In pursuance of that command, they rowed from Spithead, and made the harbour a little after eleven o'clock, with the utmost difficulty and dan-

ger, as it blew a prodigious hard A.C. gale. It was still more difficult to reach the Monarque, on board 1757 which ship the Admiral was to suffer. No person was permitted on board, excepting those belonging to the ship; but the vessels which lay near her were crowded with spectators, all their shrouds and tops being full. Admiral Byng was accompanied by a clergyman who had attended him during his confinement, and two gentlemen, his relations, walked out of the great cabin to the quarter-deck, where he suffered, on the larboard side, a few minutes before twelve o'clock. He threw his hat on the deck, kneeled on a cushion, and dropped a handkerchief as a signal, on which a volley from six marines was fired, five of whose bullets went through his body, and he was dead in an instant. He would not, for some time, suffer his face to be covered, till he was much pressed, and told that the marines might be intimidated from taking a proper aim. That unfortunate officer died with great resolution, not evincing the most distant symptom of fear. The Ramillies, which ship the admiral had commanded in the Mediterranean, was riding at anchor in the harbour, and about half-an-hour before his execution she broke her mooring chain, and only held by her bridle, which was thought an extraordinary circumstance by persons who did not consider the high wind at the time.

24. At the anniversary feast of the London hospital, the collection amounted to 2040*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

His most christian majesty had entirely recovered of the wound received from the hand of Damien.

31. The collection for the support of the Small-pox hospital amounted to 608*l.*, 8*s.*, 7*d.*

April 5. The Aulic council sent the emperor its advice upon the last definitive proceedings to be taken against the king of Prussia, which was to this purpose, "That the fiscal of the empire, agreeable to the duties of his function, should

*was not the
the 1st of May
found in
June?*

B

A.C. 1757 he authorized to summon, in form, the king of Prussia, as elector of Brandenburg, and acquaint him that he had incurred the penalties denounced against those who violated the laws of the empire; that, in consequence, he was put under the ban of the empire, and thereby deprived of all his rights, prerogatives, and privileges, and that his fiefs were escheated into the exchequer of the empire.

6. The king was pleased to grant to Lord Mansfield, chief justice of the court of King's Bench, the office of chancellor of his majesty's exchequer, in the room of Henry Legge, Esq.

9. This morning about six o'clock his royal highness the duke of Cumberland set out for Harwich, on his way to Hanover. He embarked in the afternoon, on board the Fowey, which sailed in company with the Dolphin and Aldborough.

21. The Austrians were defeated at Reichenberg, by the prince of Bevern.

23. Advices arrived from Antigua that the French had demolished Fort James, on the river Gambia, and taken many of our ships on the coast of Africa, which exploits had been performed by a squadron of nine men-of-war, that had sailed from Brest about the end of November.

28. The Hessian troops embarked at Chatham, on board the transports, upon their return to Germany.

At the feast of the sons of the clergy, 895*l.* 1*s.* were collected for that charity.

30. The king was pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of the metropolitan church of York, Dr. John Gilbert, bishop of Salisbury, to be elected to that see.

News arrived from Cape Verd, that the volcano in the isle of Fuego, which belched forth flames incessantly, had sunk all at once, and buried the village of Moisteiros. The inhabitants having been forewarned of the event by several to-

kens, happily saved themselves by A.C. 1757 timely flight.

May 6. The king of Prussia defeated Count Brown, at Auwall, near Prague.

11. The comedy of the *Suspicious Husband* was performed at Drury-lane Theatre, for the benefit of the Marine Society; when 75 boys and 40 men, completely clothed by the society, attended. The benefit produced 27*l.*, the managers giving the use of the house, and the players performing gratis. His majesty gave 1000*l.* to the society, the prince of Wales 400*l.*, and the princess dowager 200*l.*

20. The trenches were opened against Prague.

The Cherokee Indians renewed their alliance with South Carolina.

June 9. *Acis and Galatea* was performed at Ranelagh-house, for the benefit of the Marine Society, to a numerous audience, which produced 579*l.* 15*s.*

12. The siege of Prague was raised.

18. The king of Prussia was defeated by Count Daun at Collin.

26. Colonel Clive defeated the nabob, and deposed him, and raised Jaffier Ally Cawn to that dignity, by which he acquired immense riches and influence.

Suraja Dowla, after his defeat, withdrew privately, his prime minister and one of his generals retreating with him.

Jaffier Ally Cawn entered the city of Muxadavad, and Colonel Clive having installed him in the ancient seat of the nabobs, the usual homage was paid by all ranks of people, as subah of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixia.

Suraja Dowla was taken prisoner, and put to death privately by Jaffier Ally Cawn's son and his party. The nabob's treasury was found to fall very short of the riches expected. One third of the sum stipulated by the agreement was paid, and it was stated as much more would soon follow as would

A.C. make up half; the other moiety
1757 was to be liquidated in three years,
by three annual payments.

The new nabob, Jaffier Ally Cawn, gave the sea squadron and troops 50 lacs of rupees, besides the sum stipulated by the treaty for other services.

It appeared from a list published by the lords of the admiralty, that from the 6th of April to the 20th of June, our men-of-war had captured 22 ships of war and privateers from the enemy. The *Defiance* privateer took two *St. Domingo* ships, worth 50,000*l*.

July 9. At three-quarters past eleven at night, a dreadful shock of an earthquake was felt in most of the islands of the Azores, which lasted about two minutes, when all the houses in the isle of *Angra* were violently agitated. On the 10th, about ten in the morning, there was another shock, which was repeated about four in the afternoon, with the same violence, but of short duration. In the isle of *St. George*, 12 leagues from *Angra*, there was a shock on the same day, and at the same hour, when such was the violence of the commotion that 1053 persons were crushed under the ruins of the houses. The terror of the inhabitants was redoubled on the morning of the 10th, at the appearance of 18 new islands, which had risen at the distance of 100 fathoms northward of that island. On one of those floating isles, a house was seen in the midst of a clump of trees, entirely perfect. *Monte Formosa*, situated south-eastward of the isle of *St. George*, was torn asunder, one part having been thrown into the sea, at the distance of 100 fathoms from the other. In many places the earth opened, and a piece of land, nearly a quarter of a league in extent, was precipitated into the ocean; mountains shifted from their bases, and others entirely disappeared. All the inhabitants of those isles were overwhelmed with terror and consternation, surround-

ed on every side with yawning graves. The isle of *Pico*, however, felt those shocks less violently; but the sea entered the isle of *St. George* in a terrific manner. The isle of *Fayal* experienced the effect but slightly, and the agitation of the sea was hardly sensible. The isles of *Fleurs* and *Corvo* were the only two that proved exempt from this disaster.

25. The duke of Cumberland was defeated by Monsieur D'Etrées, at *Hastenbach*, when the French computed their loss in the engagement at 1500 men, and that of the duke at 2000, so that from all accounts it was far from being a decisive victory, but as the French army was nearly double in numbers to that commanded by the duke, the latter was obliged to retreat. After the conflict, the duke of Cumberland, with his forces, marched first to *Nyenburg*, then to *Hoy*, and lastly to *Ferden*, after having sent all his magazines, with the sick and wounded that were at *Nyenburg*, from that place. The French being left masters of the field, sent a detachment of 2000 men to the city of *Hanover*, and took possession of the same on the 19th.

The queen dowager of Prussia died on the 28th of June, at her palace of *Monthijou*, aged 73. Her majesty was sister to our king.

The governor of *Ostend*, General *Pisa*, sent his adjutant to the English vice-consul on the 17th instant, at six o'clock in the morning, to give him intelligence, that by orders from his court, all communication with England was broken off; and he, therefore, desired the vice-consul to intimate to the commanders of packet-boats and British shipping at *Ostend*, *Bruges*, and *Nieuport*, that they must depart in 24 hours, and not return into any of the ports of the empress queen till further orders, which was immediately done by the consul.

Aug. 24. The city of *Gueldres*, which had been blockaded by the

A.C. French ever since the beginning of
 1757 the summer, was forced by famine to capitulate, when the garrison marched out with all the honours of war, to be conducted to Berlin. However, so many deserted, that when they passed by Cologne, the whole garrison consisted only of the commander and 47 men, so that the French and their allies had no enemy on that side Magdeburgh. The court of Vienna had already received 200,000 crowns from the revenues of Cleves and La Marche alone.

H Their imperial majesties notified to the magistracy of Hamburgh, that they should not admit any English men-of-war or transports into their port, on pain of having a French garrison imposed upon them.

The Prussian minister was recalled from the court of Sweden, when the Swedes at last began hostilities against his Prussian majesty in Pomerania, by forcibly possessing themselves of Anclam and Demmin, in their way to Stettin.

The ships taken by the French, since the commencement of the war to the above time, viz., merchantmen and others, were computed at 637; while it was ascertained, that the English had gained by captures upwards of two millions.

The ships captured from the French, since the commencement of the war to the 12th of July, 1757, were, merchantmen 681, privateers 91, in all 772.

H 26. His majesty presented to the British museum the fine collection of books and manuscripts known by the name of the king's library, founded by Henry, prince of Wales, son of James the First.

Sept. 8. A convention was signed by the duke of Cumberland at Cloesterseven, stipulating that all hostilities should cease on both sides within 24 hours, or sooner, if possible. Orders for that purpose were immediately sent to the detached corps.

10. A large green shark was taken in the Tweed, a little above the bridge at Berwick, which was six feet long. It was thought to have followed the East India fleet to the Forth, and a clasped pen-knife was found in its belly.

The disputes between the king of France and his parliament were all accommodated, upon which his majesty re-established that body, without excepting even the 16 banished members. His majesty declared his resolution to have no further contention about the Bull Unigenitus, nor the system of grace, but that every one should follow the religion transmitted to him by his ancestors, without endeavouring to dive into the decrees of Providence by scholastic subtilties, which only fermented animosities and dissensions. In consequence, the parliament resumed its functions on the 15th, after registering his majesty's declaration of the 10th of December last; when the king ordered all the refractory clergy to administer the sacraments, under pain of perpetual imprisonment.

21. Died, at Kinver, a small village near Bridgenorth, in the county of Salop, one Robert Parr, aged 124; he was great-grandson of old Thomas Parr, who was buried in Westminster Abbey, and had died in the reign of Charles the Second. The father of Robert was above 109 years old, the grandfather 113, and the great grandfather, the said Thomas, is well-known to have lived to the great age of 152 years.

23. Sir Edward Hawke ordered the vice-admiral with his division to attack the isle of Aix, between the islands of Rhe and Oleron; the Magnanime led, and about twelve the fire began from the fort, with shells and great guns. The Magnanime at length brought up, within less than 40 yards of the fort, where she kept an incessant fire for about 35 minutes, as did also the Barfleur; about three-quarters

38 men & his
 was carrying
 us back to
 the coast

A.C. after one the firing ceased, the gar-
 1757 rison having struck their colours,
 when the place surrendered.

24. There was a violent hurri-
 cane at Louisbourg, which lasted
 14 hours. When it commenced,
 the fleet was 40 leagues distant,
 and the ships were within two
 miles of the rocks and breakers, so
 that if the wind had not shifted
 they must, in all probability, have
 been driven ashore and totally
 lost.

The French fleet suffered greatly
 in Louisbourg harbour.

Oct. 21. A naval encounter took
 place off Cape François, when
 three English men-of-war beat
 seven French ships.

22. Some gentlemen of Dublin
 laid before the society of that city
 a specimen of alum ore, which had
 been discovered in the county of
 Donegal, in a large mine, and for
 which they intended to establish a
 manufactory.

A treaty of peace was concluded
 between the province of Pennsyl-
 vania and the Delaware and the
 Shawanese Indians.

25. Died the learned Benedic-
 tine father Augustus Calmet, aged
 86, at his abbey of Senones, in
 France. During his life he had
 published nearly 60 volumes.

The grand seignior, Sultan Os-
 man, died, and was succeeded by
 Sultan Mustapha, who made con-
 siderable changes in the offices of
 state.

30. Died Edward Vernon, Esq.,
 member for Ipswich, and formerly
 an admiral of his majesty's fleet,
 whose gallant behaviour at Porto
 Bello so highly redounded to the
 honour of the British arms, and
 whose patriotic spirit as a senator
 was duly appreciated by the British
 nation.

Nov. 5. The king of Prussia de-
 feated the army of the empire and
 the French at Rosbach.

11. Schweidnitz surrendered to
 the Austrians.

16. The queen of Poland died
 suddenly at Dresden, of a fit of

apoplexy, brought on by the news A.C.
 she had received of the defeat of the 1757
 French at Rosbach.

22. Count Daun defeated the
 prince of Bevern near Breslaw.

Dec. 5. The king of Prussia de-
 feated Count Daun at Lissa.

21. The king of Prussia retook
 Breslaw, when 144,000 florins were
 found in the Austrian military chest,
 and the magazines were well-stock-
 ed; 44 pieces of Austrian cannon
 were also captured. Prussia thus
 became possessed of the whole ter-
 ritory of Silesia.

27. Some colliers in sinking a
 new pit on Gateshead-moor, found
 the entire skeleton of a man of gi-
 gantic size, in a bed of stiff clay,
 about seven feet from the surface of
 the soil. Near the skeleton were
 found three small pieces of very an-
 cient Saxon coin. The man, when
 living, must have measured eight
 feet high, and had lain there many
 hundred years.

In the parish of Beetham, six
 miles from Kendal, in Westmore-
 land, which occupies a very exten-
 sive tract, only five persons had
 died in the space of 15 months,
 whose united ages amounted to 482
 years.

28. This day died her royal high-
 ness Princess Caroline Elizabeth,
 third daughter of his majesty, aged
 45 years, who had been in a de-
 clining state for some time.

There was received at the Small-
 pox Hospital, during this year, 713
 patients who had the disease by
 common infection, and 247 from
 inoculation, so that 960 had been
 provided for by this charity in one
 year.

The forces of the magnanimous
 king of Prussia had fought the fol-
 lowing battles since the 6th of the
 preceding May.

1. The battle of Riesberg, com-
 manded by the duke of Bevern.

2. The battle of Prague, com-
 manded by the king in person.

3. The battle of Collin, com-
 manded by his majesty.

4. The battle fought against the

A.C. Russians, commanded by Marshal
1757 Lehwald.

5. The battle of Rossbach, commanded by the king of Prussia.

6. The battle of Breslaw, commanded by the prince of Bevern, and

7. The battle of Newark, commanded by the king.

These were all general engagements; added to which, were the sieges of Prague and Breslaw, and a great many skirmishes.

The militia act passed during the sessions of parliament of this year.

The identity of electric fire and lightning was discovered by Dr. Franklin; who, in consequence, invented a method of securing buildings from thunder-storms, by means of metallic conductors.

The amount of the national debt on the 11th of January, 1757, was 74,780,886*l.* 8*s.* 2½*d.*, and on the 11th of January, 1758, it had increased to 77,780,886*l.* 8*s.* 2½*d.*

A general bill of christenings and burials in the bills of mortality, from December 14th, 1756, to December 13th, 1757.

CHRISTENED,

Males	7195
Females	6858

Total . .	14,053
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BURIED,

Males	10,821
Females	10,492

Total . .	21,313
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During this year died Colley Cibber, the famous comedian; Calmet, the Benedictine monk, a voluminous writer; W. Maitland, the historian; Fontenelle, the poet, and Dr. Herring, archbishop of Canterbury.

1758 Jan. 1. His majesty according to annual custom, ordered 1000*l.* to be distributed among the poor of the parishes of St. John's, St. Mary's, and St. James's.

2. This was observed as a general day of thanksgiving in Tot-

tenham Court Road, by Mr. Whitfield's people, for the victories gained by the king of Prussia.

An equestrian statue of the king, by Van Nost, was erected on St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

5. The ceremony for the private interment of her royal highness the Princess Caroline took place in Henry the Seventh's chapel, Westminster Abbey.

12. A cup and salver intended as a present to Captain Lockhart, was sent to Lloyd's coffee-house, to be inspected by the merchants.

21. A court-martial was held on board the Newark, for the trial of fifteen mutineers belonging to the Namur man-of-war, when they all received sentence of death.

27. This being the birth-day of the king of Prussia, who entered into his 47th year, the same was observed with every demonstration of joy.

31. The late accession of a new sultan to the Ottoman throne, fixed the attention of Europe on the proceedings at that court. An event occurred which considerably affected the new sovereign; the caravan of pilgrims returning from Mecca, was nearly destroyed by the Arabs, which cruel proceeding was supposed to have arisen from the latter being disgusted on account of the removal of the pacha of Damascus to Aleppo, who had been greatly esteemed by them, which removal was attributed to the chief of the black eunuchs. The grand seignior in consequence ordered his head to be sent for from Rhodes, and exposed to public view.

Feb. 4. A marble bust of Dr. Claudius Gilbert, of Dublin College, in Ireland, was placed there. He had bequeathed 13,000 volumes, selected with great care, to that library.

5. All the estates and effects of the Jesuits in Portugal were sequestered, and an inventory of the estates and moveables was taken; leaving only ten sous a day for the subsistence of each individual of that fraternity.

A.C. 12. A person arrived at Ports-
 1758 mouth with an Admiralty messenger, in the greatest haste, who was immediately introduced by orders from court to Admiral Boscawen, from whom the following particulars transpired. The person in question had been master of a trading English vessel from port to port in North America, particularly up the river St. Lawrence, but being taken by the enemy, had been detained prisoner with general Montcalm, nearly three years, who would not relinquish him in exchange for other prisoners, in consequence of his extensive knowledge of the coasts. They therefore came to the resolution of sending him to Old France in the next packet-boat, to be confined till the end of the war. He had, therefore, embarked at Quebec, and during the voyage was admitted to the cabin, and particularly noticed one day where they had placed the despatches to sink them in case of danger. Soon after, being obliged to put into Vigo for provisions, he observed an English man-of-war at anchor, and seizing an opportunity when the guard was fast asleep, he took the packet, and having selected the government's express, held it between his teeth, and silently let himself down into the bay, whence floating upon his back into the wake of the English man-of-war, he secured himself by the hawser, and got safe on board. The captain then examined him, transcribed the packet for fear of any accident, and then sent him post overland with the same to Lisbon, from whence he proceeded to Falmouth in a sloop of war, and immediately set out post for London. He had only been four days in going from Falmouth to London, and from thence to Portsmouth.

14. A dreadful fire happened at Bridge Town, in Barbadoes, which consumed 120 houses. The crops in that island proved defective, as there had been little wet weather during the season when rains usually fall.

19. By an authentic list, it appeared that there passed through A.C. 1758
 Islington turnpike for Smithfield market, from January, 1754, to January 1st, 1755, 28,602 oxen; 267,565 sheep; and from January 1st, 1757, to January 1st, 1758, 30,952 oxen, and 200,180 sheep; whereby it was obvious that there was a decrease of more than 67,000 sheep during the last year, and an increase only of about 2000 oxen, which was by no means a just proportion.

20. Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick was joined by Prince George of Holstein, with a body of Prussian horse, on whose arrival the whole army reached the confines of Verden, when the castle of Rottenberg surrendered, after six hours resistance, and the garrison of about 150 men were made prisoners of war.

23. The enemy quitted Ottersberg, leaving behind them all their artillery and ammunition. Verden was seized, and the French were preparing to evacuate Zell.

26. The two generals, the Marquis D'Armentieres and the Marquis de Rochepine, together with the garrison, evacuated the town of Zell.

28. The Prince de Clermont and the Duke de Randon acted in a similar manner at Hanover, observing good order, and without any attempt at plunder. They distributed to the poor the corn and meat which remained in the magazines, whilst those who had commanded at Brunswick burned all the provisions.

The Foudroyant and Orphée men-of-war, were captured from the French, by Admiral Osborne.

March 1. The duke of Bedford ordered a room at Whitehall to be opened for the use of those gentlemen who studied painting, sculpture, and engraving; and on Saturdays Messrs. Wilton and Cipriani attended, to observe the progress made by the young artists. A large silver medal was given to the best sculptured figure,

A.C. and another for the best model
1758 executed in basso-relievo.

3. An action took place near Lauenau, situated near Hamelen and Hildesheim, between 600 Prussian dragoons and hussars, and 600 French horse, with 300 foot, in which the latter were defeated.

5. Surat was taken by the English.

9. The heavy artillery having arrived, the bombardment of Minden began; and the garrison after making an unsuccessful sally, in order to procure provisions, offered to capitulate upon honourable terms, which was rejected.

All the effects of the Jesuits in France were sequestered, till the eight millions they were condemned to pay to the heirs of a gentleman in the East Indies, of whose property they had fraudulently possessed themselves, should be discharged. The interest that had accrued since they got possession of the property had nearly doubled the principal.

11. Mr. Henry Raine, of Saint George's, Middlesex, had, during his lifetime, built and endowed an hospital for 40 girls, taken out of the charity school, whom he had maintained. By his will, dated October 17th, 1736, he bequeathed 4000*l.* 3 per cent. annuities to trustees, to accumulate, and improve the growing dividends, until the same should produce yearly 210*l.* to be disposed of in marriage portions to two maidens brought up in his hospital, viz. 100*l.*, portion, and 5*l.* for a wedding dinner.

13. Miss Bab. Wyndham, of Salisbury, a maiden lady of ample fortune, ordered her banker to remit 1000*l.* in her own name, as a present to the king of Prussia.

14. The French captured Minden, when by the capitulation, the garrison, consisting of eight battalions, a large detachment of infantry of Hainault, and eight squadrons of horse, making in all 3516 men, were to remain prisoners of war; besides 67 pieces

of cannon of different sizes; a considerable magazine was also found
1758 in that town, and a military chest.

20. Embden was taken by Admiral Holmes.

22. A violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Port Royal, in Virginia, attended by a noise like thunder.

23. An act passed for building a bridge across the Thames, from Old Brentford, in Middlesex, to the opposite shore, in the county of Surry.

27. Richard William Vaughan, late a linendraper at Stafford, was committed to Newgate, for forging bank of England notes, being the first attempt of the kind ever made.

29. The palace, begun by Charles the Second, at Winchester, on an extensive plan, but never finished, was completely fitted up for barracks, the edifice containing 160 large apartments.

April 11. A convention between his Britannic majesty and the king of Prussia, was signed at London, whereby it was stipulated that the king of England should pay the sum of 670,000*l.* to the king of Prussia's agent, in London, immediately after the ratification should be exchanged; that the king of Prussia should employ that sum in augmenting and keeping up his forces, in order to act as might be most beneficial to the common cause; and that neither of the contracting powers should conclude any peace, make any truce, or enter into any treaty of neutrality, without the participation of the other.

16. Schweidnitz surrendered, and the garrison, consisting of 3500 men, of whom 250 were officers, was made prisoners of war. The Austrians had lost above 3500 men in that place by sickness, desertion, and severe duty, during the blockade; and the prince of Bevern was exchanged for an officer of the same rank, and again employed by his Prussian majesty.

17. A proof was made at Paris of a cannon on a new invention,

A.C. which fired 60 times in ten minutes,
1758 without being spunged.

19. London-bridge was opened for foot-passengers, 500 workmen having been constantly employed, Sundays not excepted.

20. This being the anniversary feast of the sons of the clergy, the whole amount of the collection was 1066*l.* 14*s.*

28. A new tax of one shilling in the pound on places and pensions, and another on houses and windows, were voted for the payment of interest on the sums borrowed for the service of the present year. The former had produced 70,000*l.* and the latter 100,000*l.* An additional shilling was also laid on all rateable houses, and sixpence a window on all above fifteen.

29. The first stone of a new bridge from Brentford to Kew, was laid in the presence of a great number of persons of quality and distinction.

M. D'Ache was defeated by Admiral Pocock.

May 1. Senegal was taken by his majesty's ships the Nassau, Harwich, and Rye, with the Swan sloop, and two busses, under the command of Captain Marsh, having on board 200 marines, and a detachment of artillery. They arrived off Senegal, and the small vessels and boats cleared the bar. The enemies, with seven vessels, then made a shew of attack, and kept up a kind of running fire, but were soon repulsed, and retired. Seven hundred marines and seamen then landed, and got the artillery on shore. Deputies soon arrived from the council of Senegal, with articles, upon which they proposed a capitulation, and on the 1st of May the same were agreed to.

The trustees of Raine's hospital met pursuant to the will of the donor, when having selected six maidens who had been educated in that hospital, and were properly recommended, the lot was drawn in the presence of a numerous assembly, for the prize of 100*l.* by way of marriage portion, which

fell to Ann Netherland, who had ^{A.C.} left the hospital in 1743, and was to ¹⁷⁵⁸ be married the 5th of November ensuing, on which occasion 5*l.* were expended on a wedding dinner.

3. A wager was laid at Newmarket, by a young lady, that she would ride 1000 miles in 1000 hours, which match she accomplished in little more than one-third of the time.

The king of Prussia entered Moravia.

Died, at Rome, his holiness Prosper Lambertini, the reigning pope, in his 84th year. He had been raised to the purple December 9th, 1726, and chosen pope August 17th, 1740, on which he assumed the name of Benedict the Fourteenth. That pontiff eminently deserved the dignity awarded him, although the cardinals had considered a length of time whether they should elect him.

8. The Marquis Duquesne, chef d'Escadre, lately taken prisoner in the Foudroyant, arrived in London.

9. At the anniversary meeting of the governors of the London Lying-in Hospital, the collection at the church and hall amounted to 611*l.* 10*s.*

A new corn-market was opened at St. Saviour's, in the borough of Southwark.

10. The annual meeting was held at the hospital for the maintenance of exposed and deserted children, when a committee was appointed for the ensuing year. It appeared upon a retrospect, that nearly 6000 infants had been annually taken in, one-third of whom had died at nurse; a matter that required parliamentary inquiry.

12. Ladders and gates were affixed to East Sheen gate, in Surry, to facilitate foot-passengers in passing through Richmond Park; as well as at Ham gate; in consequence of which the Princess Amelia gave up that long-contested affair, for the ease and convenience of the inhabitants.

Advice was received from Ad-

A. C. 1758. miral Broderick, that his majesty's ship the Prince George, had caught fire in latitude 48°, and after burning to the water's edge, the remnant of the ship sunk a little before six in the evening.

The marquis of Rockingham was appointed Lord-lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

20. A waggon was burnt on Salisbury Plain, with all the scenery and apparatus for the Bath Theatre, besides the property of every performer. The driver of the vehicle had been told by a servant of the theatre, that one of the wheels would take fire, and entreated him to stop and unload, but he still persisted in driving on, giving as a reason that he had already proceeded twelve miles with his wheels smoking. About three miles from Salisbury, the flames burst out, and before ten boxes could be preserved, the whole waggon was consumed; the property amounting in value to 2000*l*.

23. Four French ships, being part of seventeen which had sailed the 1st instant, from Bourdeaux, laden with provisions and stores, for Canada, under a convoy of a large privateer of 54 guns, and two frigates, were brought into Falmouth, by Commodore Keppel's squadron.

30. A society was formed at Glasgow, under the name of the Glasgow Charitable Marine Society, the purport of which was to provide for such seamen as should become old or disabled in the service of the merchants of that city; and to afford relief to their widows and children.

June 2. Fort St. David's, in the East Indies, was taken by the French.

8. The duke of Marlborough burnt 100 sail of shipping at St. Maloes, notwithstanding they were under the guard of the cannon of that place; but finding it impracticable to attack the town, he marched back to Cancale. Commodore Howe made so good a disposition of his boats and transports,

that four brigades and ten companies of grenadiers were embarked in less than seven hours, the enemy not having attempted to attack them. The inhabitants of Cancale fled, and left the troops in quiet possession of that place, which some of the men began to plunder, but were afterwards punished most severely. The town of St. Maloes has walls of immense thickness, and very high, so that the scaling ladders could not reach the summit, and it was extremely dangerous for the ships to go within gun-shot.

9. The English, 16,000 strong, made for Louisburgh, and, after attempting at two places, got on shore at the third attack, at a spot the French had deemed impracticable.

An act passed for annexing certain forfeited estates in Scotland to the crown, and applying the rents and profits of the same for the better civilizing and improving the Highlanders of Scotland.

12. Died Augustus William, Prince of Prussia, eldest brother of the king, of an apoplexy, at Orangebourg, in his 36th year. He had married Princess, Louisa Amelia, daughter of the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, by whom he had issue, Frederick William, presumptive heir to the throne of Prussia, born in 1744; Frederick Charles Henry, born 1747; and Frederica Sophia, born in 1751.

Florence Hansey, M.D., was brought to trial at the court of king's-bench, in Westminster-hall, on an indictment for high-treason, before Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, and Judges Dennison, Foster, and Wilmot. One hundred and thirty-one gentlemen were summoned on the jury, and nearly one hundred answered to their names; the doctor objected to fifteen, and the council for the crown against three.

14. Doctor Hansey was brought to the bar, to receive judgment, when Lord Mansfield, after a very moving speech, pronounced sen-

^{A.C.}
¹⁷⁵⁸ tence in the usual form, "that he was to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, at Tyburn, on Wednesday, the 12th of July.

16. The house of commons resolved, that an address should be laid before his majesty, representing that the salaries of the judges were inadequate to the dignity and importance of their offices; and therefore begged that he would be pleased to advance any sum, not exceeding 11,450*l.*, to be applied in augmentation of their salaries, in such proportions as his majesty should think fit.

19. Cudalore and Fort St. David's, in the East Indies, surrendered to the French.

23. The prince de Clermont was defeated at Crevelt, by Prince Ferdinand.

25. Count Daun obliged the king of Prussia to raise the siege of Olmutz, by taking his convoys.

27. The English forces possessed themselves of Louisburgh.

28. Prince Ferdinand appeared before Dusseldorf, a city belonging to the Prince Palatine, and summoned it to surrender, when the governor capitulated, and the garrison, consisting of 2000 men, marched out with the honours of war.

30. Some workmen dug up, near Colonna, where it was supposed the ancient city of Lambicum had once stood, an antique Venus, of white marble, of more exquisite workmanship than even the Venus de Medicis; and a fine bust of Lucius Verus, with several vases, lamps, coins, and other antiquities. A Greek inscription was also discovered, near the great building, importing that a library had existed in that place.

July 4. A fire broke out in the public filature at Savannah, South Carolina, and raged through the whole building with such irresistible fury, that between two and three thousand pounds weight of cocoons were consumed, with other articles of value. Had there been the least wind, the council-house,

with all the public records, must inevitably have been destroyed. ^{A.C.}
¹⁷⁵⁸

5. Lord Howe was killed.

8. General Abercrombie was repulsed at Ticonderago.

25. The prince of Ysemburg was defeated by the duke de Broglio, at Sandershausen.

Doctor Hansey was respited till the 8th of November.

26. The island of Cape Breton was taken by the English.

A capitulation was signed between their excellencies Admiral Boscawen and Major-General Amherst, and his excellency the Chevalier Drucour, governor of the island of Cape Breton, &c.

28. On the 5th, Cardinal Charles Rezzonico, bishop of Padua, a Venetian by birth, was elected pope. He was born on the 7th March, 1693, and formerly auditor of the Rota. He was a most exemplary ecclesiastic, of the purest morals, devout, steady, learned, and diligent; in a word, worthy to succeed his predecessor, the Great Benedict the Fourteenth.

Aug. 3. M. d'Ache was again defeated by Admiral Pocock, in the East Indies.

5. Two powder-mills, at Hounslow, blew up, with about 600 weight of powder.

M. de Chevert was defeated, at Meere, by Baron Imhopf.

8. Cherbourg was attacked, and its pier destroyed, by the English.

His majesty's troops effected a landing, under cover of the frigates and bomb-ketches in the bay des Marées, two leagues westward of Cherbourg, in the face of a large body of the enemy, prepared to receive them; and in the evening, Cherbourg surrendered, at discretion.

10. The Magdalen hospital, in Goodman's Fields, for the reception of penitent prostitutes, was opened, when fifty petitions were presented, and several of the penitents admitted.

11. At Poole, in Montgomeryshire, during the sessions, an alarm was spread that the floor was sink,

^{A.C.} ing, which occasioned so great a
1758 rush, that six people were trampled to death, and many others hurt.

17. Rich. Houseman, of Knaresborough, in Yorkshire, was committed to York castle, on suspicion of murdering Daniel Clarke, of the same place, shoemaker, about 14 years previous; the discovery of which murder was attended with very remarkable circumstances. Some workmen digging near St. Robert's cave, found the remains of a body, which they supposed had been murdered, and as Daniel Clarke had disappeared very suddenly, they conceived it might be his body. Houseman was apprehended, and carried before a justice. On his examination, he said it was not Clarke's body, as he was buried in another place, which he specified, and accordingly, the remains of another corpse were taken up, and Houseman committed as above. Eugene Aram was also secured, as having been an accomplice.

The news of the taking of Louisburgh was received at the Admiralty.

20. It was resolved by a majority of voices, in the diet of Ratisbon, that his imperial majesty should be petitioned to borrow 300,000 crowns, in the name of the empire, with an assurance that the same should be repaid out of the first contingents raised by the Germanic body. The several ministers from the courts of Brandenburg, Hanover, and Hesse Cassel, however, excused themselves from consenting to that resolution. The Hanoverian minister declared that the French and Austrian troops having, by exorbitant contributions, exhausted the revenues of the electorate, as well as the territories of its allies, he could not possibly alter his opinion; and the delegate for Brandenburg referred to his memorial of the 28th of June, which subject occasioned great debates in the electoral college.

21. The sentence of the ban of

the empire was confirmed by the ^{A.C.}
Aulic council, the last court of ap-
1758 peal from the diet of the empire; against the king of Prussia; the king of Great Britain, as elector of Brunswick; the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel; and the count of Lippe Buckeburgh. The charges against the king of England consisted in his having joined his troops to those of the elector of Brandenburg, and taking into his pay the forces of several princes, in order to support that elector's rebellion; for seizing the revenues, and for bringing foreign troops into the empire, as well as the having taken possession of Embden. His majesty, for those offences, was ordered to withdraw his foreign troops from Germany immediately, and desist from supporting the rebellion of the elector of Brandenburg; and lastly, to join his contingent to the army of the empire, in order to punish, in an exemplary manner, the rebellion which had been raised, in open violation of the imperial decrees.

An information being laid before the lord-mayor, that lights had been observed in the works belonging to the new temporary bridge, his lordship ordered an inspection to take place, when it appeared that attempts had been made to fire the bridge in three places, and a guard was therefore stationed, to prevent such a malicious design.

At Boston, in New England. a violent hurricane passed through part of Chelsea, or Rumney, marsh, which carried all before it. In one place, the gust arose and broke off the limbs of trees as if they had been severed by an axe; it then passed by one house, which it shook so violently, that the inmates ran out, expecting every moment the building would be overturned.

23. A hurricane happened at Barbadoes, at seven in the morning, which lasted till three in the afternoon, during which time eight sail were driven a-shore.

25. At nine o'clock in the morn-

A. C. ing, the king of Prussia attacked
1758 the Russians at Zorndorff, and entirely defeated them: 15,000 Russians were left on the field of battle, and all their artillery and three lieutenant-generals taken; the Prussians lost about 3000 in killed and wounded.

27. Colonel Bradstreet took Fort Frontenac, or Cardaraqui, on the lake Ontario, at the entrance into St. Laurence river, and captured, in the harbour, eleven ships; he also found in the fort eighty pieces of cannon, the garrison having surrendered prisoners of war.

29. The number of children received into the Foundling Hospital, from 1741 to Dec. 31st, 1757, amounted to 6894. The money received for the support of the charity, including the grant from Parliament, amounted to 380,002*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

Sept. 3. The king of Portugal, returning from the country in the evening, attended by a few servants, was attacked by three men, near Belem, all armed; a blunderbuss was discharged at the coachman, who was hurt; the king being dangerously wounded in several parts of his body, and his right arm shattered. The authors of that horrid plot had spread a report that his majesty would not live long, and fixed the time of his death to Sept. 1758. Many persons were arrested by the king's order, of whom the following were the principals—the duke de Aveiro, the marquis of Tavora, the father; the marquis of Tavora, the son; Joseph Maria, son of the marquis; and several others; after a long examination, their guilt was completely proved.

The chief of the Genoese malcontents, de Paoli, entered the province of Cape Corso, in the island of Corsica, and with 2000 men, laid siege to Rogliano, to facilitate the surrender of which, he caused the city of Bastia to be blockaded by 1500 men.

The king ordered the colours ta-

ken at Louisburgh, to be deposited in St. Paul's cathedral. **A. C.**
1758

7. At the anniversary feast of the natives of Gloucestershire, held at Gloucester, for putting out boys to trade, 157*l.* were collected by the gentlemen, for that laudable purpose.

11. General Bligh's rear-guard was defeated by the French, at St. Cas.

16. The cannon and mortars taken at Cherbourg were drawn through the city, in grand procession, to the Tower.

30. The plague at Smyrna still continued with unabating fury.

Oct. 10. General Oberg was defeated at Lanwerhagen; by the prince de Soubise.

14. The king of Prussia's camp, at Hochkirchen, was surprised by Count Daun, and Marshal Keith slain. The king, the margrave, and all the generals, present in that action, received contusions, or had horses shot under them. Marshal Keith was shot dead by the first discharge of the enemy's musketry; and Prince Francis of Brunswick received his death from a cannon-ball, which carried off his head, just as he had mounted his horse.

20. The duke of Marlborough died, at Munster, by which event the command devolved on Lieutenant-General Lord George Sackville.

21. An act was passed by the council of St. Jago, for dividing the island of Jamaica into three counties, and for appointing justices of assize, and oyer and terminer in two of the aforesaid counties.

28. Some remarkable human skeletons were discovered near the road-side, at a place called Breechdown, in Kent. One of them had round its neck a string of beads, of various sizes, and by its side lay three implements of war. How those bodies came to be deposited in that place afforded matter of speculation to the curious.

Nov. 2. The Bellicieux, a French

A.C. 1758 man-of-war, from Quebec, was driven into Lundy-road, Bristol, by stress of weather; when the Antelope took possession of her, without firing a gun. There were 470 men on board, and she had captured the Caernarvon Indiaman, in her passage, which had been subsequently re-taken by Admiral Boscawen's squadron. The *Belli-queux* was valued at 150,000*l*.

4. The king appointed Lord George Sackville lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces and of the ordnance, to be commander-in-chief of the British forces serving on the Lower Rhine, under the command of Prince Ferdinand.

7. The debtors who had been confined in the King's-Bench prison, were removed from thence to the new King's-Bench, in St. George's Fields.

10. This being the anniversary of his majesty's birth, who entered into his 76th year, the same was observed, with the usual demonstrations of joy.

The oldest lion in the Tower died, aged 68. The beast had been presented to James the Second, by one of the Barbary States.

18. His majesty's ship the *Intrepid*, of 64 guns, arrived at Spithead, with 300,000*l*., for the use of the merchants.

21. A rule was given in the great cause so long pending between the Honourable James Annesley, Esq., and Richard earl of Anglesea; resting the determination of the cause on the merits of the evidence given.

24. Fort du Quesne was taken by General Forbes.

28. Doctor Shebbeare received sentence for publishing a libellous pamphlet, entitled *A Sixth Letter to the People of England*. He was fined five pounds, ordered to stand in the pillory at Charing-cross, to be imprisoned three years, and give security for seven years, himself in 500*l*., and two sureties in 250*l*. each.

The pay of surgeons' mates, in

marching regiments, was augmented from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 3*s*. per diem. A.C. 1758

Dec. 6. Doctor Hansey was further respite to January 21st.

From an exact list procured from the several gaols throughout the kingdom, it appeared that the number of debtors in confinement exceeded 25,000, many of whom had been bred to the sea and land service.

The house of commons resolved that thanks should be given to Admiral Boscawen, General Amherst, and Admiral Osborn, for the services rendered to their king and country, and the speaker was ordered to signify the same to those commanders.

11. The old castle of Douglas, the residence of that ancient family, near Edinburgh, was consumed by accidental fire, most of the valuables being destroyed.

An oak, in Langley wood, near Downton, Wilts, supposed to be 1000 years old, was sold for 40*l*. It measured six feet two inches in diameter, and contained about ten tons of timber.

29. The island of Goree, on the coast of Guinea, was taken by the English, under Keppel.

The French general, Lally, was repulsed at Tanjour, in the East Indies, he had besieged Madras without success.

A general bill of christenings and burials, within the bills of mortality, from Dec. 13th, 1757, to Dec. 12th, 1758.

CHRISTENED,

Males . . .	7347
Females . . .	6862
In all . . .	14,209

BURIED,

Males . . .	8931
Females . . .	8645
In all . . .	17,576

A large comet appeared, which had been foretold by Dr. Halley.

For the service of this year, the commons voted 60,000 seamen, including 14,845 marines, and 53,777

A.C. men for the standing army, including 4000 invalids.

1759

The whole amount of the supplies for the year was 10,486,457*l*.

During this year died the Rev. J. Hervey; L. Heister, the anatomist; and B. Hoadley, the dramatic writer.

Jan. 2. Four regiments of French troops entered the imperial city of Frankfort, and made themselves masters of the garrison by stratagem.

12. Died at the Hague, her royal highness Anne, Princess of Orange, governess of the united provinces, and his majesty's eldest daughter, being in her 50th year. She was married March 25th, 1734, to the late prince of Orange, by whom she had issue.

13. The assassins who had attempted to murder the king of Portugal were executed, pursuant to their sentence; some were beheaded, others strangled, and the Duke Antonio Alvares Ferreira was burnt alive.

18. An order was sent to the British sea-ports from the Secretary of State's-office, to examine all passengers who arrived in any ship coming from Portugal, on account of the late affair at Lisbon. All the Jesuits' colleges in that city were invested by troops, to cut off every communication with each other.

19. Mr. Secretary Pitt presented, by his majesty's commands, to the house of commons, the copy of a convention between his majesty and the king of Prussia; as also another between the king of England and the landgrave of Hesse Cassel. By the latter 19,000 Hessian troops were to be taken into the pay of Great Britain.

23. Basse Terre, the capital of Guadaloupe, was captured by Commodore Moore, when all the forces landed, some of the troops taking possession of the fort, which the French quitted after gallantly defending the same.

24. This being the birth-day of the king of Prussia, great re-

joicings and illuminations took place, throughout the cities of London and Westminster.

Feb. 1. At six in the evening, George Guest, of Birmingham, who had laid a wager that he would walk 1000 miles in 28 days, finished his journey with great ease.

24. At ten at night a shock of an earthquake was felt at Liskeard, in Cornwall, but did no material damage.

At an entertainment given by the master of the Talbot inn, at Ripley, in Surry, there were present twelve neighbours, whose united ages amounted to 1018 years.

28. The pope issued a decree, allowing the bible to be translated into the language of every Catholic country.

March 16. The marquis of Granby, Lord George Sackville, and Major-general Mostyn, set out for Germany, to take upon themselves their respective commands in the English army, under Prince Ferdinand.

17. A fine brass statue of General Blakeney, executed by Van Nost, was erected in Dublin, in the centre of the Mall.

31. The Bank of England gave notice that it should, in future, issue out bank-notes and bank-post bills, for ten and fifteen pounds each.

April 6. At a sale of the late earl of Arran's curiosities, in Covent Garden, the gloves given by Henry the Eighth to Sir Anthony Denny, sold for 38*l*. 17*s*. Those given by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Anthony Denny's lady, for 25*l*. 4*s*.; and the scarf presented by Charles the First, for 10*l*. 10*s*., all of which were bought for Sir Thomas Denny, of Ireland, descended from the said Sir Anthony Denny, one of the executors of King Henry the Eighth.

11. The steeple of Great Billing Church, in Northamptonshire, was destroyed by lightning.

12. The house of commons adjourned, having previously granted 25,159*l*. for the better fortifying the

A.C. town and dock of Plymouth; 10,000 for fortifying Milford harbour; 6937*l.* for fortifying the town and dock of Portsmouth; and 708*l.* for securing Chatham dock.

Died George Frederic Handel, the great musician; he was born in Germany, in 1685, and had been in England 50 years.

13. Prince d'Issemberg was defeated, and killed at Bergen, by the duke de Broglie.

20. The remains of the late Mr. Handel were deposited at the foot of the duke of Argyle's monument, in Westminster Abbey: there were 3000 persons assembled.

24. In three Flanders mails that arrived, only one Brussels gazette came over; and no more of those were allowed to pass in consequence of the remarks made upon that publication by the English news-writers, which had given great offence to the court of Vienna.

At the anniversary meeting of the governors of the London hospital, the collection amounted to 1066*l.* 12*s.*

May 1. Mr. Armstrong, undersheriff for the county of Lifford, in Ireland, was fined 100*l.* and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, for suffering William Barnett, who had been ordered for execution for a capital offence, to escape with his life. He had hung the usual time, till the sheriff thought he was dead, but by means of a collar, artfully constructed, he saved himself, and got clear off.

2. The island of Guadaloupe, in the West Indies, surrendered to general Ephraim Barrington.

7. The elegant house of Ranas, in the Enzie of Scotland, was burnt to the ground, the family escaping with difficulty: the papers were, however, preserved, by being deposited in a vault under ground.

10. At the anniversary feast of the sons of the clergy, the collection amounted to 1040*l.*

18. Transports, to the amount of 22,000 tons, were taken into the service of government; the num-

ber of troops to be embarked was ^{A.C.} 16,000, including three troops of light-horse, and a large draught from the train of artillery.

26. *Marigalante* was taken by General Barrington.

Surat, in the East Indies, was captured by Captain Maitland.

June 26. Jenison Shaftoe, Esq., started against time, to ride 50 miles in two hours; in the course of which he used ten horses, and performed the feat in two seconds under eleven minutes of the time prescribed, to the astonishment of all present.

July 1. A violent tempest happened in Denmark, the effects of which were felt even amidst the bowels of the earth. The combustible matter in the territory of Ladegard took fire, when a high wind drove the flames and smoke into the town of Ripen, which would have been entirely destroyed, had not the tempest suddenly shifted.

5. Eight persons were taken in a boat near Dover, as they were sounding the coast, who were accordingly secured.

13. The Prussian general, Wedel, was beaten at Zullichau, by the Russian general, Soltikoff.

25. General Johnson took Fort Niagara, in America.

28. General Amherst took *Ticonderago*.

Aug. 1. Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated M. Contades at Minden.

4. General Amherst became master of Crown Point.

In the county of Louth, in Ireland, some labourers found a large gold ring, sixteen inches in diameter, the gold being half an inch thick.

5. The Imperial army captured Leipsic.

7. In the ruins of a religious edifice near Elgin, in Scotland, some gold coins were found, of the period of Queen Mary's union with Lord Darnley.

10. Died Ferdinand the Sixth of Spain, aged 46, without issue.

One of the wings of the Impe-

^{A.C.}
1759 rial army was defeated by General Wunsch.

11. The shock of an earthquake was felt at Bourdeaux, which entirely destroyed the roof of the church of Nôtre Dame.

12. Count Soltikoff completely defeated the king of Prussia at Cunnersdorff.

18. Admiral Boscawen defeated Admiral de la Clue, when five French ships were captured and destroyed.

23. The shock of an earthquake was experienced at Brussels.

25. His majesty appointed the Marquis of Granby commander-in-chief of the English forces serving under Prince Ferdinand, in Germany.

31. News arrived that General Prideaux, with the regular troops, assisted by the New York provincials and 700 Indians, had marched from Oswego the 1st of July last, to attack Niagara, when the garrison left to defend Oswego, had been attacked by the French and Indians, who were, however, repulsed with great loss.

Sept. 4. Princess Elizabeth Caroline, second daughter of the late prince of Wales, died; and was on the 14th buried in Henry the Seventh's chapel.

5. The Imperialists took Dresden.

7. Dr. Hansey, who had continued in prison since his trial, gave bail, in order to plead his pardon the ensuing term.

X 11. Charles the Third was proclaimed at Madrid, by the Conde de Altimira.

The grand canal from Dublin to the Shannon was filled with water, in the presence of a great multitude.

18. General Townshend captured Quebec from the French, on which occasion the gallant General Wolfe was slain.

In consequence of the decision of the pope's congregation appointed to examine into the affairs of the Jesuits in Portugal, the court of Lisbon proceeded against that fra-

ternity, of whom 117 were condemned to spend the residue of ^{A.C.}
1759 their lives in the fortress of Magazan, &c.

Oct. 26. The squadron of M. D'Ache, consisting of eleven ships, attacked Admiral Pocock, who had nine men-of-war, when the former was completely beaten. Major Brereton equally defeated a body of French, under M. Bussy, near Vandewash.

Nov. 17. The remains of brave General Wolfe were landed at Portsmouth, from on board the Royal William, when every honour was paid to his manes.

19. News arrived that M. Conflans, with the great naval force of France, had sailed from Brest; the fleet consisting of 20 ships of the line, with four frigates and transports, for the conveyance of 18,000 troops.

20. The Hanoverians reduced Munster.

General Finck, with 12,000 Prussians, surrendered to the Imperialists at Maxau.

The French were defeated by Sir Edward Hawke at Quiberon Bay.

General Wolfe was privately interred in the family vault at Greenwich.

This year 70,000 seamen were voted, including 18,300 marines.

23. Apprehensions were entertained respecting the safety of Admiral Saunders, and the fleet under his command, when the Admiralty received a letter, wherein that commander excused himself, for not having gone into port, having heard of the sailing of the Brest fleet, on which account he had proceeded to join Admiral Hawke, without orders. He was seconded in that gallant enterprise by General Townshend.

24. One of the most sudden and violent eruptions of Mount Vesuvius took place, which continued till the 4th of December, vomiting flames, &c., from five different apertures, accompanied by streams of lava running in the direction of

A. C. Nurcatia, and threatening every thing with desolation.

30. A conflagration took place, which destroyed the Catholic chapel in Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Dec. 4. The Prussian general, Durecke, was defeated at Meissen, by the Imperialists, when he was wounded, and taken prisoner.

13. An earthquake nearly destroyed Tripoli, being felt to the extent of 100 leagues. It was equally felt at the cities of Saphet and Damas, as well as at Balbec.

During this war there had been taken or destroyed 27 French ships of the line, and 31 frigates; the English lost seven men-of-war, and five frigates.

At Bareith between the 16th and 17th of December, the cold was so intense, that Reaumur's thermometer was at fifteen, and many birds dropped down dead as they were flying in the air.

At Leipsic the weather was equally severe, ten sentinels having been frozen to death.

Truxillo, a rich mercantile city of Peru, was totally devastated by an earthquake.

24. A subscription was opened, in different parts of London, for raising a sum of money to be distributed among the infantry who had signalized themselves in the two glorious actions of Minden and Quebec, and for the relief of the widows and orphans of those killed in battle.

A general bill of christenings and burials within the bills of mortality, from December 12th, 1758, to December 11th, 1759.

CHRISTENED,

Males	7294
Females	6959

In all	14,253
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BURIED,

Males	9919
Females	9685

In all	19,604
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26. From the 25th of March, A. C. 1741, to the 31st of December, 1759, the number of children received into the Foundling Hospital was 14,994.

Ferdinand the Fourth, third son of the king of Spain, was raised to the throne of Naples.

The national debt amounted to 82,776,589*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

The commons voted for the sea service 60,000 men, including 14,845 marines; and for the land forces 52,553, besides auxiliaries of Hanover, &c., to the number of 57,012. The total amount of the supplies was 15,852,706.

From the commencement of the war with France, there had been captured or destroyed 27 ships of the line, and 31 frigates; the English having lost seven men-of-war, and five frigates.

Jan. 1. Mr. Dunn, of Chelsea, 1760 discovered a comet.

9. About 120 Portuguese Jesuits, who had been at sea many weeks, arrived, after numerous dangers, at Civita Vecchia, when some proceeded to Castel Gandolfo, and the rest to Tivoli.

12. Friedbourg, a city of Misnia, fell into the hands of the king of Prussia.

17. Admiral Hawke arrived at Plymouth, and waited upon his majesty, when the king settled a pension of 2000*l.* a-year upon him for his life, and the lives of his two sons.

18. The custom of giving vails to servants was abolished.

19. The shock of an earthquake was felt at Hamburgh, and its neighbourhood, which lasted about one minute. It was also experienced at Sleswick, Flensbourg, Kiel, and many other places in Holstein. This earthquake also extended to Utrecht, Amsterdam, Lisle, Paris, Cologne, Alicant, &c., and, a few days after, to Damascus, Antioch, Jaffa, Tripoli, and Acre, where it proved so violent that the fate which had befallen Lisbon was dreaded by all Syria.

26. The cause so long depending between the gate-keeper of Rich-

^{A.C.}
¹⁷⁶⁰ mond Park and the inhabitants, concerning the right of a bridle-way, was determined in favour of the former.

27. A considerable number of ships were driven from their anchors by shoals of ice.

28. The thanks of the commons were voted to General Townshend, and Admirals Hawke, Saunders, and Holmes, for the services rendered to their country.

29. The English took Chittiput, upon the coast of Coromandel, in the East Indies.

30. A superb statue was dug from the ruins of Herculaneum, supposed to be the representation of the Sibyl of Cuma.

31. Died, at Rintelen, aged 78, William, eighth landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

Feb. 2. Timmary, on the coast of Coromandel, was captured by the English.

Lord Charles Hay, general of his majesty's forces, was tried at the Horse-guards, having been accused of every military crime, except cowardice and disaffection.

10. The English took Arcott, on the coast of Coromandel.

13. The earl of Ferrers was arrested and sent to the Tower, for the murder of his steward, Mr. Johnson.

15. A dreadful storm occurred in London and its environs, during which the lead upon the admiralty was rolled up like a scroll, and many stacks of chimneys were blown down in Westminster.

20. Baron de Beck, a general in the service of the empress queen, surprised the Prussians at Corsdorff, in Saxony, and made General de Zeteritz prisoner.

22. The committee of common council made choice of Mr. Milne's plan, for a new bridge at Blackfriars.

26. M. Thurot landed nearly 1000 men at Carrickfergus, in Ireland. A sanguinary battle ensued, when the enemy was totally defeated, and M. Thurot killed.

27. During some hard gales of

wind that had occurred, most of the springs in and about Chatham were dried up, a phenomenon which could not be accounted for.

March 1. The marquis of Blaisel, commander of Giessen, forced the gates of Marbourg, and defeated the Hanoverian garrison; he then returned to the former place, where he arrived safe, with 100,000 crowns contribution-money, and a great many prisoners.

8. Princess Caroline of Orange and Nassau, sister of William, the fifth prince of Orange and Nassau, was married to the prince of Nassau Weilburg.

20. A dreadful fire happened at Boston, in New England.

21. A dreadful eruption of Mount Vesuvius took place, which overflowed the neighbourhood with burning lava.

24. The landgrave of Hesse Cassel was attacked by a lunatic while at table.

April 1. The king was pleased to grant the title of duke of York and Albany to Prince Edward Augustus, his grandson.

2. A premium of 100 guineas was given to Mr. Pine, for his historical representation of Edward the Third and the burghers of Calais.

6. The tower of a church at Petersburg fell down, and 500 persons were killed or maimed.

18. Sentence of death was passed upon Lord Ferrers, and his body, after being hanged, was ordered to be sent to Surgeons'-hall for dissection.

25. His majesty ordered the name of Lord George Sackville to be struck out of the list of privy-councillors.

26. Blackfriars-bridge was engaged to be built by Mr. Phillips in five years, for 100,000*l*.

30. The East India Company's ship the Pitt, of 50 guns, arrived six months sooner than had been expected, in consequence of Captain Wilson having gone and returned by a passage previously unknown.

A.C.
1760 May 5. The execution of Lord Ferrers took place at Tyburn.

6. Prince Ferdinand, by his proxies, was installed Knight of the Garter, at Windsor.

7. The anniversary feast of the sons of the clergy was held, when the collection amounted to 1020*l*. Princess Amelia and Sir Sampson Gideon each contributed 100*l*.

12. This being the 200th year since the accession of Queen Elizabeth, the same was observed at the Westminster election as a grand festival.

29. War was declared against the republic of Genoa by the Corsican malcontents.

30. Died, at Paris, the princess of Anhalt Zerbst, in the 47th year of her age.

31. The plague again broke out at Smyrna, the country being at the same time overflowed by heavy rains.

June 6. The marriage of the princess of the Brazils, daughter to the king of Portugal, with the infant Don Pedro, his majesty's brother, was celebrated at Lisbon with great pomp.

7. The first pile towards building the new bridge at Blackfriars was driven in the middle of the Thames.

9. The foundation was laid for a new chapel at the end of Portland-street, Mary-le-bone.

The two-penny post was established in Paris, after the model of that in London, which had existed since 1683.

11. A fire happened at Borgo, in Sweden, whereby three-fourths of the houses were reduced to ashes.

16. Two old women were thrown into the water at Glen, in Leicestershire, in order to ascertain whether they were witches.

17. General la Mothe Fouquet, at the head of a Prussian corps, dislodged 600 Croats from Bruckberg, where they had taken post with the artillery, and afterwards entered Landshut.

23. At day-break, General Laudohn attacked Mummelberg, &c.,

three fortified mountains near A.C.
Landshut, which were vigorously 1760 defended by Fouquet, who was at length forced to surrender, when himself and many others were made prisoners. The Prussians, under Fouquet, amounted to no more than 15,000 men, while the Austrians had 40,000 troops, of whom 6000 were killed, and 12,000 wounded.

25. At Jamaica, a rebellion of the negroes broke out with redoubled fury, when they murdered Mr. Smith, the overseer, who was at supper with his family. The insurrection was to be general, and the plan appeared to have been a complete massacre of all the whites, which was to have been executed immediately after the departure of the fleet for England. Some of the negroes, however, being intoxicated, their impatience to act happily betrayed their design.

30. The castle of Marbourg surrendered to the French, and the garrison were made prisoners of war.

July 4. Portsmouth dock-yard was burnt, when the damage was computed at 400,000*l*.

9. The Royal George East Indiaman, Captain Beamish, arrived at Portsmouth, with Colonel Clive and his lady on board. They met an express when leaving Bengal river, from the coast of Coromandel, with advice that Colonel Coote had attacked the French in their intrenchments, and totally defeated them.

11. Charles the Third, formerly king of the Two Sicilies, made his public entry into Madrid, as king of Spain, having been proclaimed in September, 1759.

16. The hereditary prince of Brunswick revenged himself at Emsdorff, for his loss at Corbach, as he surprised Monsieur de Glau-bitz in a defile among the mountains, where he defeated and pursued him.

20. At Auseli, in France, a

A.C. 1760 dreadful hail-storm occurred, when the stones measured five inches in diameter, which killed all the men and beasts that were exposed to their effects.

26. Glatz, in Bohemia, was stormed and taken by General Laudohn, after the trenches had been open six days; part of the Prussian garrison was cut to pieces, and the rest surrendered.

29. Two men, in felling an old ash tree, at Ledden, near Canterbury, the circumference of which was near fifty feet, found some human skeletons in the centre, almost entire, that appeared to have been of very large stature. Whether the tree in question had grown over them, or was planted upon their graves as a memorial, is uncertain.

30. The materials of the three city gates were sold by the committee of city lands to Mr. Blagden, a carpenter, in Coleman-street, viz., Aldgate, for 177*l.* 10*s.*; Cripplegate, for 91*l.*; and Ludgate, for 148*l.*

31. The king of Spain suppressed the Havanna Company.

Cassel, being abandoned by the Hanoverians, opened its gates to the troops of Prince Xavier of Saxony.

Aug. 1. Prince Xavier took Minden, sword-in-hand, and made 350 prisoners; he also captured Cassel, Gottingen, and Elmbach, and threatened Hamlin with a siege.

4. The workmen began pulling down that part of Ludgate, called the master's side; that opposite Blackfriars was ordered to remain till a place could be provided for the prisoners, and the statue of Queen Elizabeth was purchased by Alderman Gosling, in order to be placed on St. Dunstan's Church.

Breslau, the capital of Silesia, which had been bombarded by General Laudohn, was relieved by Prince Henry of Prussia. Major-General Tauenzien, the Prussian governor, behaved with great resolution on that occasion, and his

Prussian majesty ordered 50,000 A.C. German crowns to be distributed 1760 among the sufferers by the siege.

11. Algiers was blocked up by a Spanish squadron.

22. Bentheim fell again into the hands of the allies, and the French garrison were made prisoners of war.

25. Prince Xavier of Saxony, having taken Gottingen, levied contributions upon the inhabitants to the amount of 30,000 crowns, and caused the outworks of the city to be repaired.

Sept. 3. Passewalk, a town in Upper Saxony, opened its gates to the Swedish troops, commanded by General Lantingshausen, when General Stutterheim and Colonel Belting, who commanded the Prussians, having lost above 150 men on that occasion, retired to Prentslaw.

4. Admiral Hawke took the isle of Dumet, on the coast of France; it was defended only by a fort, with nine pieces of cannon, and 46 men.

This month ended the Old Bailey Sessions, when three were sentenced to be hanged, 20 to be transported for seven years, one to be branded, and two to be whipped.

7. Prentslaw, a town in Upper Saxony, surrendered to the Swedes, and General Lantingshausen, who commanded the attack, had but one man killed and nine wounded, while General Stutterheim, who defended the place, lost near 150 Prussians.

8. This day, Canada was surrendered to the British troops.

29. Letters from Halifax brought advice that 6000 persons had recently repaired to reside there from Long Island, Connecticut, and other settlements; and that nearly 10,000 Indians had come over with a French priest, who had sworn allegiance to his Britannic majesty.

The excessive rains and scarcity of provisions determined the French to quit the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel.

A. C. 1760. Oct. 3. About nine in the morning, Cleves surrendered to a detachment of the allies, and the French garrison of 600 men laid down their arms, and were conducted to Rees.

4. Major Keller, the Prussian governor of Leipsic, left that city, with his whole garrison, and retired towards Magdebourg, when Major Hallas, in the Imperial service, immediately took possession of that place, at the head of a party of Haddock's hussars.

Major Barré and Captain Deane arrived express in the Vengeance frigate from Quebec, in 23 days, with the news of the surrender of Montreal, and the whole of Canada, to the British.

6. The diet of Poland opened at Warsaw.

9. Berlin surrendered to the Austrians and Russians by capitulation.

14. A petition to parliament was agreed upon by the common council, for leave to pull down Gresham College.

25. Between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, King George the Second was suddenly seized at his palace at Kensington, by a violent disorder, when he fell speechless, and notwithstanding every medical aid, almost immediately expired. His majesty departed this life in his 77th year, and the 34th of his reign, beloved, honoured, and regretted by his subjects, for his many eminent and princely virtues.

26. This day, about noon, his majesty King George the Third was proclaimed.

The town of Wittenberg, in Saxony, in which were all the Prussian grand magazines, surrendered to the Imperial army.

29. The Royal Society appointed the Rev. Mr. Maskelyne, F.R.S., to go to the island of St. Helena, and Mr. Charles Mason, assistant observator at Greenwich, to go to Bencoolen, in the island of Sumatra, in the East Indies, in order to

observe the transit of Venus over the sun, June 6, 1761; his late majesty having granted money for that purpose.

31. The building of Blackfriars-bridge began, and finished 1770. The cost of which was 150,840*l*.

Nov. 3. At a hearing in the King's Bench, concerning Saint Luke's Hospital for lunatics not paying parish rates, the court determined in favour of that hospital.

The Austrians were defeated by the king of Prussia, under General Daun, at Torgau.

10. The funeral of George the Second took place at Westminster Abbey.

18. Parliament voted a yearly income of 800,000*l*. for his majesty's household expenditure, and the maintaining the grandeur of his crown and dignity.

Dec. 10. Bishopsgate was sold, and ordered to be pulled down immediately.

12. A new treaty was signed at London with the king of Prussia, by which England engaged to pay to that monarch 670,000*l*. sterling.

News arrived of the plague raging in Cephalonia.

The pear trees were out in full bloom, and the daisies and primroses appeared, owing to the mildness of the season.

A general bill of christenings and burials within the bills of mortality, from December 11th, 1759, to December 9th, 1760.

CHRISTENED,

Males . . .	7778
Females . . .	7173
In all . . .	14,951

BURIED,

Males . . .	9935
Females . . .	9895
In all . . .	19,830

During this year died, at Herrnhuth, in Silesia, aged 60, Count Nicholas Lewis, of Zinzendorf,

A.C. who founded the sect called Moravians. A.C. 1761

The quantity of beer brewed from Midsummer, 1759, to the same period in 1760, including the minor breweries, was 975,217 barrels.

The total of the annual supply amounted to 19,616,119*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.*

The ways and means were, 19,953,922*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*; and the national debt was 98,604,836*l.* 8*s.* 2½*d.*

Jan. 1. The ode for the new year was performed before his majesty, at St. James's.

4. Four English men-of-war were lost, in the East Indies, belonging to Admiral Cornish's squadron.

6. The king offered gold, myrrh, and frankincense, as usual, at the chapel royal.

A man was fined 15 guineas, for cutting women's clothes, in Covent Garden play-house.

9. A great eruption of Mount Vesuvius occurred, which commenced in December, and continued till this time, attended with repeated earthquakes.

13. The son of the prince of Nassau Weilbourg was baptized, with the greatest magnificence, at the Hague, being named George William Belgicus.

14. The committee of city lands contracted with Mr. Clagden, carpenter, for the ground from Moor-gate to Cripplegate, being 1000 feet in length, at 7*s.* per foot, in order to erect a new row of houses upon the same.

There were upwards of 23,000 French prisoners in England, notwithstanding the many exchanges that had been made by cartels.

15. The Mogul's troops were defeated by the English.

16. Colonel Coote took Pondicherry.

Feb. 4. A discovery was made in Northumberland of two Roman urns, containing human bones, supposed to have lain there 1400 years.

10. Great riots took place at

Hexham, in consequence of balloting for the militia, many of the insurgents were taken, but only one punished. A.C. 1761

The settlement of Mihie, on the coast of Malabar, was taken by the British.

11. Two persons, for usurious practices, were cast at Guildhall, one in 300*l.*, for having received six guineas to discount a bill of 100*l.* in six weeks; and the other for having exacted two guineas for discounting a bill of 50*l.* at six days.

16. An express was brought by a Scheveling boat, of the death of the elector of Cologne, bishop of Osnaburgh.

18. A loss of five frigates, took place at Port au Paix, in Hispaniola.

19. Parliament rose, and a new election followed. In this sitting, an act was passed, for increasing the judges' salaries, and rendering them free of the crown, a proceeding which gave great strength to civil liberty. An act was also passed for the benefit of insolvent debtors, and another for the increase of duty on porter.

26. Red-house mills, at Deptford, were burnt.

March 2. The tide flowed so little, that the starlings of London bridge were uncovered at high-water, a circumstance not known in the memory of man.

12. This being the anniversary feast of the Magdalen charity, a sermon was preached before the governors, at St. Bride's, by the bishop of Ossory, when the collection amounted to 440*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

18. Mr. Onslow, the speaker, received the thanks of the house of commons, for his long and meritorious services.

31. Shocks of earthquakes were felt all over Europe.

The Ajax, East Indiaman, Captain Lindsey, homeward bound from Bengal, with a quantity of diamonds, silks, muslins, and other valuable effects, was taken, off

A. C. Cape Clear, and carried into Brest, 1761 valued at 200,000*l*.

30. As some tanners, at Tregoney, in Cornwall, were digging, one of them struck his axe on a stone, which proved to be a coffin, containing the skeleton of a man of gigantic size. One tooth remained whole, which was two inches and a half long; and the length of the coffin was eleven feet three inches.

31. The siege of Cassel was raised by the allies, who marched out without molestation; the place had been on the point of surrendering, for the want of provisions.

April 2. A coal meter's place, in London, sold for 4450*l*.

6. Count Keneysegg, great dean of the chapter, was chosen elector of Cologne.

14. His royal highness the duke of York was appointed rear admiral of the blue.

A letter from Paris imported, that all the friends of the house of Austria had not been able to deter his Christian majesty from ratifying peace, and that the empress queen, finding France, Prussia, Sweden, and Poland, were desirous of having a place named for a congress, she at length fixed upon Augsburg, as the town for such an assemblage.

The marquis of Granby arrived in town from the army in Germany, when Lieutenant-General Conway succeeded to the command, who left the Hague for that purpose.

19. Moorgate was sold for 166*l*., and Aldersgate for 91*l*.

25. A field of grass, near Chatham, was eaten up by a species of caterpillars, that destroyed the very roots, and left the fields as if blasted by lightning.

29. At the anniversary feast of the London Hospital, the collection amounted to 1354*l*. 17*s*.

May 4. At Charlestown, in South Carolina, a most violent whirlwind, of that species called Typhones, passed down Ashley river, and fell upon the shipping in Rebellion Road, with incredible violence. That terrible phenomenon ploughed Ashley river to

the bottom, and laid the channel bare. There were forty-five sail of ships in the roads, five of which were sunk. The strong gust by which it was met checked its progress, otherwise the town of Charlestown must have been driven before it like chaff.

A man made a match, for 1000 guineas, to ride 100 miles a day, for 29 days successively, having 29 horses; which he performed within the time.

7. The anniversary feast of the sons of the clergy was held, when the collection amounted to 1078*l*. 15*s*. 3*d*.

The workmen began to lay the foundation of the duke of York's house, in Pall-Mall, with stone.

11. There was a visible eclipse of the moon.

13. Mr. Godfrey's experiment, for extinguishing fire, was tried in a house erected for that purpose.

20. The knights of the Bath held an installation.

29. The house of Lord Annesley, at Castle Villain, in Ireland, was burnt to the ground, and all the household furniture consumed.

June 2. An ass went 100 miles in 21 hours, at Margatë; the bet was 100*l*. to 10*l*. it did not perform the task in 24 hours.

M. Bussy waited on Mr. Secretary Pitt, the earl of Bute, and the duke of Newcastle, and afterwards went to court.

4. This being his majesty's birthday, who entered his 24th year, the same was celebrated with every demonstration of joy.

6. Dominica was taken by the English.

This morning was seen the long-expected transit of Venus, over the sun.

7. The freedom of the city of Dublin, in a gold box, was presented to Sir Edward Hawke, by the hands of Lord Farnham, in gratitude for that gallant officer's signal services.

The English, under Commodore Keppel and General Hodgson, took Belleisle.

A.C. 9. A considerable shock of an
1761 earthquake was felt at Sherborne
and Shaftsbury, about five minutes
before twelve o'clock.

13. The Wager, man-of-war, with sixteen ships under convoy, from Oporto, arrived at Spithead; also, the Albany, sloop, from Belleisle; when the Park and Tower guns were fired.

15. Fifteen towns of the Cherokee Indians were destroyed by Colonel Grant.

29. The City-road, from Islington to Old-street, was opened for all passengers and carriages.

July 8th. His majesty, being in council, made the following declaration,—“That his wishes were, to render his people permanently happy, and for that purpose, he conceived it necessary to choose a consort, and had accordingly determined upon demanding in marriage the princess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, a step which he persuaded himself would be most acceptable to his loving subjects.” The princess above named was born May 29th, 1744, and was the youngest sister of Adolphus Frederick the Fourth, duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

The proclamation for the king's coronation was published at Westminster, Temple Bar, and the Royal Exchange.

15. The French were defeated at Kirchdenkern, by Prince Ferdinand.

16. The society for the encouragement of arts gave a premium of 60*l.* to Mr. Gainsborough, for the best model of a tide-mill; and 20 guineas to Mr. Meyer, for the most correct likeness of his majesty.

A body of 12,000 Austrians was beaten by the king of Prussia, in Silesia.

30. The king appointed Lord Anson to be admiral and commander-in-chief of his majesty's fleet.

Aug. 7. A navigation being completed from Lynn to Northampton, the same was opened.

9. The prisoners in the Savoy mutinied.

14. A shock of an earthquake

was felt all over the island of A.C. Guernsey, accompanied by a rum- 1761 bling noise.

15. A treaty of marriage was signed between his majesty and the princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

A treaty of agreement was settled between France and Spain.

16. Lord Anson, with the men-of-war and yachts, anchored off Stade, when his lordship, with the duchess of Ancaster and Lady Effingham, went on shore.

20. Captain Proby, in the Thunderer, of 74 guns, and 600 men, who was cruising off Cadiz, with the Modeste, of 64 guns, the Thetis, of 50 guns, and the Favourite, sloop, in order to intercept the Achilles, of 64 guns, and Bouffon, of 32, fell in with and took those ships, and brought them into Scarborough.

25. The man-of-war named the Courageux, was captured from the French.

28. This day, Mr. Garstin, a messenger, arrived in town, express from Lord Harcourt, at Strelitz, with a treaty of marriage between his majesty and her serene highness Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg, concluded and signed on the 15th, by his lordship, with Mr. Zesterfleth, privy-councillor of the duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz; stating also that the princess proposed to set out from Strelitz on Monday the 17th, and arrive at Stade on the 22nd, where his majesty's yachts were to receive her.

Sept. 2. This being the first day of the triennial meeting of the three choirs at Worcester, the collection at the cathedral amounted to upwards of 186*l.*

6. After ten days' voyage, and much stormy weather, the intended queen of England arrived in Harwich harbour. On landing, she was received by the mayor and aldermen of Harwich, and about five she reached Colchester; she supped and slept at Lord Abercorn's, at Witham, and entered St.

A.C. 1761 James's Park, down Constitution-hill, reaching the garden gate of the palace, where she was received by the whole royal family, and most affectionately by his majesty, who, raising her up, saluted her. Her highness's arrival at the palace was immediately proclaimed by the firing of guns in St. James's Park, and at nine in the evening, her highness proceeded to the chapel, when the marriage ceremony was performed, by the archbishop of Canterbury.

8. A strong manifesto was published by the Corsicans, stating they would prefer death to submitting to the Genoese.

9. The most brilliant court assembled at St. James's that had ever been remembered.

10. His majesty ordered in council that in the form of prayer used for the royal family, the following sentence should be inserted; *viz.*, "Our gracious Queen Charlotte; the princess dowager of Wales; and all the royal family."

17. A body of 4000 Russians was defeated by a detachment of Prussians.

19. The Russians were repulsed before Colberg.

22. Mr. Waddington, who sailed with the Rev. Mr. Maskelyne, in January, to observe the transit of Venus at St. Helena, arrived in the Downs, in the Orford, Indiaman, having been disappointed in seeing the contact of that planet, owing to the badness of the weather.

By the Latham, another Indiaman, which arrived in the Downs, was brought over one of the smallest horses ever seen, being only two feet ten inches in height.

Their majesties were crowned.

A bankrupt of the name of John Perrot, was hanged at Smithfield, for having secreted his effects from his creditors.

23. Peace was negotiated with the Cherokees at Charlestown.

25. The king, queen, and royal family, went to Covent Garden theatre, to see the Beggar's Opera.

M. Bussy, late minister from

the court of France, for settling the preliminaries of peace, set out for Paris, without being able to bring that desirable mission to a happy issue.

27. The Lyon, man-of-war, arrived at Plymouth from St. Helena; she parted, in a gale of wind, with the Lord Anson, on board of which was Mr. Holwell, who had been appointed governor of Bengal, and by whom an account was detailed of the sufferings of the persons confined in the black-hole, at Calcutta. Letters also brought advice of a decisive battle having been fought between the English and the Great Mogul's army, near Guya, in which the enemy's general was taken prisoner. His army consisted of 80,000 men, and that of the English 22,000. Seven French officers were captured in that engagement, among whom was Mr. Law, a nephew of the famous Mississippi Law.

Mr. Stanley, the British minister appointed to settle the preliminaries of peace, at the court of France, arrived at Dover.

30. An epidemic distemper ravaged Toulon, which, in two months, carried off one-third of the inhabitants.

Lieut.-General Platen, whom the king of Prussia had sent, with some thousand men, to ruin the Russian magazines in the neighbourhood of Posen, executed his commission, by destroying three, which obliged the Russian army to repass the Oder, in order to cover, if possible, their grand magazine.

Oct. 1. Schweidnitz was taken by the Austrians, by a *coup de main*.

His majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on John Fielding, esq.

5. M. Lally, commander-in-chief of the French forces, set out for France, upon his parole of honour.

9. Earl Temple resigned the privy seal.

At this period, Mr. Pitt refused the title of Lord Chatham, but retired from office upon a pension of 3000*l.* a year. His lady was raised to the rank of Baroness Chatham.

A.C. 1761. 14. A most astonishing phenomenon was seen at Great Malvern, in Worcestershire. It had the appearance of a volcano, and was attended with a great noise, being preceded by a most violent storm of thunder and lightning.

20. A letter from a Jesuit missionary in China, dated Oct. 20th, gave an account that in the preceding summer, they had had such prodigious rains, as to cause the waters to rise and overflow whole provinces, whereby some millions of people were drowned.

22. A vote of thanks from the corporation of London was voted to Mr. Pitt.

The duke of Norfolk's seat, at Worksop, was burnt, when the damages were estimated at 100,000*l*.

24. Embden was taken, and East Friesland overrun, by the French.

Tresstow, in Pomerania, was taken by the Russians.

28. An express arrived at the East India House, from their factory at Bassora, with an account that the cruelty of the Dutch, at the island of Ceylon, had caused the natives to rise and destroy most of them, with their plantations of cinnamon and other spices.

At the Auto da fe, at Lisbon, on the 20th September, the number of criminals amounted to fifty-four, including three in effigy. Father Maligrida was the only person burnt at the stake for writing heretical books, and pretending to a spirit of prophecy and revelation. This Auto exceeded all that had previously taken place in magnificence, a grand entertainment being also given in the convent, by the inquisitor, Nunode Mello.

Nov. 9. This being the day the lord mayor entered into his office, the ceremonial was conducted in the usual manner, when their majesties were entertained in the most splendid style, at Guildhall.

26. Sir John Cust was chosen speaker to the new parliament.

31. A very fine coal mine was

discovered near the city of Aberdeen, the first ever found in the north of Scotland. A.C. 1761

Dec. 9. A dreadful storm happened at Carthage, in the West Indies, that was followed by an earthquake, which destroyed a great part of the town. Two Spanish men-of-war were driven on shore, and the castle of Santa Martha was entirely razed.

The yearly bill of mortality for London and Westminster, for this year, was

CHRISTENED,

Males	:	:	8183
Females	:	:	7817

In all	:	16,000
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BURIED,

Males	:	:	10,668
Females	:	:	10,395

In all	:	21,063
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By an exact list taken of the inhabitants of Rome, there were 152,458 souls, of whom 40 were bishops, 2742 priests, 4381 persons of religious fraternities and nuns, 1725 monks, 878 students, 3653 poor in the hospitals, 37 Heretics, Turks, and Infidels. During last year, 4989 children were born there, and 7149 died.

17. The British ambassador at the Spanish court left it without the ceremony of taking leave.

The English prisoners detained in France were calculated to amount to 1000, while the number of the French in Britain was 20,000.

29. The supplies to the king of Prussia amounted to 670,000*l*.

The national debt amounted to 98,604,836*l*. 8*s*. 2½*d*. The supplies were 18,299,153*l*. 18*s*. 11½*d*.; and the ways and means 18,655,750*l*. 2*s*. 7½*d*.

Died this year, Right Honourable Edward Boscawen, admiral of the blue; Richard Nash, Esq., commonly called Beau Nash, master of the ceremonies at Bath; Dr. Hoadley, bishop of Winchester;

^{A.C.} Father Charleroux, the Jesuit missionary; Dr. Thomas Sherlock, bishop of London; Samuel Richardson; Dr. J. Leland; and Stephen Hales.

¹⁷⁶² Jan. 4. War was declared against the Spaniards.

5. Peter the Third succeeded to the throne of Russia, upon the demise of the Empress Elizabeth.

By the exchequer receipts the national debt had encreased to 110,603,836*l.* 8*s.* 2½*d.* and the annual interest 3,794,594*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* The supplies for the year were 18,300,143*l.* 9*s.* 5½*d.*; and the ways and means 18,617,895*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* The land tax was 4*s.* in the pound.

10. The publicans advanced the price of porter a halfpenny per quart.

11. Mr. Roubilliac, the famous statuary, died.

There were taken in all, 182 ships from the French, since the commencement of the war, and no less than 96 ships, carrying 5012 guns.

15. Two assassins who endeavoured to force their way into the apartments of the king of France, killed the guards who resisted them, and got off undiscovered.

A survey was taken of the number of houses at Boston, in New England, when there appeared to be 2737.

18. The roof of the opera-house at Rome fell in during the time of performance, and killed sixteen persons of distinction, besides maiming about 50 more; among whom were Prince D'Asti and Princess Borghese.

19. The imposture of the Cock-lane ghost was detected.

25. Prince Ernest, of Mecklenburg Strelitz, second brother to her majesty, arrived in town.

Feb. 4. Fourteen privateers were taken in the harbour of Port Royal.

The Marine Society since its establishment to the present period, had collected and equipped 9963 men and boys.

8. Prince Gallitzin, the Russian

ambassador, had an audience of his ^{A.C.} majesty, to notify the death of the ¹⁷⁶² late Empress Elizabeth, on the 5th January; and the accession of the Emperor Peter the Third.

13. Martinico surrendered to the English, as well as Grenada; the forces being commanded by Monckton and Rodney.

21. A tremendous fall of snow occurred in many places; it was from ten to twelve feet deep; numerous persons having lost their lives in the storm that accompanied it.

26. The sessions terminated at the Old Bailey, which proved a maiden one.

In order to encourage marriage, the Earl of Buckinghamshire offered a bounty of 10*l.* to all new married persons between the ages of 18 and 25, provided they were natives of Norwich.

At the Small-pox Hospital, it was proved that inoculation preserved no less than 139,652 in every million lives.

March 1. The island of St. Lucia, in the West Indies, surrendered to the English forces.

16. A cessation of hostilities took place between Russia and Prussia.

21. A valuable Spanish register ship was captured, called the Hermione.

April 5. The island of Grenada, in the West Indies, with its dependencies, surrendered to the British forces.

8. Both houses of parliament adjourned for the Easter holidays. Among the bills passed, was that for raising and training the militia in England, wherein it expressed the proportion each county was to raise. The whole amounting to 30,840 men.

All attempts to discover the longitude were encouraged by an act of parliament that passed.

14. Messrs. Mason and Dixon, who had been employed to observe the transit of Venus over the sun, returned from the Cape of Good Hope.

A.C. 1762 15. The third volume concerning the Antiquities of Herculaneum, was presented to the universities by the king of Naples.

A considerable number of whales were forced on the British shores; one at Lynn being 55 feet long, and 11 deep.

18. The expense incurred by South Carolina on account of the Indian war, amounted to 107,000*l*.

28. A dreadful fire broke out at Munich, in Bavaria, which destroyed several palaces and public buildings, besides nearly 200 dwelling-houses, and a magazine with 20,000 muids of oats.

29. The university of Moscow published Cornelius Nepos in Latin, being the first classical book that had issued from the Russian press.

30. A warrant was issued for erecting a Regius Professorship of Rhetoric and the *Belle Lettres*, in the university of Edinburgh; and Doctor Hugh Blair was appointed to fill that office, with a salary of 70*l*. per annum during life.

The sudden melting of the snow on the mountains near Bilboa, caused such an inundation, that upwards of 40 sail of shipping were lost in the river, and other damage done to houses and effects, to the amount of 300,000 livres.

May 1. The Levellers fomented riots in Ireland.

The monument of Thomson, the poet, was opened in Westminster Abbey.

The Spaniards and French entered Portugal, and an army was sent to assist the Portuguese.

5. The Jesuits were expelled France, and not one of the order dared appear in the streets of Paris.

9. Miranda, in Portugal, was taken by the Spaniards, and the same day the English forces arrived at Lisbon.

15. Braganza, in Portugal, was taken by the Spaniards.

18. The doge of Venice died, aged 77.

19. Their majesties went to re-

side at Buckingham-house, since called the Queen's Palace. A.C. 1762

21. The *Hermione*, Spanish register ship, which had been taken by the English, was valued at near twelve millions of money.

23. War was declared by Portugal against Spain.

A chapter of the garter was held at St. James's, when Prince William and the earl of Bute were elected of that noble order.

Peace was signed between Russia and Prussia.

A comet appeared in France.

25. The Spaniards were beaten on the river Douro by the Portuguese.

June 2. Parliament was prorogued, and the subsidies for 1762 were 18,200,000*l*.

4. The bells at Bow church were rung for the first time, it being the king's birth-day.

The following curiosities were sold at St. Paul's coffee-house, at the subjoined prices:

One penny piece of Henry the First	1.	s.	2	2
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One penny piece of Edward the First	1	9
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A groat of Henry the Eighth	1	2
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One crown, one half-crown, shilling, and sixpence of Queen Elizabeth	3	18
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One half-crown and three-pence of Charles the First	2	15
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A gold ring, bearing an ancient Runic inscription	15	0
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18. The Danes invested Hamburg, but on receiving a sum of money withdrew.

19. The lord mayor resolved not to proclaim Southwark fair, and that it should be in future discontinued.

Several of the moors in Yorkshire and Northumberland caught fire, so that the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts were greatly terrified, and experienced considerable loss.

20. War was declared by France against Portugal.

24. The French landed their forces at Newfoundland.

The French were defeated at

A.C. Grabenstein, in Germany, by the
1762 English forces.

Prince Ferdinand and the allies beat the French, who lost 2500 men, and 162 officers. The allies lost about 300 men.

July 5. The long-pending cause between the city of London and the dissenters, respecting their liability to serve the offices of sheriffs, was determined in favour of the dissenters.

6. The colours taken from the French at Grabenstein, were presented to his majesty at St. James's.

7. The English forces landed at the isle of Cuba.

8. Some Cherokee Indians arrived in London.

9. A heavy fall of honey-dew took place in Ireland, which was so copious, as to be caught in scoops.

A revolution took place in Russia, when Peter the Third was displaced, and her majesty, his consort, nominated to the throne by the title of Catharine the Second.

10. A monument to the memory of Handel was opened in Westminster Abbey.

11. The harbour of Rye, in Sussex, was opened.

12. The pension of Dr. Johnson was paid for the first time.

Aug. 4. Throughout Devonshire the custom of giving vails to domestics was discontinued.

12. The British captured the Havannah.

Her majesty, the queen of England, was delivered of a prince, by Mrs. Draper, Doctor Hunter being in attendance, had further aid been required. The archbishop was in the apartment, and the lords in an adjoining chamber, the door being open that communicated with the queen's bed-room. The prince was created by his majesty Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester.

21. Died Lady Mary Wortley Montague, mother of Countess Bute. She was daughter of the first duke of Kingston, and through her means inoculation for the

small-pox had been introduced into A.C.
England. 1762

25. The Spaniards became possessed of Almeyda, in Portugal.

27. The British and Portuguese captured Valencia d'Alcantara, in Spain.

Sept. 5. The duke of Bedford proceeded to France, in order to treat for Peace.

8. The ceremony of christening the prince of Wales was performed by the archbishop of Canterbury, the dukes of Cumberland and Mecklenburgh Strelitz standing his godfathers by proxy, the princess of Wales being his godmother; he was named George Augustus Frederick.

10. The duke de Nivernois, the French ambassador, arrived in London.

11. Lord Kinsale Baron de Courcy, in Ireland, had an audience of his majesty, when he remained covered, such being an ancient grant accorded to that noble family.

The king presented 400*l.* to King's College in New York, and 200*l.* to the colleges in Philadelphia.

18. The city of Philadelphia was again captured by the English forces.

29. At Guildhall, on the election for a new lord mayor taking place, Wm. Beckford and Wm. Bridgen, Esqs., were returned, when the former was chosen.

Oct. 6. Admiral Cornish and Sir William Draper reduced Manilla, the capital of the Philippine islands.

Three French frigates and a fleet of merchantmen were captured by Admiral Keppel.

9. Schweidnitz was taken by the king of Prussia.

Nov. 1. Cassel surrendered to the Hanoverians.

A dreadful earthquake was experienced at Aquila, in Spain.

3. Peace was signed at Fontainebleau between England and France.

6. An earthquake was felt at

A.C. 1762. Aquila, in Spain, which cracked the walls of the church from top to bottom. In 1703 more than 2000 persons had lost their lives by a similar visitation.

25. The meeting of parliament took place.

29. The sentence of the court of King's Bench pronounced upon Peter Annet, was imprisonment for one month, that he should stand twice in the pillory within that period, and be kept to hard labour in Bridewell during a year, for writing the "Free Inquirer."

Dec. 1. A cessation of arms was proclaimed at the Royal Exchange, and the usual places in London and Westminster.

25. A very hard frost commenced, which continued till the 29th of January.

Rousseau's "Emilius," and Horace Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting," appeared this year.

The American Philosophical Society was established in Philadelphia.

From December 15, 1761, to December 15, 1762, there were christened and buried within the bills of mortality:—

CHRISTENED.

Males	7859
Females	7492

In all . . .	15,351
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BURIED.

Males	13,101
Females	13,225

In all . . .	26,326
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The sum netted by the land-tax at four shillings in the pound from 1756 until 1760 inclusive, amounted to 10,000,000*l*.

The national debt, as above stated, on the 5th of January amounted to 110,603,836*l*. 8*s*. 2½*d*. The supplies granted were 18,300,143*l*. 9*s*. 5*d*.

During this year died Dr. James Bradley, the astronomer, Gemini-ani, the musician, and Lady Mary Wortley Montague.

Jan. Many silver coins of Edward the First and Second were found among the rocks in Ramshaw Moor, Northumberland.

11. A fair was kept on the Thames, at Isleworth, during the intense frost.

15. A Westminster printseller was fined 5*l*. for selling obscene prints.

26. A great riot occurred at Drury Lane Theatre, in consequence of Mr. Garrick's having raised the prices of admission.

Feb. 10. A universal peace was concluded between France, Spain, England, and Portugal.

13. A rising of the tide overflowed the Bishop's Walk, Lambeth, so that the people were carried from house to house in boats.

A fall of snow took place, which laid eight feet deep in the midland counties upon the high-roads.

22. A society for the reformation of manners was fined 300*l*. for obscene conduct towards the landlady of the Rummer Tavern, Chancery Lane, upon the plea of its being a house of ill-fame. The society appealed to the Common Pleas, to revoke the sentence, but the court decided that the whole 500*l*. originally charged would not have been too much; and, therefore, decided upon the former verdict, with costs of suit.

24. A rising at Algiers of all the Christian slaves took place, who massacred 4000 of their guards.

March 1. One of the most violent storms of hail and rain ever remembered, occurred at Harrow.

22. Proclamation for peace was read.

April 3. Some unknown persons cut down all the gibbets on the Edgeware road.

4. A dinner was given by Mr. Beckford, mayor of London, consisting of 1560 dishes, independent of the dessert.

15. Parliament broke up.

The supplies for this year amounted to 13,500,000*l*.

A man was killed in the pillory, who had been convicted of an unnatural crime.

A.C. The Palais Royal at Paris was
1763 destroyed by fire.

26. Mr. Wilkes was seized on a warrant for publishing No. 45 of the *North Briton*.

May 6. A dreadful fire took place at Lady Molesworth's, in Grosvenor-square; when her ladyship and two children perished in the flames.

July 15. A soldier obtained 300*l.* damages at Winchester, against his officers, for having been flogged without any just cause.

23. A ball of fire fell through the roof of Hertford Church, during divine service, but did no injury.

August 16. His royal highness the duke of York was born.

Oct. 5. His majesty Augustus the Third, king of Poland and Saxony, died.

6. The massacre of 49 English gentlemen at Patna, in the East Indies, took place.

In consequence of the pacific treaty, the fortifications at Dunkirk were destroyed, under the direction of English engineers.

Nov. 2. The altercation between the master tailors and their journeymen was decided at Hicks's Hall; whereby it was agreed that the men should have 2*s.* 6*d.* pay, and three halfpence for porter, per diem, from Lady-day to Midsummer, and 2*s.* 2*d.* pay, and three halfpence for porter, during the rest of the year.

16. A duel was fought between Mr. Martin and Mr. Wilkes.

Dec. A scarcity of meal was experienced at Birmingham, which produced great riots.

A culprit sentenced to death received pardon, on condition of having his leg amputated, in order that a new styptic might be essayed. The man died before the trial could be put in practice.

The christenings and burials from December, 1762, to December, 1763, amounted to,

CHRISTENED.

Males	.	.	7761
Females	.	.	7372
In all	.	.	15,133

BURIED.

Males	.	.	13,147
Females	.	.	12,996
In all	.	.	26,143

A.C.
1763

The forces employed in the army and navy, including the militia, as well as foreign troops, in 1762, which was the last of the war, amounted to 337,106 men; and the expenditure for their maintenance, 18 millions, or about 50*l.* per man. The number of marines and sailors was 184,893; of whom 1512 were killed; 133,708 were taken off by disease or were missing; so that 49,673 were remaining and discharged.

The national debt amounted to 122,603,053*l.*; the interest was 4,409,079*l.*

During this year died N. Hooke, the historian, and Wm. Shenstone, the poet.

Jan. 16. The Princess Augusta, 1764 eldest sister to his majesty, was married to the duke of Brunswick, with a portion voted to her by parliament of 80,000*l.*

His majesty conferred the bishoprick of Osnaburgh upon the infant Prince Frederick, now duke of York.

The youthful Prince Ivan, rightful heir to the throne of Russia, was cruelly murdered in the fortress of Schlussemburg; of which the empress reaped the benefit, though it does not appear that she had instigated that assassination.

A comet was seen at Haarlem.

Feb. 25. A rhapsody on the royal prerogative, called *Droits le Roy*, was burnt by the common hangman.

March 5. Lord Chief Justice Pratt received the freedom of the city.

20. Hartley harbour was opened.

The crown lands in the West Indies were sold by royal proclamation.

April 1. An eclipse of the sun was observed, which had been long looked for.

May 1. The practice of franking

A.C. letters was restricted in Great Britain.
1764

19. Mr. Wilkes was expelled the house of commons.

Parliament broke up.

The supplies for this year amounted to 7,712,562*l*.

June 25. The landlord and landlady of the Green Dragon, at Harrowgate, took the oaths for the fitch of bacon at Dunmow, in Essex.

July 9. The Chevalier D'Eon was tried for a libel upon the French ambassador, in the Court of King's Bench.

26. Mr. William was found guilty of re-publishing the *North Briton*.

Sept. 7. Stanislaus Poniatowski was elected king of Poland, under the title of Stanislaus the Second.

15. The air jacket, marine collar, cork jacket, and belt, were tried successfully at London-bridge, to prevent drowning.

25. A party of the White-boys attacked the king's troops at Kilkenny, when a number were massacred.

Oct. 23. Sujah Dawla was defeated by Munro, at Buxar.

Nov. 6. The shock of an earthquake was felt at Oxford.

The king of Poland ordered the Prussian code to be translated into Latin, and printed at the public expense, and offered a reward to the best deviser of a body of laws, established on the brevity of the Prussian code, but adapted to the genius of the Poles. By the code in question, it was enacted that no law suit could last more than one year and a day.

Dec. 21. At Whitstable, in Kent, a spermaceti whale was cast ashore.

By a conflagration, Howard College, in New England was destroyed.

26. The shock of an earthquake was felt at Lisbon.

The American Stamp Act passed the parliament.

The English parliament gave Mr. Harrison 10,000*l*. for his time-piece for discovering the longitude.

The streets of London were repaired, and all the signs removed. A.C. 1764

The Corsicans having gained advantage over the Genoese, the latter power applied to France for assistance, when the brave General Pascal Paoli was commissioned to remonstrate with the French court, and engage other powers to come forward in support of Corsica.

From a report of the state of Magdalen Hospital, from its opening in 1758 to March 22d, 1764, it appeared that there had been admitted in all 583 persons.

The Archduke Joseph was elected king of the Romans.

Byron made his discoveries in the South Seas.

During this year, were christened and buried,

Christened—16801.

Buried—23,202.

The supplies of this year amounted to 7,712,562*l*.

Died—Dr. King of Oxford; Count Algarotti, gentleman of the bed-chamber to the king of Prussia; Sir John Barnard, the popular magistrate of the city of London; Robert Dodsley, a miscellaneous writer; William Hogarth, the great satirical painter; Charles Churchill, the satirist; Robert Lloyd, the dramatist; James Anderson, the historian.

Jan. 1. The ode of the poet laureat was performed before their majesties at St. James's. 1765

10. The meeting of parliament took place.

26. A duel was fought between Lord Byron and Mr. Chaworth, in which the latter was killed.

11. The wig-makers in consequence of people wearing their own hair, were in great distress, and petitioned the king for relief; many of them, however, who attended, gave great offence, by their inconsistency in wearing their own hair, which was in consequence cut off by the mob.

March 9. A three years' law-suit was decided before the parliament of Paris, between the widow and family of the unfortunate John

^{A. C.}
¹⁷⁶⁵ Calas, that unhappy victim to Catholic fanaticism.

19. More than half the city of Belgrade was destroyed by fire.

An academy was founded by the king of Prussia, for the education of fifteen noblemen.

May. The Spitalfields weavers assembled in a riotous manner.

15. A regency bill passed the English legislature.

19. An unfortunate blacksmith at Rotherhithe, was killed by a cannon-ball, while at dinner with his family, from a gun, which the workmen of a neighbouring foundery had placed in the furnace, without examining as to whether it had been charged or not.

An orphan-house was founded at Moscow, by the empress of Russia.

June 1. A great fire took place in the mast-yard at Rotherhithe, where the damage was computed at 100,000*l*.

4. The anniversary of his majesty's birth-day.

The oldest inn at Ware, in Hertfordshire, (the sign of the Crown,) was pulled down, which had contained the great bed, wherein it was said 26 butchers and their wives had slept on the night King William the Third was crowned.

15. The Chevalier d'Eon, the hermaphrodite, was outlawed.

July 16. It was decided at Guildhall that spunging-houses were merely places of safety, and not prisons.

23. One hundred and twenty rein-deer in one herd, were struck dead by lightning in Lapland.

28. An old walnut-tree which grew before the door of Shakspeare's father's mansion, was cut down, and many images carved from the same, as memorials of the bard.

Linnæus recommended quassia wood, as a substitute for Jesuit's bark.

Aug. 18. Died Francis the First, emperor of Germany, who was succeeded by his son, Joseph the Second.

21. The duke of Clarence was born. ^{A. C.}

The first stone of the Lying-in ¹⁷⁶⁵ hospital, over Westminster-bridge, was deposited.

Oct. 21. All general warrants were declared illegal.

31. The parliament of Paris suppressed the pope's bull in favour of the Jesuits.

Death of his majesty's uncle, the duke of Cumberland, aged 45.

Nov. 7. A great fire broke out in Cornhill, when 100 houses were burnt.

Dec. 3. The powder-mills at Waltham Abbey were blown up.

A valuable diamond was discovered in the stomach of a woodcock which had been shot by a Custom-house officer.

17. The meeting of parliament took place.

20. Died, aged 33, the dauphin of France.

26. His majesty's youngest brother, Prince William Frederic, died, aged sixteen.

31. At the age of 78, died the Chevalier St. George, the old pretender, leaving two sons, Charles Edward Lewis, the adventurer of 1745, and Henry, cardinal of York.

The duke of Athol sold the sovereignty of the Isle of Man to government for 70,000*l*., when it was annexed to the British crown.

The royal charter was granted for incorporating the British Society of Arts.

General Clive defeated Sujah Dowla, in the East Indies, and settled Bengal under the British government.

The supplies voted for this year amounted to 7,762,000.

In the course of this year died, Dr. Young and David Mallet, poets; Dr. Simpson, Christopher Irwine, inventor of the marine chair, and Dr. Stukeley, the anatomist.

Jan. 1. The gentlemen of the ¹⁷⁶⁶ county of Norfolk abolished the custom of giving vails to servants.

6. A discovery was made of the temple of Isis, at Civita Vecchia, in Italy.

A.C. 22. Mr. Dymoke's seat (the
1766 champion of England) was de-
stroyed by fire.

Died, the king of Denmark, Frederick the Fifth, who was succeeded by his son, Christian the Seventh.

Feb. 4. An order was issued at Vienna, interdicting ladies from wearing paint.

21. Died, Stanislaus, the nominal king of Poland.

March 3. The prince of Wales and the duke of York were inoculated for the small-pox.

8. The prince of Orange having attained the age prescribed by law, the administration of affairs in the United States devolved to him, as stadtholder, during life.

18. The American stamp act was repealed.

April 1. In Covent-garden market two cucumbers sold for a guinea and a half.

21. A large spot, three times the size of the earth, passed over the centre of the sun's disk.

May 9. Commodore Byron returned from his voyage round the world.

June 2. A liberal collection was made for the hay-makers, who had assembled at the Royal Exchange on account of the heavy rains, which prevented them from working.

6. Parliament rose.

The supplies for 1766 were 8,273,280%.

July 14. At the commencement of the new paving at Temple-bar, two English paviors undertook to pave more in that day than four Scotchmen; the English by three o'clock had got so much beforehand that they adjourned to a public-house for refreshment, and returning to their work, completely beat the North Britons.

A man was executed at Abbeville, in France, for blasphemy.

30. It was settled that London had a right to import 4000 chaldron of coals at one shilling less duty than was commonly paid.

Three thousand sheep were de-

stroyed by the floods near Great A.C.
Upwell. 1700

The corn was seized from the farmers by the poor at Hoxton, and sold for five shillings and sixpence per bushel.

The high price of provisions produced a riot at Exeter.

August 4. Mr. Pitt was created Earl of Chatham.

Sept. 11. A royal proclamation against forestallers, regraters, and engrossers, was issued.

A decree was published by the king of Poland, for preventing all bequests to the clergy, prejudicial to the right heirs.

29. A stop was put to the exportation of corn.

The princess royal was born.

Oct. 1. The Princess Matilda was married by proxy to the king of Denmark, with 40,000*l.* for her portion.

21. An extraordinary trial took place at Hicks's-hall, in which the mistress of the White Horse, at Poplar, who had kept the house for many years, having been dressed in male attire, had served all parish offices, and lived with another woman as her husband, was plaintiff, and William Barwick defendant. It appeared upon the trial, that he had extorted sums of money from the plaintiff for concealing her sex, with which he had been acquainted, when he was convicted, and sentenced to stand in the pillory, and be imprisoned four years.

27. The peck loaf, according to the assize this day, was to weigh seventeen pounds six ounces, wheaten two shillings and eight pence, household two shillings.

Nov. 11. A meeting of parliament took place.

19. Blackfriars-bridge was opened to the public.

A serious insurrection occurred at Madrid, on account of a royal edict against wearing flapped hats and cloaks, the old and esteemed costume among the Spaniards.

The Jesuits were expelled from Bohemia and Denmark.

A dreadful conflagration hap-

^{A. C.}
¹⁷⁶⁶ opened at Bridgetown, the capital of Barbadoes, which destroyed houses and goods to the value of 300,000*l*.

Gibraltar was almost destroyed by a dreadful storm.

Christenings and burials within the bills of mortality.

CHRISTENED,

Males 8343

Females 7914

In all . . . 16,257

BURIED,

Males 11,714

Females 12,197

In all . . . 23,911

Died during this year, Mr. Quin, the celebrated comedian, Count Daun, commander of the Imperialists, Dr. T. Birch, the historian, Dr. Samuel Chandler, and Dr. Robert Whytt, the physician.

¹⁷⁶⁷ Jan. 6. The wild man Peter, who had been first taken in the forest of Hartz, in Hanover, was brought to London, to be shewn to the royal family.

A very hard frost occurred during the whole of this month.

The ancient city of Camelon, the capital of the Pictish kingdom, was discovered near Perth.

April 14. The expulsion of the Jesuits took place from Spain, Genoa, and Venice.

May 2. Parliament was prorogued.

The supplies for this year amounted to 8,527,726*l*.

22. Several medals and coins of Charles the First were found by some workmen on Clerkenwell Green.

Pascal Paoli, at the head of the Corsicans, having landed on the island of Capraia, besieged its principal fort, which was, after a long defence, surrendered by the Genoese.

July 1. Covent Garden Theatre was purchased for the sum of 60,000*l*. The patentees were Messrs. Colman, Harris, and Rutherford.

A resolution was passed that no ^{A. C.}
¹⁷⁶⁷ attorney could serve the office of sheriff.

15. Letters were sent to the clergy of every district to procure a return of all the resident papists.

A fire-ball fell at Overton, and burnt a barn, with a large quantity of corn.

August 11. Anne Sowerby was burnt at York, for the murder of her husband.

Sept. 16. The king's brother, the duke of York, died at Monaco, in Italy.

Oct. 1. The first stone of Hexham-bridge was laid.

8. A great flood occurred at Manchester.

14. Riots broke out in Spitalfields.

A tremendous earthquake was experienced at Cephalonia.

Mrs. Brownrigg was hanged for inhuman cruelty towards her apprentices.

19. A terrible eruption of Mount Vesuvius occurred, when stones of an enormous size were thrown up a mile in height, falling at half a mile distance. The lava flowed to an extent of seven miles, being in some places two miles in breadth, and its depth 40 feet.

Nov. 2. The duke of Kent was born.

14. The colliers at Stourbridge compelled the farmers to sell their wheat at 5*s*. a bushel.

20. The Jesuits were expelled from Naples.

24. The meeting of parliament took place.

Dec. 3. A riotous assembling of the weavers of Spitalfields occurred, who, armed with cutlasses and hatchets, destroyed the worsted lace looms.

20. Public prayers were read in all the popish chapels in Ireland for King George and his august family, being the only instance of Catholic prayers offered up for the royal family since the revolution in 1688.

At this period Wallis and Carteret effected their discoveries in the South Seas.

The stadtholder of Holland

A.C. espoused the princess royal of
1767 Prussia, which alliance subsequently produced very important political occurrences.

In the East Indies, a fresh war broke out, when Hyder Ally commanded against the East India Company's forces, which produced serious effects, and was attended by an enormous expenditure.

During this year the most rigorous measures were pursued against the Jesuits in various countries, when their property was confiscated and their persons banished to different territories, in order to be dispersed, that the order might be abolished.

The following sum was found to be paid to pensioners, &c., absentees from Ireland, 1,069,380*l*.

During this year died, the marquis de la Rochefoucault; and Daniel Day, the humourist, who founded Fairlop fair.

1768 Jan. 5. A dreadful commotion took place among the Spitalfields weavers, in consequence of a reduction of wages. The guards were compelled to march from the Tower, and many were wounded.

14. The great frost broke up.

29. The Venetian republic forbade the religious orders to receive any new novices for 20 years.

Feb. 3. The duration of Irish parliaments was limited to eight years.

12. Four thousand pounds bail was given by Lord Baltimore on being accused of a rape.

The remaining Jesuits of Paris were expelled.

March 12. Parliament was dissolved.

At Edmund Hall, Oxford, six students were expelled for professing methodism; the celebrated founder of a very numerous sect, John Wesley, being one of the number.

15. The Royal Academy for painting, sculpture, and architecture, was instituted in London; its first president being Sir Joshua Reynolds.

A general election took place,

being the second that had occurred during the reign of George the Third. A.C. 1768

23. At the close of the poll, the numbers for the successful candidates stood as under,

Lord Mayor, Mr. Harley 2729

Sir Robert Ladbroke . 3678

William Beckford, Esq. . 3402

Barlow Trecothick, Esq. 2957

Lord Baltimore was tried for a rape, but acquitted.

28. By a large majority Mr. Wilkes was returned for Middlesex.

The Jesuits were expelled from Malta.

April 14. Upon the opening of an institution at Peterborough, for the small-pox inoculation, the mob rose and demolished the house.

23. Dreadful riots took place among the coal-heavers at Wapping, in which some were killed.

At Naples, all books written by Jesuits were forbidden to be sold or kept in booksellers' shops.

May 10. The meeting of the new parliament took place.

Dreadful riots broke out in St. George's Fields, in consequence of Mr. Wilkes's imprisonment, when a young man named Allen was unfortunately shot by the military.

20. Captain Wallis returned to England from his voyage round the world.

An immense body of sailors, to the number of 15,000, petitioned parliament for an increase of wages.

June 1. The butchers at Boston, in Lincolnshire, were compelled by the mob to sell their meat at 3*d*. per pound.

6. An affray between the sailors and coal-heavers took place, in which a number were killed on either side.

July 11. Justice Gillam, who had ordered the guards to fire upon the insurgents on the 10th of May, was tried for wilful murder, but acquitted.

30. The embarkation of Captain Cook, Mr. Banks, and Dr. Solander, took place, who proceeded

A.C. on a voyage of discovery round the world, from which they did not return until August, 1774.

1768

Several coal-heavers were hanged for rioting.

August 15. His majesty the king of Denmark arrived in England, when he visited many of the principal places in the kingdom,

Sept. 8. Great disturbances happened at the Brentford election.

23. The lord mayor entertained the king of Denmark at a sumptuous banquet.

Oct. 11. Mr. Edward Lascelles, one of the county members, laid the first stone of a general infirmary at Leeds.

The situation of a coal-meter was sold for 6510*l.*, and a corn-meter's for 3300*l.*

Nov. 8. Princess Augusta Sophia was born.

The meeting of parliament took place.

The colonies in America began to be dissatisfied with the British government.

The Genoese being unable to subdue the Corsicans, concluded a treaty in the summer of this year, whereby they ceded that island to France.

At this period, Bourgainville, the French navigator, made his discoveries in the South Seas.

The Turks declared war against Russia.

Christenings and burials within the bills of mortality to December, 1768,

CHRISTENED,

Males . . . 8321

Females . . . 7721

In all . . . 16,042

BURIED,

Males . . . 12,134

Females . . . 11,505

In all . . . 23,639

The supplies amounted to 8,353,746*l.*

Died during this year, Lawrence

Sterne, the much-admired writer; A.C. Arthur Onslow, speaker of the house of commons; Bonnel Thornton, Esq., who wrote many papers in the Connoisseur; Thomas Secker, archbishop of Canterbury; J. Short, the optician, and Abbe Winkelman.

A.C.

1768

Jan. 2. The value of gold increased one shilling per ounce, and silver in proportion. Gold sold for four pounds two shillings per ounce.

10. A fire-ball fell upon Tower-hill, accompanied by a noise like thunder.

Feb. 3. A new writ was issued, Mr. Wilkes being expelled the house of commons.

16. Upon a new election Mr. Wilkes was again returned.

17. The Parliament declared Mr. Wilkes incapable of sitting as a member of the lower house.

March. Lord Molineaux received the sacrament, having abjured Catholicism.

5. The establishment of lotteries in Denmark took place upon the same plan as those in England.

8. The bankers and merchants having met to address his majesty, high words ensued, from which they proceeded to blows, and a violent riot was the consequence.

The seat of the duke of Ancaster was entirely destroyed by fire.

16. Mr. Wilkes was for the third time elected member for Middlesex.

17. The election was again declared null and void by the house, and a new writ issued.

22. The fortune and life men, going with an address to the king, were pelted with stones.

April 1. The Sieur Bourgainville returned from his voyage of discovery to the South Seas.

15. Mr. Wilkes's election was once more declared void by the commons, although he had been returned by 1143 votes against 296 given for his ministerial opponent, Colonel Luttrell. This was deemed by the nation a most arbitrary pro-

A.C. ceeding, and created general dis-
1769 satisfaction.

16. Colonel Luttrell was, in consequence, elected with only 296 votes.

30. Prince Galitzen, with a Russian army, defeated the Turks, and captured Azof and Choezim.

Mr. Wilkes was re-elected, but his return declared of no avail by the parliament.

May. Parliament was prorogued.

19. Cardinal Ganganelli was proclaimed pope, under the title of Clement the Fourteenth.

June 1. A new bridge was constructed over the Severn, at Shrewsbury, the first stone being laid by Sir John Lade.

13. Corsica was captured by the French.

July. The new pope cleared the city of Rome of all vagabonds, and ordered two houses to be opened for their reception.

Aug. 15. Napoleon Bonaparte was born.

19. The Westminster electors petitioned the king for a redress of public grievances.

Sept. 6. The jubilee in honour of Shakspeare, was held at Stratford-upon-Avon, under the auspices of David Garrick.

21. Pascal Paoli arrived in England.

A duel was fought in Ireland, between Mr. Henry Flood, M.P., and Mr. Agar, when the latter was killed.

Oct. 23. The trial of Mr. Barette, for murder, took place, who was acquitted: it arose from a quarrel about a girl of the town, when Doctor Johnson, Goldsmith, Garrick, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other celebrated characters, appeared in favour of Mr. Barette's character.

24. An excise officer, of the name of Campbell, mortally wounded Lord Eglington.

Nov. The king of Portugal issued an edict, forbidding widows passed 50 years of age from marrying, because women of that age generally espouse young men of no

property, who dissipate their fortunes, which such unions put them in possession of, to the prejudice of children and other relatives.

25. The planet Mercury passed over the sun's disk, being visible to the naked eye in London.

Dec. 1. The pension list for Ireland amounted to 85,272*l*.

Some Spitalfields weavers were hanged for rioting.

Peace was concluded between the English and Hyder Ally, in the East Indies, after the latter had dreadfully ravaged the British dominions in that part of the globe with fire and sword.

The French East India company was declared insolvent, and the trade thrown open to the public.

Lord North's administration commenced at this period, which lasted till 1781.

Captain Cooke made his first discoveries in the South Seas.

Christenings and burials from December 13, 1768, to December, 1769.

CHRISTENED.

Males	8569
Females	8145

Total	16,714
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BURIED.

Males	11,033
Females	10,814

Total	21,847
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The supplies amounted to 6,909,003*l*.

Died during this year, Charles Sackville, duke of Dorset, the great patron of learning, and R. Smith, the mathematician.

Jan. 9. Parliament met.

22. The duke of Norfolk's manor of Worksop was destroyed by fire.

Lord Mansfield was appointed speaker of the house of commons.

31. An earthquake at St. Maura, a Greek island, overthrew 700 houses.

Feb. The people at Chirk in Derbyshire opposed the execution

A.C. of the militia, an act which produced a great riot.

1770

12. The largest meeting took place in the house of commons ever known, 451 members being present 192 of whom held places under government. It was supposed that the number of public offices was double to what it had been in 1740.

18. The lightning destroyed the steeple of St. Stephen's chapel, in Cornwall, and precipitated the same on the body of the church. Many of the watches belonging to individuals of the congregation were melted in their fobs.

19. Some journeymen hatters took one of their fraternity into custody, whom they accused of working over-hours without more pay, when they placed him upon an ass, and paraded him through all parts of the Borough, where hatters were employed in great numbers.

21. A colonel, by a verdict, was condemned to pay 300*l.* for having imprisoned an ensign at Pensacola.

28. The barons of the exchequer determined that the right of nominating a minister was vested in the inhabitants paying scot and lot.

March. Some experiments made in a field near Kew, to hatch eggs in heated dung, after the Egyptian custom, succeeded to a certain extent.

22. Patrick and Matthew Kennedy, who had been condemned in February, for murdering a watchman on Westminster-bridge, received the king's pardon.

April 12. Mr. Wilkes gave security for his good behaviour for seven years. London was illuminated on account of Mr. Wilkes's liberation.

17. A committee of the Bill of Rights having paid all Mr. Wilkes's debts, which restored him to liberty, that event was celebrated by a general illumination all over the kingdom.

18. Sir William Wynne gave a splendid entertainment upon his coming of age, when it was supposed that 15,000 people dined in his park. Among the articles consumed were 30 bullocks, 50 hogs, 50 calves, 80 sheep, 18 lambs, 37 turkeys, 10 quarts of shrimps, 60 barrels of pickled oysters, 166 hams, 18,000 eggs, 130 gallons of milk, 80 quarts of cream, 70 hogsheds of ale, and 120 dozen of wine.

21. Dreadful inundations occurred in France, owing to incessant rains having fallen on the Pyrenees.

Rumford-bridge fell in, after it had been keyed in.

24. Mr. Wilkes was sworn in an alderman of London.

26. Widow Bigbie lodged an appeal against the two Kennedys, on account of the murder for which they had been pardoned, when on the 3rd May, Matthew Kennedy was arrested on ship-board.

May 19. Parliament rose.

The supplies for this year amounted to 7,455,042*l.*

22. Princess Elizabeth was born.

31. The first stone of the new gaol at the Old Bailey was laid.

At a grand display of fireworks at Paris, upon the marriage of the dauphin, 3000 people were killed and wounded; the number of dead amounting to 712.

June 13. Woodfall, the publisher, was found guilty of printing and publishing Junius's Letter to the King.

17. A workman in Bedfordshire, turned up a pot of gold coins of the period of Edward the Sixth.

21. Mr. Beckford, who had been elected lord mayor for the second time, died, when Alderman Trecothick served for the remainder of the year.

July 3. Lord Grosvenor recovered 10,000*l.* damages against his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, for crim. con. The damages were laid at 100,000*l.*

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A. C. 1770 The common council of the city of London resolved on erecting a statue to the memory of William Beckford.

13. Miller and Baldwin, the publishers, tried for selling Junius's Letter to the King, were acquitted.

18. The court of Chancery decided that Mr. Taylor, a bookseller at Berwick, should account to the executors of Mr. Millar for the sale of a pirated edition of Thomson's "Seasons," Mr. Millar having been the proprietor of that famous production: his executors gained a perpetual injunction against Mr. Taylor.

General Romanzaw defeated the Turks, and on the 1st of August, routed the grand vizier's army, consisting of 150,000 men, when he captured Bender.

27. A dreadful fire occurred at Portsmouth dock-yard, which destroyed materials to the amount of 150,000*l*.

Two hundred and fifty thousand people perished by the plague on the frontiers of Turkey, and the adjoining provinces.

29. An earthquake took place at St. Domingo, at Port au Prince; the city was destroyed, and 500 souls perished.

Aug. 1. The Right Honourable George Onslow brought his action against the Rev. John Horne, when 400*l*. damages were awarded.

By accounts from France, the damages sustained by the earthquake at St. Domingo, amounted to 2,773,000*l*.

11. A ship of a very antique construction was weighed up near Newcastle, supposed to have been one of the vessels used in the Spanish Armada.

Sept. 1. The new cut from the river Lea, was opened at Limehouse.

15. Some powder-mills at Hounslow were blown up, and one man killed.

Oct. 10. The first stone was laid of the London Lying-in Hospital at the corner of the City-road.

A great press of seamen took place for manning the British navy. A. C. 1770

A dire attempt was set on foot to destroy all the monks in Italy, by mingling poison with their food.

Nov. 13. Parliament was opened by the king in person.

The claim respecting Falkland Island was decided and settled between England and Spain.

The kingdom of Poland was torn by intestine commotions, which had been fomented by Prussia, Austria, and Russia.

15. More than 1000 persons daily fell victims to the ravages of the plague at Constantinople.

20. The empress of Russia banished the Jews from her dominions.

Dec. 4. Some persons were executed at Tyburn for extreme beastiality.

5. The powder magazine at Stralsund blew up, by which accident more than 1000 people lost their lives, and 1000 more were dangerously wounded; about 70 houses were also thrown down.

Crosby, the lord mayor, refused to sign the press-warrants.

10. The total expense of Blackfriars-bridge was computed at 152,840*l*. The repairs of London-bridge amounted also to 80,000*l*.

A writer under the name of Junius, (as before-mentioned) at this period, excited great attention, by letters published in a newspaper. They were as conspicuous for the force and elegance of their style, as the satirical and vindictive attacks levelled at individuals. The most remarkable of those papers was a letter addressed to the king in the Public Advertiser of December 19, wherein his ministers were treated with the most profound contempt and virulence. The attorney-general, therefore, filed a bill against Woodfall, the printer, for uttering a libel; and the trial came on in the court of King's Bench, before Lord Mansfield. The jury, after being out nine hours, found a verdict guilty, of printing and publish-

^{A.C.}
1779 ing only, which was in fact an ac-
quittal.

The supplies amounted to 7,455,042*l.*, and the ways and means 7,794,224*l.*

The exports were 14,266,659*l.*, and imports 12,216,977*l.*

Amount of christenings and burials from December, 1769, to December, 1770:

Christened—17,109.

Buried—22,431.

Died, at Newberry Port, New England, George Whitfield, one of the founders of the sect of Methodists; Abbé Nollet, the philosopher; W. Guthrie, the historian; Thomas Chatterton, the ill-fated youthful poet of Bristol; Dr. J. Jortin; Dr. Mark Akenside, and Dr. Tobias Smollet.

1771 Jan. 11. The intensity of the frost was so great that the Thames was entirely frozen over at Fulham.

14. A meeting of the Royal Academy took place for the first time, at Somerset House.

22. A treaty between Spain and England was concluded, whereby the latter gained quiet possession of Falkland Isles.

Feb. The lord mayor and Alderman Oliver were committed to the Tower.

Adolphus, king of Sweden, died, and was succeeded by Gustavus the Third.

April 22. A fire at Constantinople destroyed 2500 dwellings.

May 1. A pint of green peas sold at Covent Garden Market for two guineas.

3. The theatre at Liverpool was opened by royal license.

5. The household of the prince of Wales was formed.

8. Parliament was prorogued.

20. Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Horne carried on a literary war.

June 5. Prince Ernest Augustus, duke of Cumberland, was born.

Three-fourths of the property of Sadler's Wells was sold for seven thousand pounds.

The king of Sweden having as-

sumed the reins of government, ^{A.C.}
entered Stockholm in great state. 1771

25. The Russians took Kaffa, the capital of the Crimea, from the Turks.

July 13. Arrived the Endeavour in the Downs, with Captain Cook, from a voyage round the world.

An ordinance in favour of illegitimate children was issued by the king of Denmark.

18. A carriage, the invention of M. Moore, was displayed in London, with wheels of 15 feet diameter, with which two horses drew with great ease two chaldrons of coals. A coach was also exhibited, with wheels nine feet in diameter, one horse drawing six persons with equal facility.

25. The prince of Wales, the dukes of York and Cumberland, &c., were installed knights of the Garter.

Aug. 1. Mr. Banks, who had accompanied Captain Cook, sent a great number of new exotic plants to the gardens at Kew.

Sept. 3. Conspirators wounded the king of Poland in an attempt to carry him off.

14. It was found that diamonds evaporated on being exposed to a strong fire.

A new hydrometer was invented by M. Smeaton.

An equatorial telescope was invented by M. Nairne.

18. A man was tried for felony at the Old Bailey, and acquitted; at two o'clock he was caught picking a gentleman's pocket, and taken before Sir John Fielding, and by three he again found himself lodged in his old quarters at Newgate.

A powder mill at Moulsey blew up, when one person was killed and three wounded.

There was a list of twenty-five causes pending in Doctor's Commons for Crim. Con. being more than had been known for 50 years before.

The Court of Chancery held in trust for different persons the sum of 3,500,000*l.*

A.C. 1771 Nov. 24. A great flood happened at Solway Moss, in Cumberland, which destroyed nearly 1000 acres of land.

A Mr. Stephen was expelled the Society of the Bench of Templars for publishing a book, proving the illegality of imprisonment for debt.

Dec. 10. The duke of Cumberland having espoused Mrs. Horton, was made acquainted with his majesty's pleasure that his attendance at court would in future be dispensed with; this gave rise to the Royal Marriage Act subsequently passed.

29. The Hotel Dieu, in Paris, was nearly consumed by fire, when 500 persons perished.

The latter end of this year 50,000 inhabitants of Russian Tartary emigrated and settled in China.

The French parliament was suddenly dissolved for refusing to register an edict of the king, which proved the finishing blow to the liberties of France.

A shocking famine occurred this year in the East Indies.

An important question was canvassed during the session of parliament this year, concerning the privileges of the house of commons. The newspaper writers had lately been in the practice of printing the members' speeches under their respective names, many of them being spurious productions, and in opposition to the orders of the house. A complaint having been made by a member against two of those publishers, an order was issued for their appearance, with which they refused to comply; when another order was sent with no better success. One of the publishers was then taken into custody by the speaker's warrant, and carried before Alderman Wilkes and the Lord Mayor Crosby, by whom he was discharged. The anger of the house was then directed towards the city magistrates, and many measures resorted to; but the contest terminated in favour of the publishers, who have

ever since continued to report the A.C. 1771 proceedings of parliament, and the speeches of the members, without opposition.

Two parties agitated Sweden at this period, being denominated *Caps* and *Hats*; the former advocating a free constitution, and the latter upholding arbitrary government.

The supplies amounted this year to 7,158,779*l.*; and the ways and means to 7,639,782*l.*

The value of exports from Great Britain amounted to 17,161,146*l.*; and the imports 12,822,025*l.*

Christenings and burials within the bills of mortality, from December, 1770, to December, 1771.

Christened—17,072.

Buried—21,780.

Died this year—Don Baptist Negroni, doge of Genoa; Thomas Gray, the much-admired poet, and Linnæus, the famous naturalist.

Jan. 1. All the congregations of the churches in the Dutch provinces offered up prayers for a cessation of sickness among the cattle.

6. A violent explosion of three powder-mills took place upon Hounslow Heath, which was felt in London and Westminster, and even at Gloucester. It was thought to be the shock of an earthquake.

17. A great revolution occurred in Denmark, when Queen Matilda was ruined by the intrigues of the queen dowager.

The lord mayor and council of Dublin granted a pension to the widow of the patriotic Dr. Lucas.

21. The meeting of parliament took place.

24. Silver cups were voted, by the common council of London, to the late lord mayor, Crosby, and the aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, for the noble opposition they made against the arbitrary vote of the house of commons.

26. News was received of the imprisonment of the queen of Denmark.

Feb. 8. Died the princess dow-

A.C. 1772. ager of Wales, aged 53. She was princess of Saxe Gotha, and married the late prince of Wales, April 27th, 1746. The prince died March 30th, 1751, aged 43.

18. The body of Thomas Beaufort, duke of Exeter, who died in 1427, was found in the ruins of the abbey of St. Edmondsbury, enveloped in lead, and quite fresh. Some (brutal) workmen stole the lead, and threw the corpse into a hole, which they filled up.

X 25. The pantheon was opened.

A petition, signed by the clergy, against the thirty-nine articles, was rejected.

N Dr. Nowell received a vote of thanks for his sermon preached on the 20th of January, containing sentiments unfavourable to liberty, which was expunged from the journals of the house of commons.

March 2. A motion was negatived for the repeal of the act of the 30th of January. This was opposed, because any alteration in the book of Common Prayer would be a derogation from the act of the union.

A suit was brought by the rector of a parish in Yorkshire for the tithe of milk and calf, which was determined in favour of the rector.

4. The motion made by Mr. Sawbridge for shortening the duration of parliaments, was lost by a majority of 250 to 83.

11. A new invention to strike whales with harpoons, instead of swivel guns, was first resorted to.

21. Twenty-pence a bushel was charged for coals, which was considered very extortionate.

22. A violent storm of hail did great damage in London.

24. A great fire occurred at Grenada, when the damage amounted to 200,000*l*.

28. The first stone of the new building for the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi, was laid by Lord Romney, the president.

April 1. The Royal Marriage Act obtained the king's assent.

6. A builder was convicted in the

penalty of 50*l*. for having erected A.C. a house near Fleet-market with a party-wall not of sufficient thickness. 1772

10. Some carts of meat going to Leadenhall-market were stopped by the mob, and sold at reduced prices.

A Neapolitan, named M. Pignorelli, was beheaded at Rome, for his satirical writings against the pope.

18. Queen Matilda of Denmark, together with some Danish nobles, were sent to different prisons. A divorce between the king of Denmark and his unfortunate queen took place, when the latter was banished to Zell. Counts Struensee and Brandt were executed, under circumstances of uncommon cruelty, for the supposed crime of having intrigued with Queen Matilda. M

A storm of hail occurred at Girgenti, in Italy; when the stones weighed 20 ounces. S.B.

29. By an account made up to this period, it was found that from March 25th, 1741, to December, 1771, there had been received into the Foundling Hospital, 16,694 children, which fully evinced the humanity of that charity.

May 1. The House of Industry, in the vicinity of the Ratcliff Infirmary, was founded.

5. The earldom of Caithness was allowed to the claim of W. Sinclair, of Ratfer.

6. A fire broke out in Throgmorton-street, which consumed Drapers'-hall; all the valuable pictures were saved.

8. The discoverer of the marine chair (Mr. Irvine) received 5000*l*. from government for his new invention of converting salt water into fresh.

15. A theatre at Amsterdam took fire, and many persons were burnt.

26. The title of captain-lieutenant in the army was abolished by proclamation.

The queen of Denmark embarked on board an English man-of-war at Elsineur.

June 2. The right of Mr. An-

A.C. nesley to the title of Viscount Valentia, in Ireland, was substantiated by the Irish house of peers.

9. Parliament was adjourned.

10. The minister for foreign affairs determined not to suffer the importation of any goods, except for his own immediate use.

11. The statue of William Beckford, Esq., was opened at Guildhall.

15. The installation of the knights of the Bath took place, when the duke of York, and 14 other knights, were installed.

16. A failure in the banking-house of Neal, Fordyce, and Co., occasioned great stoppages in the city.

20. A hail storm occurred in Yorkshire, when the stones were as big as nutmegs.

22. Judgment was given in favour of Somerset, the negro slave. Mr. Granville Sharpe having carried on that famous cause, and settled the point in question.

23. The bachelors of arts of Cambridge having subscribed to the thirty-nine articles, their concurrence was this day annulled.

July 1. The Court of King's Bench determined that monies standing in the Bank books, in the name of man and wife, were transferrable only by the husband.

13. Captain Cook again sailed to explore the southern hemisphere, from which expedition he returned July 29th, 1775.

At Lisbon, a woman was executed for the murder of 33 infants, who had been committed to her charge.

14. A singular circumstance, proving the disproportion of the penal laws of this realm, occurred.

X Two men were flogged round Covent Garden Market; one for stealing a bunch of radishes, and the other for debauching his own niece.

16. News was received that the Gasper schooner had been burned by the populace at Providence, in Rhode Island.

21. The Thames was fordable at Pepper Alley Stairs. A.C. 1779

August 8. Four people were tried at York for murdering a boy under the dreadful malady of hydrophobia, but they were acquitted for want of witnesses.

19. Gustavus the Third rendered himself almost absolute in Sweden.

At Greenwich Hospital, there were discharged several men found to have had no right to that charity.

20. At Amsterdam, a diamond was purchased for 100,000*l.* for the empress of Russia.

21. News from the Archipelago stated, that no less than 700 houses and 5000 inhabitants had been destroyed since Christmas, by earthquakes.

31. A hurricane at St. Kitts destroyed 20 merchant ships, tore up large trees by their roots, and greatly injured the sugar plantations.

Sept. 7. At Inverary, in Scotland, a dreadful flood carried away immense trees, and all the duke of Argyle's cascades, bulwarks, and bridges.

Captain Jones, of the artillery, was transported for bestiality.

The Worcestershire, Staffordshire, and Birmingham canal communications were opened.

8. The diet was dissolved by the king of Sweden, who told that assembly he should again convene the members in six years.

12. A bow and quiver, supposed to have been of the time of William Rufus, were found in the New Forest, Hampshire.

17. The nuptials of the duke of Gloucester with Lady Waldegrave were publicly declared.

21. Nearly the whole of the city of Smyrna was destroyed by fire.

25. A storm of wind did considerable damage near London.

Oct. 1. The duke of Bridgewater established passage-boats between Manchester and Warrington.

14. Henry Hoare, Esq., erected a tower on the spot near Sutton,

A.C. in Wiltshire, where King Alfred had placed his standard A.D. 871. It was a brick building 155 feet high.

Nov. 5. A large quantity of gunpowder exploded at Chester, and an apartment called Eaton's dancing-room was blown up, when 40 persons were killed and 60 wounded.

A dreadful hurricane occurred in the West Indies.

A serpent on fire having been thrown into a cellar, amidst oil, turpentine, &c., the conflagration which ensued destroyed goods to the amount of 10,000*l*.

13. The lord mayor received a censure from the court of common council, for refusing to call a common hall, and committing other acts contrary to the wish of the livery.

Sir James Eyre, the recorder, for his opposition to the popular party, was promoted to be a judge, but the common council resolved, that if in future any recorder were made a judge, his salary should be reduced to the ancient allowance of 120*l*. per annum.

17. Mr. Serjeant Glynne was promoted to be recorder in the room of Mr. Eyre.

22. One of the rocks called the Needles was destroyed by wind.

26. News arrived from Surinam of an insurrection among the slaves.

Dec. 1. A grant having passed the East India Company for commissions to some gentlemen to act as supervisors to India, an act of parliament was passed to stop them.

9. An Indian Esquimaux captain, and his squaw, appeared in London.

Battersea bridge was erected.

23. At the bar of the house of commons it appeared that the East India Company had lost by the mal-practices of its servants three hundred thousand pounds.

The arbitrary measures of the crown in France were strongly opposed and nearly terminated during this year; but the princes of the

blood, who had taken part with the parliament, restless under a seclusion from the court, made overtures for a reconciliation, which were willingly acceded to.

During this year began the partition of Poland between her three neighbouring powers, Germany, Prussia, and Russia; being in direct violation of every principle of right and justice.

The vintage was so abundant in France, that vast quantities of fruit remained on the vines, as there were not casks sufficient to contain the produce.

Christenings and burials from December, 1771, to December, 1772—

Christened—17,926.

Buried—26,053.

The supplies for this year amounted to 7,860,250*l*.

The national debt increased to 127,500,000*l*.

Died, Henry Cromwell, great grandson of Oliver Cromwell.

Jan. Grimaldi was elected doge of Venice.

5. Riots happened at Dundee, when much corn was carried off by the mob.

10. On the duke of Bridgewater's canal the new locks were opened at Runcorn; which formed a rise of 90 feet from the river Mersey.

12. The town of Comorra, on the Danube, was destroyed by an earthquake.

13. A meeting of parliament took place.

25. Prince Augustus, duke of Sussex, was born.

30. This being the anniversary of King Charles's martyrdom, the lord mayor declined going to St. Paul's as usual.

Feb. 1. A duel was fought between Lord Townsend and Lord Bellamont.

4. The modification of the thirty-nine articles, although agreed to by the university of Cambridge, was opposed by that of Oxford.

A famine occurred in Moravia and Bohemia.

A.C. An earthquake was felt at Kerry, 1773 in Ireland.

8. Sir John Pringle was presented to his majesty, on being elected president of the Royal Society.

16. A volcanic mountain, called Moelfammo, near Hollywell, in Flintshire, threw out combustible matter. The fall of snow had been so great in that neighbourhood, as to bury cottages, men, and cattle, and many souls perished.

Near Edinburgh, sixteen persons were drowned by a boat being overloaded.

17. The emperor of Morocco and the republic of Holland signed a treaty of peace.

A large toad was found alive in a solid coal, 180 feet under ground, in Lathom Coal Works; upon being exposed to the air, it soon died.

An edict was issued by the king of Poland, declaring the future children of slaves free.

April 6. News arrived of the cruel reduction of the Caribs of St. Vincent.

13. The States-General entered into an agreement to augment their army to 12,000 men.

The diet of Poland was opened at Warsaw.

15. In the islands of Jersey and Guernsey some shocks of an earthquake were felt.

In consequence of so many persons dying at St. Petersburg of the small-pox, an order was issued for universal inoculation.

20. In a letter to the speaker of the house of commons, Mr. Wilkes renewed his claim to a seat in parliament.

At a meeting of the trustees of Colnbrook turnpike, at the Castle Inn, Salt-hill, where the party dined, every one present was taken ill, when five persons died, the real cause of which was never ascertained, though it was conjectured that copperas on some of the stew-pans had produced that melancholy catastrophe.

30. At Poole, in Dorsetshire, A.C. two shocks of an earthquake were felt. 1773

May 1. At Crediton, in Devonshire, 39 houses were destroyed by fire.

7. Lieutenant Maclellan was permitted by the peers to take the title of Kirkcudbright.

Many shocks of an earthquake were felt last month at Gibraltar and Spain.

The river Pevor, in Gloucestershire, changed its course.

A masquerade took place in Scotland, for the first time.

In Mexico, a plague carried off 30,000 people.

23. Princess Sophia of Gloucester was born.

The disturbances in America began with the destruction of tea on board three sloops at Boston.

June 1. A grand naval review took place at Portsmouth.

Parliament was adjourned.

The great traveller, Mr. Bruce, returned in safety to Egypt, from his journey through Abyssinia to the source of the Nile.

7. A great fire occurred in Cornhill.

12. Mr. Harrison received 8200*l.* for his invention of the time-keeper.

16. The Court of Common Pleas determined that a postmaster could not charge more than the legal postage.

The common council granted 1000*l.* per annum to the recorder, and an additional 200*l.* a-year to the common-serjeant.

In consequence of the East India Bill which had passed, the governor of Bengal was to receive 25,000*l.* per annum; each of the council 10,000*l.*, and the chief-justice 8000*l.*

An act passed for the sale of the buildings of the Adelphi by lottery; and another for the disposal of Cox's Museum by lottery.

The protection granted by noblemen and members of parliament was limited to their servants.

A.C. July 1. More than 180 persons
1773 caught a putrid fever on the opening of a grave at Saulieu, in France.

7. At Oxford, the *Encænna* was held, Lord North then officiating as chancellor.

8. The use of coffee having been prohibited by the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, a schoolmaster was found guilty of trespassing against that law, when he was condemned to banishment, and hard labour.

13. Nearly 800 individuals embarked from Scotland to America.

24. Some French officers were broken, and others imprisoned, for refusing to serve under a lieutenant-colonel they disliked.

26. A great fire happened at Moscow, which spread (in consequence of being attended by a storm) nearly a German mile in circumference, destroying many of the palaces of the nobility.

August 14. Much damage was done at St. Peter's church, Cornhill, by a storm of thunder and lightning.

15. The Jesuits were expelled from the pope's dominions, for meddling more with political than religious matters.

In many parts of England riots occurred from the dearth of provisions, though a quartern loaf was sold at $7\frac{1}{2}d$.

In the house of commons a scrutiny took place on the conduct of Lord Clive.

25. The see of Rome, after long procrastination, totally suppressed the order of the Jesuits by a bull issued for that purpose.

Sept. 4. A serjeant of the guards was ordered to be shot for enlisting men for foreign service, but his sentence was mitigated to 900 lashes.

6. An experiment was made at Woolwich, of a gun which fired grape-shot twenty-four times in a minute.

15. The plague at Bassora and Bagdad carried off 80,000 persons.

20. The Honourable Captain Phipps arrived in the *Sea Horse* and *Carcass*, from an expedition to

the North Seas, where no discoveries had been accomplished.

22. At Edinburgh, a coal-pit overflowed with water, and two men were drowned.

Oct. 15. A hurricane occurred at Oxford, when many public buildings were injured.

A working school was incorporated for the Irish.

Nov. 10. Many persons were drowned at Venice and Naples, owing to the great inundations.

16. Nearly 100 houses were destroyed, and numbers of people perished, from an explosion of a powder magazine, at Abbeville, in France.

18. On account of the dissatisfaction of the audience, Macklin, the player, was discharged from Covent Garden Theatre.

Dec. 1. Powell, the pedestrian, in six days walked to York and back again.

3. In the Court of Common Pleas it was decided, that before rent is due, goods cannot be stopped by the landlord.

5. From the effects of an earthquake, Guatemala, in New Spain, was destroyed.

The Old Bailey Sessions House was erected.

18. In America, a band, disguised as Indians, boarded several ships at Boston, because they were laden with taxed tea, and threw the cargoes overboard.

The Russian squadron returned from the Mediterranean.

In the latter part of this year, great disturbances broke out at Palermo, produced by monopolies, which increased the prices of every necessary of life, and the people took possession of the fortifications, compelling the viceroy to retire to Messina, at the hazard of his life.

The American colonies displayed evident symptoms of discontent; the source of that murmuring against the mother-country being occasioned by a very impolitic tax upon tea, as a presumptive right

A.C. claimed by the British parliament
1773 to tax the colonies.

Madame Du Barré was the principal favourite of Louis the Fifteenth in France.

Some great bankruptcies taking place in England and Holland, shook commercial credit, and the embarrassment of the mercantile classes was further increased by a diminution in the weight of gold coin, produced by wear and fraud; as, by a parliamentary act, the loss fell upon the holders.

Joseph the Second, emperor of Germany, traversed through a great part of his territories on horseback, and introduced many salutary reforms and regulations for the benefit of his people.

The war between the Russians and the Turks proved particularly disastrous to the latter power.

The manufacture of plate-glass was first established in Lancashire.

Specimens of native lead were found at Precefield, in Monmouthshire, being the first discovered in England.

M. De Luc invented a new hygrometer.

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1772, to December, 1773,

CHRISTENED,

Males . . .	8549
Females . . .	8256
Total . . .	16,805

BURIED,

Males . . .	10,839
Females . . .	10,817
Total . . .	21,656

The supplies for the year amounted to 6,984,710*l*. The ways and means were 7,539,360*l*. The value of exports, 14,763,253*l*., and the imports 11,356,410*l*.

The national debt continued the same as the preceding year.

Died—Charles Emanuel, king of Sardinia, after a reign of 40 years; Philip, earl of Chesterfield, author

of the famous letters to his son; A.C. Lord Napier, of Scotland; Lord Lyttleton, author of the life of Henry the Second; Dr. Hawkesworth, the miscellaneous writer, who edited Cook's Voyages.

Jan. 1. The Tower of London was discovered to be on fire.

The first sending out judges to the West Indies took place.

Old and New Spain commenced a free trade by the straits of Magellan.

10. In consequence of Nottingham having raised no militia, a fine of 2000*l*. was levied upon the county.

13. Parliament met.

24. The duke of Cambridge was born.

Feb. 8. At Sarte, in France, a ferry-boat, on board of which were 60 persons, sunk, in consequence of being over-laden, when 45 perished.

10. The speaker of the house of commons having had a letter addressed to him in the Public Advertiser, it was voted a breach of privilege, and the printer ordered to attend the next day, which he accordingly did, and gave up the Rev. Mr. Horne as the writer. Mr. Horne was then ordered to appear, and, upon his compliance, he demanded to have evidence brought against him, when there not being any but the printer, who was in custody, he was discharged. That gentleman was subsequently famous, and known by the name of Horne Tooke.

22. The grand cause respecting literary property, before alluded to, was finally determined; when the house of lords came to the resolution, that the statute of Queen Anne alone secured literary property; by that statute the common law property was done away.

25. Three custom-house officers received a verdict against them for entering a house at midnight.

28. The Honourable Charles James Fox was dismissed from the treasury board.

A.C. March 20. The low lands at Chelsea and Battersea were overflowed, in consequence of the heavy rains.

25. The stamp duties commenced in Ireland.

31. Boston Port, in New England, closed.

April 1. Cullorne village was destroyed by fire.

4. The tea sent out by the East India Company was thrown into the harbour at Boston, in New England.

17. Mr. Lindsey opened the first Unitarian chapel.

May 2. The tomb of Edward the First, in Westminster Abbey, was opened by the Society of Antiquaries, who found the body in perfect preservation, and sumptuously attired.

15. A fire broke out in the palace of the duke of Saxe Weimar, which in three hours consumed the whole fabric.

17. General Gage dissolved the assembly at Massachusetts.

20. Storms of hail and rain did considerable damage in Saxony.

22. Parliament rose.

24. Twenty-eight houses were destroyed at Chatham by fire.

July 11. The Adventurer, Captain Furneaux, who had sailed with Captain Cook, returned to Spithead, not having been able to approach the South Pole nearer than 67 degrees.

21. Russia and the Turks concluded a peace, which was proclaimed at Petersburg; by the treaty it was stipulated that the former should navigate in the Turkish seas, and pass the Dardanelles unmolested.

27. A native of Otaheite, brought over by Captain Furneaux, was presented to his majesty.

Aug. 3. A tremendous hail-storm occurred at Alençon, the hail-stones measuring 18 inches.

16. A new charter of incorporation was granted to the borough of Helstone, in Cornwall.

A settlement having been made

by the English at the island of Balambangan, the Spaniards of the Manillas insisted on their relinquishing the same.

Sept. 1. Falkland's Island was evacuated by the English, when they left an inscription to support their claim to the same.

5. The representatives of the American congress from the old colonies, being twelve in number, opened their sittings at Philadelphia.

28. A proclamation was published for dissolving parliament.

Great part of the Russian fleet was destroyed by a storm in the Mediterranean.

Oct. 8. An earthquake occurred at Jamaica.

Mr. Wilkes was elected lord mayor of London.

19. The Wigan and Liverpool canal was opened.

The Old Bailey Sessions House was opened.

Nov. 5. The American congress petitioned the king to annul the obnoxious measures then pending.

15. The American war commenced.

25. Between Yarmouth and Leith, more than 40 ships were driven on shore in a storm.

28. The Court of King's Bench determined against the crown in regard to the claim of the four and a half per cent. duty on the ceded islands.

29. The new parliament met.

Mr. Wilkes took his seat.

30. The American congress transmitted its first resolutions.

Dec. 5. A storm occurred in London which lasted three days, doing great damage to the shipping in the river.

The new excise-office was begun to be built on the scite where Gresham College had stood.

A prohibition was issued against the exportation of utensils for cotton manufactories.

Captain Cook discovered New Caledonia.

Dublin first established a penny-post.

A.C. The rebuilding of the Eddystone
1774 Light-house took place.

8. The duchess of Kingston was accused of bigamy.

18. A bill to secure literary property was passed this sessions.

One of the most remarkable foreign incidents of the year, was the rebellion of Pugatcheff, in Russia. A Cossack by birth, he took upon himself the title of the emperor Peter the Third, saying that he had been providentially saved from assassination by those who designed to murder him. His wonderful story and puritanical look gained him many adherents, but he was ultimately found out, and put to death.

The continual augmentation of the emperor of Germany's army, although at peace with all Europe, made his forces amount to 235,000 men.

Louis the Fifteenth, king of France, died of the small-pox, which he had imbibed from a female whom Madame Du Barré had procured, to satisfy his sensual appetites. He was sixty-four years of age, and had reigned fifty-nine; he had entirely forfeited the appellation of *well-beloved*, from the depravity and debauchery of his conduct, and the tyranny with which he acted towards the parliament, in consequence of which, few French kings left a worse name behind them. That monarch was succeeded by his grandson, Louis the Sixteenth, and notwithstanding he began his reign with some popular actions, he, nevertheless, fully evinced his fondness for lofty ideas and the royal prerogative.

On the demise of Mustapha the Third, Abdhul Achmet became emperor of the Turks.

Mr. Nairne invented a new electrical machine.

Colonel Ironside sent an account from India, of the method to be pursued in cultivating the sun plant, and the process of manufacturing paper from the same.

The number of newspapers A.C. which were printed this year, from 1774 the ledgers at the stamp-office, appeared to amount to 12,300,000.

In Smithfield-market there were sold 94,000 head of cattle, and 800,000 sheep.

From returns made to the American congress, the number of persons in the revolted colonies amounted to 3,026,678; Georgia not being included.

The supplies of this year amounted to 6,159,666*l.*, and the ways and means were 6,546,108*l.*

Christenings and burials, from Dec. 1773, to Dec. 1774;

CHRISTENED,	
Males . .	8711
Females . .	8287
Total .	16,998

BURIED,	
Males . .	10,966
Females . .	10,518
Total .	21,484

Died Monsieur de Condamine, author of travels bearing his name; Dr. Goldsmith, the popular writer; Professor Gmelin, author of tracts and miscellanies; Zach. Pearce, bishop of Rochester; and Henry Baker, the natural philosopher.

Jan. 17. The two Pereaus, twins, 1775 were executed at Tyburn, for forgery.

Buckingham-house was purchased for the queen.

Some women were burned in Poland, as witches.

The canal at Oxford was completed.

Charlestown, in America, was burnt by the English.

At Rotherhithe, the king's mill was destroyed by fire.

A destructive conflagration occurred in the island of Grenada.

Great improvements were made in St. James's Park.

The American revolution commenced.

A.C. 1775 22. The interior of Drury-lane theatre was rebuilt, by Mr. Adams.

26. In the house of commons an attempt was made to abolish the observance of the 30th of January, but the effort failed.

Feb. 1. A violent storm of wind and rain did much damage at Portsmouth; the water having risen higher than had ever been known.

3. The Danish government declared the trade to India, which had previously been carried on by a company, to be free.

In Germany and Hungary, the damage done by the floods was very considerable.

14. Cardinal Braschi was elected pope.

24. The English were compelled to quit Balambangan, by the natives of the island of Sooloo.

March 5. A farmer in the vicinity of Bingley, while digging, found a copper chest, containing one hundred weight of Roman silver coins, some as old as Julius Cæsar.

17. A Mr. Newhaven, a clergyman, while measuring Pen Park Hole, lost his footing, and was irrecoverably lost.

31. A revolution took place among the peasants of Bohemia, who did considerable mischief to their lords.

April 8. A message was sent from the king to the houses of parliament, requesting them to settle Buckingham-house upon her majesty.

The king sent a notice to the lord mayor, that he would not receive any address on the throne from the city, except in the light of a corporation.

10. A petition was presented to the throne, by the city of London, indicating the strongest abhorrence of the measures pursued against the Americans, applauding their resistance, and imploring the king to discharge his ministers from his councils.

12. Lord Effingham resigned his commission in the army, having

refused to fight against the Americans. A.C. 1775

19. The first contest took place, at Lexington, in America.

May 1. The first stone of Freemasons'-hall, Great Queen-street, was laid by Lord Petre.

9. An under-ground tunnel was opened on the Chesterfield navigation, being 2850 yards long.

10. Matilda, queen of Denmark, died at Zell, of a malignant fever, aged 24.

11. The copy-rights of books given by an author to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, became vested in him (the author) by law.

15. America established a paper currency.

16. The Americans took Ticonderoga.

20. The American provinces signed articles of union and alliance.

24. Bail was given by the duchess of Kingston, to answer the bill of indictment found against her for bigamy.

26. Parliament was adjourned.

29. The Stationers' company's injunction against Mr. Carnan, for printing almanacks, was dissolved.

June 7. Louis the Sixteenth was crowned at Rheims.

General Washington was made commander in chief of the American armies.

17. The Americans were defeated, at the sanguinary battle of Bunker's Hill. In that conflict, the British lost, in killed and wounded, 1054 men.

23. The grand seignior ordered the decapitation of no less than seventeen pachas.

July 2. The liberty awarded by judgment against the Goldsmith's company was reversed.

25. The king of France was voted a free gift, by the clergy, of 10,000,000 of livres.

A dreadful famine at the Cape de Verd islands carried off above 16,000 persons.

31. The Endeavour, Captain Cook, returned from his second voyage of discovery.

A.C. 1775 Aug. 11. Some ships arrived in Spain with 8,000,000 dollars on board, from the Havannah.

In Ireland, great mischief was done by the White Boys.

23. Great Britain declared war against North America.

25. An attack was made by the Portuguese, on Monte Video, on the river Plata, but they were driven back by the Spanish governor.

31. A quantity of Siberian wheat, sowed in April, was reaped, and yielded an abundant harvest.

Sept. 7. By order of the king of Prussia, all ships bound to Dantzic were stopped, and a duty demanded upon the cargoes.

11. In consequence of a tempest at Newfoundland, the sea rose thirty feet, and a number of fishing boats, with nearly 700 men, perished.

15. The privilege of asylum in churches was much abridged by the emperor of Germany.

23. Drury-lane theatre was opened.

Oct. 4. All intercourse with America was prohibited by the king of Denmark.

29. Parliament met.

Nov. 1. St. George, the capital of Grenada, was destroyed by fire.

9. The Americans took Montreal in Canada, from the British.

22. Holland was inundated by a dreadful tempest.

15. Died Christian the Fourth, prince palatine of Deux Pons.

17. The Old Bailey trials were ordered, in future, to be printed by the recorder of London, and signed by him.

30. The Nova Scotia Barons, &c., appeared at court, decorated with the badges of their order.

Dec. 5. Greenwich Hospital obtained a charter from his majesty.

31. In an attack on Quebec, the Americans were defeated.

In Russia, an ukase was issued, ordering that all insolvent debtors, who had been in prison for five years, should be released.

This year the sieges of the Spa-

nish fortresses of Melilla and Penonde Veley were abandoned by the emperor of Morocco; and in consequence of an attack on Algiers, the Spaniards sustained great loss.

A very warm dispute arose in the conclave at Rome, upon the death of Pope Ganganelli, when it was at length determined that Cardinal Braschi, a native of Cæsarea, should be elected, who took the name of Pius the Sixth.

Tuscany passed a law, whereby it was ordered that the age, and form of admission, into the monastic orders, should be regulated, the principle of which was to diminish the number of novices.

The inquisition was also at this time abolished at Milan, and in other Italian states, no doubt with a view of diminishing the Papal power.

Ministers in France strenuously endeavoured to bring about a reform, but their operations were negatived by the many individuals who owed their support to the pressure upon the resources of their country. France also suffered extreme want, from a scarcity of corn, which produced great disturbances in the provinces.

The Bohemian and Moravian peasantry endured the greatest oppression, which ultimately caused them to rise, and insist upon the abolition of the corvees, or labouring on the roads, which took up all their time, and caused them to commit the greatest outrages on the property of their masters. Commissioners were appointed to look into their grievances, who at length restored tranquillity, by allowing the labouring classes a cessation from the most irksome of those duties which had been previously required.

The Americans adopted the most vigorous measures for prosecuting the war.

The Spaniards equipped a fleet against the Moors, whom they attacked with only a part of their armament, and thereby experienced a very severe check.

A.C. Dr. Lorimer invented a new
1775 dipping needle.

Dr. Nooth invented an apparatus for impregnating water with fixed air.

A musical instrument was brought by Captain Furneaux from the island of New Amsterdam, called by the English, Pan's pipes.

The insurance offices existing in London, according to their establishments, were as follows:

The Hand in Hand . . .	1696
The Amicable . . .	1706
The Sun . . .	1710
The Union . . .	1714
The Westminster . . .	1717
The London . . .	1719
The British . . .	1759

The bankruptcies, in 1772, were 525; in 1773, 562; and in 1764, 360.

The supplies amounted to 6,559,244*l*. The ways and means were 5,556,459.

The national debt increased to 135,000,000*l*.

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1774, to December, 1775;

CHRISTENED,

Males . . .	8876
Females . . .	8753

17,629

BURIED,

Males . . .	10,134
Females . . .	10,380

20,514

Died Dr. J. Hawksworth, and Dr. John Campbell, the historian.

1776 Jan. 1. The British troops burnt Norfolk, in Virginia.

7. The greatest fall of snow happened that was ever remembered.

15. Prince William of Gloucester was born.

19. An eruption of Mount Vesuvius took place.

31. The pope ordered a Jubilee, to last six months.

Feb. 20. The eldest son of Lord Chatham (Lord Viscount Pitt), gave up his commission in the

army, being determined not to A.C. fight against the Americans. 1776

March 1. The society of Ancient Britons waited on the prince of Wales, it being St. David's day.

3. The military surrounded a lodge of freemasons, at Naples, and caused the members to disperse.

10. The courts of law decreed that an alderman can serve the office of churchwarden.

17. The royalists evacuated Boston.

21. The canal belonging to the duke of Bridgewater, from Runcorn to Manchester, was completed.

23. The American congress issued some letters of marque.

25. In a shed near Tottenham-court-road, one hundred dead bodies were discovered, placed there by the surgeons.

26. The Savoy old palace was destroyed by fire.

Newgate gaol was rebuilt.

Buckingham church-tower fell down, and destroyed the church.

April 4. In Dublin, a malignant fever, supposed to have emanated from the gaol, swept off numbers of people.

15. By an order of council, it was decreed that the Dublin gazette was to publish no news but what was guaranteed by the government.

22. On the trial of the duchess of Kingston, who was convicted of bigamy, she pleaded her privilege of peeress from any punishment, and was in consequence acquitted. cob discharge

25. Princess Mary was born.

26. At Waranden, in Croatia, six hundred houses were destroyed by a conflagration.

The Persians captured Pas-sora, after a twelvemonth's siege.

The canal at Stourbridge was completed.

An act was passed to relieve the Catholics. a tr(-x

May 1. The weight of guineas was fixed, by proclamation.

6. The siege of Quebec was raised, in consequence of the provincials being repulsed.

A.C.
1776 8. An ox was killed, at Wigan, weighing 156slbs., after the tallow had been taken from the beast.

11. It was determined by the court of king's bench, that the want of a parsonage-house should be no excuse for the non-residence of a clergyman.

20. Freemasons' tavern, in Great Queen-street, was opened.

23. Parliament was prorogued.

June 3. In Mantua, at a Jew's wedding, the flooring sunk, when seventy persons perished.

6. The court of king's bench granted a verdict of 50*l.* against a schoolmaster, for neglecting the education and health of his pupils.

10. Mr. David Garrick took leave of the stage. He had sold his share in the theatre a few months previous, for 35,000*l.*, to Mr. Sheridan and other gentlemen.

11. A storm occurred at Antwerp, where the hail-stones were the size of hens' eggs, weighing three-quarters of a pound. Many horses were killed, and the fruits completely destroyed.

25. One of the magistrates for Somersetshire (Mr. F. Newman) was fined 200*l.* for a misdemeanor in his office.

28. The English fleet at Charles-town was repulsed, with great loss.

Lord Dunmore, governor of Virginia, sought safety on board a ship of war in the river, and from thence issued his decrees.

294
X July 4. The American congress proclaimed the freedom and independence of their states, disowning all allegiance to the king of England, by which act America was separated from the mother-country, 294 years after the discovery of that territory by Columbus; 166 from the first settlement of Virginia; and 156 from the settlement of Plymouth, in Massachusetts's bay. From that period, the proceedings of Congress assumed a more dignified character, and her efforts in the field, under the able conduct of Washington, ra-

pidly advanced to the consummation of her independence. A.C.
1776

7. The English forces landed on Staten Island.

10. A man was killed at Shepton Mallet, in a riot, owing to the soldiers firing, six were also wounded.

21. The grand duke of Russia visited Berlin, in the course of a tour he had undertaken.

24. Martial law was proclaimed as necessary by the governor of Jamaica, in consequence of the mutinous spirit manifested by the negroes.

30. A total eclipse of the moon at midnight was seen all over Europe.

Aug. The common council of London determined to allow the lord mayor 5000*l.* per annum, in lieu of 4000*l.*, in order the better to support the dignity of his official capacity.

5. A great number of seamen were wounded on board the Marlborough man-of-war, by the explosion of gunpowder.

12. This being the birth-day of his royal highness the prince of Wales, who entered into his fifteenth year, the same was observed with great rejoicings.

22. General Howe and the British landed on Long Island.

The French navigator, Bourgainville, returned from a voyage of discovery round the world.

27. The Americans were defeated by Lord Howe, at Flatbush, in Long Island.

30. The English evacuated Long Island.

Sept. 3. Part of the town of St. Kitt's, and Basse Terre, were destroyed by fire.

Some Algerine captives rose on their guards, when having seized a boat, they got safe to Majorca.

The grave-digger at Zurich poisoned the sacramental wine, whereby eight persons were killed.

Oct. 4. The thirteen colonies of America signed articles of confederation.

A dreadful hurricane occurred

A.C. at Martinico, Antigua, and Guadaloupe.

1776

The Americans evacuated New York.

An act passed to relieve the Roman Catholics.

Sellers, the pugilist, beat Corcoran, the champion; they fought for two hundred guineas; and the battle was decided at Staines.

6. A tremendous storm happened in the West Indies.

15. New York was entered by the king's troops, that place having been evacuated by the provincials, as before stated.

27. The new chancery courts were opened in Chancery-lane.

29. The Americans were defeated on White Plains, by Sir William Howe.

The British defeated the provincial squadron, on lake Champlain.

31. Parliament was convened.

Nov. 16. Forts Lee and Washington surrendered to the English arms.

20. A great portion of the city of New York was burned.

Dr. Franklin and Silas Deane were despatched by the American congress, to solicit the aid of France.

Dec. 1. At Brest, the marine hospital was burnt, when many of the sick perished, with fifty galley slaves.

6. The royalists took Rhode Island.

General Washington passed the Delaware in the night, and took 980 Hessian prisoners.

7. Portsmouth dock-yard and rope-house were burnt by an incendiary called John the Painter.

At one period, the cause of the Americans seemed quite hopeless, having a very small army left, which, in the spring was destined to engage 30,000 chosen European soldiers. The English commander however, having extended his cantonments to a prodigious extent, Washington took advantage of that circumstance, and crossed the Delaware, surprised the left wing of the British, and captured, as before stated, nearly 1000 men.

Treaties were agreed upon with A.C. the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, the Duke of Brunswick, and the hereditary prince, for the hiring of 17,000 men, for the American service.

1776

Catherine of Russia used every effort to acquire popularity, and founded numerous institutions, to improve arts, education, and industry. Prince Potemkin, who had long usurped her favour, was dismissed, and succeeded by a young Ukranian of the name of Zavadsky.

The government of Denmark abolished the African company, and took the traffic of the same under its own jurisdiction.

A new machine was invented by Mr. Henley, for exhibiting perpetual electricity.

Mr. Henry Cavendish made various attempts in electricity, to imitate the effect produced by the torpedo. He also published a curious account of the instruments of the Royal Society.

Artificial stone was introduced into England, by Mr. Coade.

Mr. Ellis, author of *Zoophytes*, wrote an elaborate paper on the Gorgonia.

Mr. Douglas published, in the same work, some valuable observations on the variation of the compass.

Doctor Scott, of Stamfordham, published a case of violent fits of asthma, occasioned by the effluvia of ipecacuanha.

Captain Cook presented to the Royal Society the method he had adopted for preserving the health of his crew, during his late voyage of discovery.

In the course of this year were published the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, by Gibbon; *The Wealth of Nations*, by Smith; *Observations on Perspiration and the Use of the Blood*, by Dr. Priestley; and Macpherson's *History of Great Britain, and Original Papers*.

A military academy was founded in Turkey.

A.C. The supplies were 9,097,577*l.*,
1776 and the ways and means 9,154,230*l.*
The loan of this year amounted
to 5,000,000*l.*

Christenings and burials in Lon-
don, from December, 1775, to De-
cember, 1776 :

CHRISTENED,	
Males . .	8859
Females . .	8420
Total . .	17,279

BURIED,	
Males . .	9495
Females . .	9548
Total . .	19,043

Died, John Harrison, the in-
ventor of the time-keeper ; David
Hume, the famous historian ; Tho-
mas Weston, the comedian, and Dr.
Maty, the writer.

1777 Jan. The theatre royal in the
Haymarket was purchased by the
late Mr. Colman, of Mr. Foote,
for a life annuity.

2. Washington attempted, in the
dead of the night, to surprise the
English, at Princetown.

John the Painter caused the con-
flagration of several warehouses at
Bristol.

16. A machine was discovered
in the hemp-warehouse in Ports-
mouth dock-yard, placed there
evidently with a design to set the
same on fire, which happily failed
in its effects. This led to enqui-
ries, and suspicion, in consequence,
attached to Hill, alias John the
Painter, for whom a reward of 50*l.*
was offered.

25. The earl of Buckingham-
shire entered Dublin in great state,
as lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Feb. 4. James Hill, called John
the Painter, was taken, and con-
veyed to Bow-street, under suspi-
cion of being the person who had
set fire to Portsmouth dock-yard.

The electoral palace at Bon was
destroyed by fire, and the loss esti-
mated at 200,000*l.*

22. The Reverend Doctor Dodd
having forged a bond, in the name

of Lord Chesterfield, for 4200*l.*, A.C.
was found guilty, and convicted. 1777

24. Died Joseph, king of
Portugal, who was succeeded by
his daughter, Maria, Princess of
Brazil.

27. A monument was opened in
Westminster Abbey, to the memory
of the late General Lawrence.

April 3. Two writs of Habeas
Corpus were issued, to bring up
the bodies of two citizens pressed
in the city of London.

4. Monsieur de la Fayette em-
barked for America.

21. The emperor of Germany
arrived at Paris, as Count Falken-
stein.

May 7. An American privateer
carried one of the Harwich packets
into a French port.

12. It was determined by the
court of King's-Bench, that music
was placed on the same footing with
literary property as regarded copy-
right.

18. The king of Sweden, as
Count Gothland, landed at Peters-
burg.

25. An insane woman broke the
glass of the king's carriage, as his
majesty was going to the theatre.

France and the Swiss Cantons
ratified an alliance.

June 6. The parliament broke up.

27. Dr. Dodd was executed.

July 1. The chevalier D'Eon,
who had acted in a diplomatic ca-
pacity, proved, on trial before the
court of King's Bench, to have been
a woman.

6. Ticonderoga was evacuated
by the Americans.

13. Earl Howe embarked at New
York, for the Chesapeake.

16 General Starke defeated the
Hessians at Benington.

Aug. 7. One of the American
privateers landed at Penzance, and
robbed many of the farmers in that
neighbourhood.

20. In Newgate, a dreadful riot
was quelled, by the prudence and
activity of the lord mayor, and Mr.
Ackerman, the keeper.

25. Sir William Howe landed in
the Elk.

A.C.
1777 Sept. 1. A dead spermaceti whale was taken off Grimsby.

Dominica was captured by the French.

10. Auburn, in Wiltshire, was nearly destroyed by fire.

12. the Chesterfield canal to the Trent was opened.

The Americans were defeated at Brandywine.

17. A Mr. Harrison, accountant to the London Assurance Company, was found guilty of forgery, in having altered their account-books.

An inundation at Petersburg did considerable damage.

26. General Burgoyne's army reached Saratoga.

General Howe entered Philadelphia.

The American congress was removed to Lancaster.

Oct. 2. An additional number of men were ordered to be taken on board the East India ships, to defend themselves against the American privateers, as a considerable number were in great force.

3. The Americans were repulsed at the battle of Germantown.

The British army was surrounded at Saratoga.

6. The English were attacked in their lines.

An earthquake occurred at Florence.

15. The English army, consisting of 5791 men, laid down their arms.

24. The expense incurred by pulling down and re-building Newgate was computed at 50,000*l*.

At Archangel, two hundred houses were destroyed by fire.

Nov. 3. Princess Sophia was born.

8. One apple-tree in the Orchard of Mr. Hackman, of Suffolk, yielded seventy-four bushels of apples.

13. Foxley Abbey, which had been built in 1110, was consumed by fire.

The bridge at Richmond was opened to the public.

The British reduced Mud Island, on the Delaware.

The land-tax was continued this year, at 4*s*. in the pound.

20. Parliament met.

21. A legal question, which had been considered doubtful by the law authorities for two hundred years, was determined by the court of King's Bench, which decided that the words in a lease *at and from the date*, and *from the date*, had the same meaning.

The Reverend John Horne Tooke was found guilty of publishing an advertisement, in which it was asserted that the king's troops had committed murder at Lexington, in America, and he was, in consequence, sentenced to imprisonment for one year, and to pay a fine of 200*l*., as well as to find security for three years, for his good behaviour.

Dec. On the question being argued in court, a verdict was given against a watchmaker, for having engraved another man's name to his own watches. The penalty was 20*l*. for each watch, according to an act passed in the reign of William the Third.

6. The Reverend Benjamin Rus- sen was executed for a rape.

The towns of Liverpool and Manchester agreed to raise a regiment each, for the king's service.

20. A waterman was tried and found guilty of oversetting his boat, to avoid taking a fare he did not like.

24. A subscription was opened, to assist the American prisoners in the gaols of England and Ireland.

An account was published of a volcanic hill, near Inverness.

Mr. De Luc wrote on the depth of the mines in Hartz Forest.

George Shuckburgh treated respecting the heights of the mountains of Savoy.

Colonel Roy wrote on measuring heights by means of the barometer.

A report was issued by a committee of the Royal Society, for adjusting thermometers.

Mr. Cavallo invented a new atmospheric trigonometrical.

A pleasure-boat of fifteen tons,

^{A.C.}
1777 constructed of iron, was launched in the river Foss, in Yorkshire, when several persons embarked in her.

A new instrument was made for measuring small angles, called the prismatic micrometer.

The Royal Society published an account of a woman in Shropshire, who had lived without food or drink for a long period.

A treatise also appeared on the usefulness of washing the stems of trees, to promote their annual increase.

A paper on electricity was written by Mr. Henley.

Another on the tides of the Adriatic, by Mr. Strange. As also an account of a person who could not distinguish colours, by Mr. Huddart.

Directions were given for composing and making metals for reflecting telescopes.

The supplies for 1777, were 12,895,513*l.*; ways and means 12,952,534*l.*

The national debt previous to the breaking out of the American war was 135,943,051*l.*, and the annual interest paid thereon 4,440,821*l.*

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1776, to December, 1777 :—

CHRISTENED,

Males	9338
Females	8962

Total . .	18,300
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BURIED,

Males	11,768
Females	11,566

Total . .	23,334
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Died, Henry Woodward, the famous comedian; Peter Fierville, the comedian, aged 107; Samuel Foote, the player; William Bowyer, the painter, and Haller, the physician.

1778 Jan. 2. A female lunatic attacked the king while getting out of his

chair at St. James's; with intent to ^{A.C.}
assassinate him. 1778

15. There were 250 houses burnt at Charlestown, in South Carolina.

An ambassador arrived at Paris from Tippoo Sultan.

Captain Cook discovered Nootka Sound.

The Sandwich islands were discovered by Captain Cook.

The courts of session at Edinburgh pronounced unanimously in favour of the unlimited freedom of the negroes in this country, which went further than the parliament of England had done.

16. The common council of the city of London rejected the motion for giving a bounty to recruits, and resolved that giving any countenance to the American war would reflect dishonour on their humanity. Subscriptions were entered into by the merchants and the county of Middlesex.

Feb. 6. A treaty was ratified with America by the French, who acknowledged its independence.

The news of Lord Pigot's death at Madras, arrived, while he was under confinement. The men who were concerned in that affair were ordered home for trial.

A returning officer for the sheriff of London was fined 200*l.* for corruption in his office, and disqualified.

March 15. Platt, the American, who had been confined fifteen months on a charge of high treason, was discharged from Newgate.

20. The French ambassador left London.

21. Messrs. Dean, Lee, and Franklin, were publicly received as ambassadors from the United States at the court of France.

The Duke de Bourbon and the Count D'Artois fought a duel at Paris, in consequence of the Duchess de Bourbon having been grossly insulted by the duke; he was consequently banished by the king to Choisi.

26. The militia was embodied.

A.C. 1778 27. Lord Stormont, who had been ambassador to France, arrived from Paris.

April 1. The Oxford canal was opened to Banbury.

This day was sold by auction, for 1000*l.*, the statue of a dog, known to the virtuosi by the name of Alcibiades's dog.

16. Commissioners sailed for America.

23. A party from on board Paul Jones's ship, an American privateer, landed, and burned a ship in Whitehaven harbour, having just before landed near Kirkcudbright, in Scotland, and pillaged Lord Selkirk of all his plate.

28. The king of Prussia, at the head of an army of 200,000, opened the campaign against Austria.

May 8. It was determined by the court of King's Bench, that an action would not lay against the post-master-general, for bank notes taken or lost out of letters.

A bill for giving relief to his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects was passed, purporting that the priests were not to be prosecuted, nor any Catholic for keeping a school; they were also allowed to purchase or take lands by descents. In consequence of that bill dreadful riots ensued, which will be noticed in due course.

June 1. A general embargo was laid on all shipping and press warrants issued for different ports, as well as the river Thames.

It was determined by the court of Common Pleas, that a freeholder surrenders his protection, when he embraces the life of a seamen.

Three hundred pounds were awarded as a verdict against three officers of the customs, for seizing articles which were not contraband goods.

A wen weighing eleven pounds was cut from the shoulder of a man at Bath.

8. The parliament rose.

9. The late earl of Chatham was interred at the expense of the public.

The British commissioners ap-

pointed to treat for peace arrived in America. A.C. 1778

15. Great part of the city of Smyrna was destroyed by an earthquake.

28. Mr. Yates and Mr. Brook sold the Opera-house for 22,000*l.* to Messrs. Harris and Sheridan.

July 11. A new lamp with 1000 small mirrors, reflecting a very strong glare of light, was constructed by way of experiment, when it was found to be visible much further off at sea than the Lowestoff light-house.

23. Very serious damage was done in the neighbourhood of London by lightning.

24. There was a total eclipse of the sun.

27. The English fleet commanded by Keppel, and that of France under the orders of the Duke de Chartres, engaged within sight of Brest, when neither having gained the victory, Keppel was tried by a court-martial, but honourably acquitted.

The British commissioners were refused to be treated with by the American congress, unless England first acknowledged the American independency.

30. At a village near Reading, died two brothers, supposed to be worth 100,000*l.*; one was 93, and the other 83 years of age; they had lived together in one room for many years, in the most penurious manner.

Several shocks of an earthquake were again felt, which threw down many houses at Smyrna, one half of the city being destroyed at the same time.

Aug. 1. An act of parliament reduced the number of lottery offices from four hundred to fifty-one, and also obliged the proprietors to take out licences, paying 50*l.* for the same.

Tea and coffee were seized in the Fleet prison to a very large amount, which had been conveyed over the walls with the assistance of the prisoners, who had received warehouse rent for the same.

A.C. 1778 7. Three hundred houses were destroyed by a fire at New York.

18. At Sparden, near Derby, a cucumber was gathered, weighing 20 pounds, being 19 inches long, and 30 inches in circumference.

Sept. 4. At Constantinople 2000 houses were consumed.

The French captured the island of Dominica.

7. From Forton prison 50 American prisoners effected their escape.

12. The wet docks were opened at Hull.

15. Six hundred persons were killed by the falling of a vault at the church at Bourbon, in France.

25. Arthur's Hill, near Edinburgh, was invested by 500 men, who deserted from Lord Seaforth's Highland regiment. It was found upon inquiry that they had conceived an idea of their being sold to the East India company; they, however, returned to their duty, on a pardon being offered.

Oct. 30. A league was ratified between France and America.

Nov. 1. Parliament was convened.

Smuggled goods to the amount of 5000*l.* were seized.

11. A motion of thanks to the late mayor, Sir James Esdaile, for his conduct, was negatived by the common council.

Dec. 10. Sir Joshua Reynolds, president of the Royal Academy, bestowed the premiums of that institution as allotted by its direction.

17. The theatre at Saragossa, in Spain, was burnt, by which accident 400 persons lost their lives.

19. One of the wings of Queen's College, Oxford, was destroyed by a conflagration.

28. One hundred persons were lost in the London East Indiaman, which was run down by the Russel man-of-war.

The French captured St. Lucia.

The militia was embodied.

The western coast of England was greatly alarmed by Paul Jones, a Scotchman, in the service of

America, who landed there, and committed great depredations. A.C. 1778

A fresh war broke out in the East Indies with the Mahrattas.

The list of bankrupts this year amounted to 605.

At this period Prussia had an army of 400,000 men, for the defence of her dominions, of whom she could bring 200,000 into the field.

War broke out between the king of Prussia and emperor of Germany, when the forces on either side proved so formidable, that nothing of a decisive nature took place.

Spain coalesced with France in her amicable relations with America, though her intentions were carefully concealed.

Le Clerc invented a proportional compass.

A machine for securing buildings from the effects of fire was invented by Lord Mahon.

The total amount of gold coin brought into the Mint from Great Britain and Ireland, in consequence of the proclamation of 1773, 1774, and 1776, was 15,563,593*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* and the expense of re-coinage was 700,000*l.*

The loan amounted to 6,000,000*l.*

The supplies amounted to 14,345,497*l.*, and the ways and means to 14,378,150*l.*

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1777, to December, 1778:—

CHRISTENED.

Males	.	.	8793
Females	.	.	8507
Total	.		17,300

BURIED.

Males	.	.	10,235
Females	.	.	10,164
Total	.		20,399

Died, the earl of Chatham, John Gregory, M.D., Voltaire, Dr. Linnæus, the naturalist, and J. J. Rousseau.

A.C. 1779 Jan. 1. One of the greatest storms ever known extended its ravages round London, where scarcely a public building escaped damage; it lasted 84 days.

2. Much damage was done to Greenwich hospital by fire.

A frost continued for 84 days this winter.

15. Negroes were declared free, by a solemn decision of the court of Scotland.

A free trade was admitted to Ireland.

26. An attempt was made to set fire to Portsmouth dockyard, which failed; the incendiary escaped, although seen.

Feb. 1. The celebrated David Garrick was interred with much magnificence and solemnity in Westminster Abbey.

3. Several popish chapels were destroyed during some riots in Edinburgh.

9. The court of Doctors' Commons condemned two clergymen with costs of suit, for preaching in a chapel at Clerkenwell, without leave of the incumbent.

11. The court-martial commissioned to try Admiral Keppel acquitted him with honour. Illuminations continued for two days in London, with other demonstrations of joy. The mob destroyed the windows of Sir Hugh Palliser, his prosecutor; the freedom of the city of London was also voted to Admiral Keppel.

14. Captain Cook was killed by the savages of Owhyhee.

25. Many persons were killed by the falling of the bridge at Puerto Santo, in Spain, which fell down while the priests were consecrating the same.

26. The French treated the crew of the *Arethusa* with great humanity, after having been lost off the rocks near Ushant.

28. Prince Octavius was born, and died May 2nd, 1783.

March 1. Damages to the amount of 500*l.* were adjudged against the master of a slave ship, employed

for carrying a free negro from the coast of Africa, and selling him in the West Indies as a slave. A.C. 1779

An order was issued from the admiralty of France, for French cruizers not to molest Captain Cook's ships should they fall in with them.

April 7. Mr. Hackman shot Miss Reay when coming from Covent Garden Theatre.

18. Mr. Hackman was executed for the murder of Miss Reay.

May 1. Some French ships were destroyed at Cancele.

The French made an attempt on Jersey.

7. The barons of the exchequer determined that potatoes are a small tithe, and payable to the vicar.

13. The emperor of Austria and the king of Prussia ratified peace at Teschen.

The British captured Stoney Point and Verplank.

19. The duke of York acted as grand master at an installation of the knights of the Bath.

June 17. The French took St. Vincent.

The Rev. John Horner being in holy orders, was refused to be called to the bar.

18. The judges of the King's Bench punished a person who had acted as marshal of a self-erected court for the prisoners in the King's Bench prison, by sending him to another gaol.

July. The city of London obtained a verdict in their favour, for a toll on hay sold in Smithfield market.

3. The French captured Grenada.

Spain joined the Flemish and Americans against the English.

5. The British took and plundered Newhaven.

6. Admiral Byron and Count D'Estaing engaged at sea.

8. Gibraltar was besieged by the Spaniards.

12. The victualling-office at Plymouth was burnt.

A. C. Mineral ore was discovered at
1779 Colebrooke Dale.

16. The Americans retook Stoney Point.

30. The American fleet was totally destroyed off Penobscot in New England.

Aug. A great eruption took place at Mount Vesuvius.

3. It was determined by a verdict at the Surry Assizes, that a house cannot be assessed for the sewers which receives no benefit from them.

8. An explosion from gunpowder nearly destroyed the town of Brescia, in Italy.

Tea-dealers were, by law, compelled to fix up boards noticing their dealing in that commodity.

The English took Senegal and Goree.

20. The foundation-stone of the New Court House, on Clerkenwell Green, was laid by the duke of Norfolk.

Sept. 3. Several linen-draper, at the Lancaster Assizes, were fined 200*l.* each, for selling prohibited East India goods.

10. The Houghton collection of pictures was embarked, having been sold to the empress of Russia.

30. The number of French, Spanish, and American prisoners in England and Ireland, amounted to 12,000 men.

Oct. 5. The salary of the recorder of London was fixed at 600*l.* per annum.

6. Captain Farmer was blown up and lost his life in the Quebec frigate, during an engagement with a French frigate.

9. The mob at Manchester destroyed the cotton spinning machines, when troops were called in, who dispersed the rioters.

Count D'Estaing and General Lincoln were repulsed in attempting to carry Savannah by storm.

16. The marquis de Pombal was condemned to perpetual imprisonment after having been tried at Lisbon.

25. Parliament rose.

29. The water-works at London-bridge were destroyed by fire. A. C. 1779

The cultivation of tobacco was first allowed in England.

Nov. 22. John Wilkes, Esq., was elected chamberlain of the city of London.

30. A duel was fought between William Adam, Esq., and the Honourable Charles James Fox, when the latter was slightly wounded.

Dec. 20. Lord Pigot, governor of Madras, not having had the king's commission, was confined and imprisoned by Messrs. Stratton, Brooke, Floyer, and Mackay, for which they were found guilty of a misdemeanor only.

The English took possession of Bengal.

At this period, Charles Edward Stuart, grandson of James the Second, being then at Rome, exhibited a very melancholy spectacle at the theatre, where he frequently appeared, conducted by his domestics, when he was laid down upon a sofa in the back part of the box, while his consort, the countess of Albany, occupied the front seat during the performance. The energies of his mind had become extinct, and with them the suavity of his disposition forsook him; so that he had become irritable, morose, and intractable. Added to this, an unhappy propensity to wine, which he indulged in to excess, enervated his system, and rendered him an object of pity or contempt. That melancholy indulgence, therefore, had extinguished the last hope which fortune had ever tendered him of enjoying the throne of his progenitors, which had been justly forfeited by the tyranny, fanaticism, and bigotry of his progenitor James the Second.

Artificial load-stones were invented by Dr. Knight.

Mr. Ramsden invented two nicrometers.

A new mode of cultivating the sugar-cane was discovered by Monsieur Cazand.

The loan amounted to 7,000,000*l.*

A.C. The supplies were 15,129,634*l*.
 1779 The ways and means 15,129,915*l*.
 Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1778, to December, 1779:

CHRISTENED,

Males . . . 8640
 Females . . . 8129

Total . 16,769

BURIED,

Males . . . 10,208
 Females . . . 10,212

Total . 20,420

Died—David Garrick, the great performer; the Rev. J. Ashe, author of an English Dictionary; Dr. William Warburton, bishop of Gloucester; Dr. Kenrick, and John Armstrong, the esteemed poet.

1780 Jan. 4. Lord George Gordon presented a petition to parliament from the Protestant Association, for the repeal of the law in favour of Catholics.

8. Twenty-two sail of Spanish ships were captured by Lord Rodney, near Cape St. Vincent, and on the 16th, he also defeated Langara, taking five sail of the line and capturing two more.

21. A proclamation was issued, condemning property found in foreign ships taken with warlike stores on board, the same being deemed legal captures.

One Gough, a keeper of wild beasts, was fined 5*l*. for letting one of his animals loose on a sheriff's officer, who went to arrest him.

An account was received from Tucuman, in America, of a negro-woman then living, who must have attained the age of 175 years.

The sentence for imprisoning Lord Pigot, was received by Brooke, Strutton, &c., forming the Madras council which had acted on that occasion.

Feb. 29. A great phenomenon was visible in the sky, the elements seeming on fire; the same having been apparent in France and Germany.

March 3. A great earthquake occurred at Tauris, in Persia, when 15,000 houses were destroyed, and a great number of persons killed.

5. Goods to the value of 1000*l*. were burnt in the Stamford waggon, which was ignited by the carelessness of the driver.

16. Northumberland-house was much damaged by fire.

20. Lord Shelburne was wounded in a duel by Colonel Fullerton, on account of some reflections having been cast upon his regiment in the house of peers by his lordship.

30. The Biggleswade waggon was burnt by a similar accident to that which had occurred to the Stamford vehicle.

April 3. All publicans soliciting licenses, were personally to appear, and enter into recognizances for their good conduct, which was determined at the Quarter Sessions for the peace.

26. Justice Wilmot was fined 100*l*. by the court of King's Bench, for having imprisoned a fellowship porter, under the late act for impressing men.

30. Thirty dwellings, with some warehouses, and shipping, were burnt at Horsleydown.

May 3. The court of King's Bench determined against the inhabitants of Richmond, that the owners of lands had no property in the soil of a river that was navigable.

6. A petition against the introduction of English laws to Calcutta, was presented from the white and black inhabitants.

12. Two men, for arresting the servant of an ambassador, were sentenced to solicit the envoy's pardon, with a label on their breasts, one being condemned to imprisonment for three months and the other for five.

Charlestown was taken by Sir Henry Clinton.

13. The Court of King's Bench determined that a bankrupt can be arrested, except when returning or going before the commissioners for examination.

A.C. 1780 June 2. Lord George Gordon, at the head of 50,000 of the Protestant Association, presented their petition to the house of commons, in consequence of which riots ensued, and damage to the amount of 20,000*l.* was done to the public prisons and private buildings, for which many individuals were hanged.

7. Judge Gould refused protection of the military, from the rioters, relying solely on that of the law.

9. The earl of Surry, afterwards duke of Norfolk, recanted the errors of the church of Rome.

29. An exciseman, for falsely aspersing the character of an eminent tea-dealer, had a verdict of 500*l.* awarded against him.

July 8. The common council voted an address to the king, by a majority of five only, for granting the aid of the military.

Parliament adjourned.

15. A man was released by the rioters from Newgate who had been under sentence of death, when he surrendered himself, and was pardoned.

18. Resolved by the court of aldermen that the military were no longer necessary; 100*l.* per diem having been the expenditure for their maintenance.

Aug. 5. A banker's clerk, who was a quaker, refused to be sworn, having been robbed of a bill by some villains.

9. The combined fleet captured five East India ships, and 50 merchantmen.

12. The Americans were defeated at the battle of Camden.

26. Damage to the amount of two millions of roubles was done by a conflagration at Petersburg.

29. A cluster of Syrian grapes, weighing eleven pounds twelve ounces, grew in England, which was presented to the duke of Portland.

Two women, near Cambridge, were nearly poisoned, having eaten of deadly nightshade, but were re-

lieved by proper remedies being administered. A.C. 1780

The number of persons in Rome was computed at 155,184 souls.

Sept. 1. The third parliament was dissolved by proclamation.

3. Mr. Lawrence was committed to the Tower, having been captured in an American packet. He had officiated as the late president at congress.

22. Only 744 houses escaped a conflagration at the town of Gera, near Leipsic; many inhabitants were also missing.

Prince Alfred was born, who died August 20th, 1782.

Captain Pearson, of the *Serapis*, met Paul Jones, when a most gallant action ensued.

The Resolution and Discovery ships arrived at Sheerness, after a voyage of four years; Captain Cook having been killed, and Captain Clarke being dead of a consumption.

Oct. 2. Major André was apprehended by the Americans at Tarry Town, and hanged at Tappan as a spy.

Henry de la Motte was executed at Tyburn as a French spy.

3. A destructive hurricane occurred in the Leeward Islands.

6. M. Laurens, the American envoy to Holland, was conducted to London, and committed to the Tower.

15. Great damage was done to Hammersmith church by a tornado.

17. Actions were brought against London and Middlesex, for the damages sustained during the riots.

31. The new parliament met.

The Academy of Sciences of Massachusetts Bay was founded.

Nov. 10. A bill of indictment for high treason was found against Lord George Gordon.

Dec. 2. War was declared by England against the Dutch.

The armed neutrality took place between the continental powers.

Hyder Ally, at the head of 100,000 men, ravaged the Carnatic.

A verdict was given in favour of

A.C. persons whose properties had been injured during the riots.

1780

13. In an action brought against the Sun Fire Office, for loss by conflagrations during the riots, it was determined they were not liable, being protected against civil commotions in their policy.

At Edinburgh, a society of anti-quaries was formed, when the earl of Buchan was appointed their president.

The having recourse to the torture was abolished in the French courts of judicature.

Woollen goods were at this period allowed to be exported from Ireland.

A spot was observed on the sun.

It was proved after experiments by Dr. John Hutton, that a hill possesses the greatest power of attraction at one-fourth of its height.

A new method of assaying copper ore was discovered by Dr. For-dyce.

A method was invented by Mr. Barnard, of Deptford, for the removal of ships stranded to places appropriated for their being repaired.

A new mode of preparing pot-ash was discovered by Dr. Percival.

There were voted for the service of the year 85,000 seamen, 110,000 troops, and 42,000 militia.

The expenditures amounted to 21,196,496*l.* The ways and means were 21,382,249*l.*; and the taxes levied were 781,534*l.*

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1779, to December, 1780:

CHRISTENED,	
Males	8581
Females	8053

Total	16,634
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BURIED,	
Males	10,206
Females	10,301

Total	20,507
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Died—Thomas Dilworth, author of the well-known and popular Spelling Book; James Highmore, an esteemed painter; John Bell, Esq., author of travels to China; Sir John Fielding, the Bow-street magistrate; the dowager empress queen Maria Theresa; Dr. John Fothergill, the famous physician; Sir William Blackstone; Dr. Gaubius, and Sir James Steuart.

Jan. The Clarendon printing-office was founded at Oxford.

17. Colonel Tarleton was defeated at Calawba, by General Morgan.

25. Parliament granted for the relief of the West Indian sufferers 120,000*l.*

Lord George Gordon was arraigned for high treason.

Feb. 1. Peaches, melons, pines, exotic trees, and shrubs, were determined by the exchequer to be titheable.

5. Lord George Gordon was tried and acquitted.

24. It was determined that Ely-place should not be subject to parish assessments, being extra-parochial.

March. A distemper occurred among the horned cattle, when those diseased were, by order of council, directed to be killed and buried.

14. Admiral Rodney captured Demerara and Issequebo.

15. Lord Cornwallis obtained a victory over General Green at Guilford, in North Carolina.

The Georgium Sidus was discovered by Herschel.

Three ships of war were lost in a hurricane in the West Indies.

April. It appeared from the navy-office accounts, that from January, 1774, to January, 1781, 175,900 men had been raised, of whom 18,548 had died; 1243 had been killed, and 4269 had deserted; for the same period were raised for the army, 76,882; of whom died 10,012; 8629 had been captured; 3801 had deserted, and 3885 were found unfit for service.

2. Captain Donnellan, for the

See question in Brewster's Sage Hen
 A.C. murder of Sir Theodosius Boughton, was executed at York.

1781 May 8. The exchequer established an exclusive right in the king's printer for printing the form of prayer.

10. The Spaniards took Pensacola.

June 1. The charter of the bank was renewed for 25 years, on lending government 4,000,000*l.* at three per cent.

2. The French captured Tobago.

15. Forty-four thousand French prisoners had been exchanged since the commencement of the war.

16. The port of Ostend was declared free.

23. The city of Cagli was totally destroyed by an earthquake.

26. The Rev. Mr. Bate was sentenced, for a libel on the duke of Richmond, to one year's imprisonment.

July 4. Several editors of newspapers were sentenced to fine and imprisonment for a libel on the Russian ambassador.

West Florida surrendered to the Spaniards.

18. Parliament rose.

August 8. An indecisive sea-fight took place off the Dogger Bank, between Admiral Parker and the Dutch, under Zoulman.

Sept. 9. The battle of Eataw Springs was fought.

New London, in Connecticut, was destroyed by General Arnold.

16. Lord Cornwallis surrendered at York Town.

October. During this meeting of parliament, William Pitt, then just of age, pronounced his maiden speech, when a motion was made by Mr. Fox, concerning the American states, &c.

Nov. 13. Townsend, a lieutenant of a privateer, was executed, for killing a captain of a neutral ship, by firing into her.

20. The French took St. Eustatia.

27. The French captured St. Martin's Island.

From Africa, an account of the A.C. Termites, or white ants, was forwarded by Mr. Smithson. 1781

Several astronomical observations by Dr. Herschel appeared, on the rotation of the planets.

The supplies were 25,380,324*l.*
 The ways and means 25,353,857*l.*

The national debt increased to 177,206,000*l.*

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1780, to December, 1781:

CHRISTENED,

Males	.	.	8774
Females	.	.	8252

Total	.	17,026
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BURIED,

Males	.	10,499
Females	.	10,910

Total	.	21,409
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Died—The queen dowager of Portugal; Prince Eugene of Des-sau, and Admiral Lord Hawke.

Jan. 11. The English conquered 1782 Ceylon.

18. Orders were received at Milan from the emperor, to suppress all religious communities, which led to a sedentary and contemplative life.

25. The court of King's Bench determined that all prizes taken in war were within the jurisdiction of the court of Admiralty.

31. The king refused to receive the remonstrance from the common hall of the city of London on the throne, when the livery very freely expressed their indignation.

Demerara was retaken by the French.

Feb. 5. The Spaniards captured Minorca.

6. Twenty-seventhousand pounds were paid by the city of London, for damages done by the rioters of 1780.

12. The Spaniards took St. Christopher's.

Damage was done at Kingston,

A.C. 1782 Jamaica, by a conflagration, amounting to 500,000*l*.

14. The Spaniards captured Montserrat.

17. The French fleet under Suffrein was defeated by Sir Edward Hughes, in the East Indies.

March 25. The toll ceased to be collected on Blackfriars-bridge.

April 3. Prince Gallitzin mediated for peace between England and Holland.

The bridges of Hexham and Ridley Hall were destroyed by a flood.

12. Admiral Rodney defeated the French in the West Indies.

19. The independence of the American States was acknowledged by the states-general.

22. Seven thousand of the inhabitants of Surat were destroyed by a storm.

May 1. The severity of the weather exceeded all former winters, in the recollection of man.

6. The resolutions respecting the election of Mr. Wilkes and Colonel Luttrell were expunged from the journals of the commons.

8. Spain captured the Bahama islands.

June 14. An epidemic distemper prevailed at Brest.

29. France and Spain captured Geneva.

July 11. Parliament rose.

17. Hail-stones fell in France which weighed eight ounces.

28. Eight hundred persons perished in the Royal George, which was upset while repairing at Spithead.

Aug. 5. Count de Grasse was landed as a prisoner at Portsmouth.

24. The Plague raged at Constantinople, and a fire consumed 9000 houses.

Sept. 13. The siege of Gibraltar was raised, the floating batteries having been burnt by red-hot shots.

Oct. 8. Holland and America concluded a treaty.

The Ville de Paris and three

ships of the line were lost off the banks of Newfoundland.

The king ordered 25,000*l*. to be paid to the emigrants from Geneva, who were then residents in Ireland.

11. Lord Chatham's monument was erected in Guildhall.

20. An action took place off Gibraltar under Lord Howe and the combined fleets.

22. Ten thousand houses and fifty mosques were destroyed by fire at Constantinople.

Hick's-hall, Clerkenwell-green, was completed.

A Royal Agricultural Society was founded at Stockholm.

The inquisition at Naples was abolished.

Nov. 8. The first annual meeting was held of the patrons of charity schools.

30. England acknowledged the independence of America.

Dec. 6. Parliament met.

The Borough of Cricklade, in Wiltshire, was disfranchised for bribery.

10. The Phoenix Fire-office was established.

An act passed for laying a duty on bills of exchange, &c.

The inquisition was abolished in the dominions of the grand duke of Tuscany.

A catalogue of the double stars was delivered in to the Royal Society, by Dr. Herschel. He also invented a lamp microscope.

A new electrometer was formed by Mr. Brook.

A thermometer was invented by Mr. Wedgwood, for measuring the the highest degrees of heat.

The thermometer was improved by Mr. Six.

The parliament of Ireland voted 50,000*l*. for the purchase of an estate to be settled on Mr. Grattan, for his public services.

The supplies were 24,261,467*l*.; the ways and means 24,266,373*l*.

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1781, to December, 1782:—

A.C. 1782

A.C.	CHRISTENED,	
1782	Males . . .	8808
	Females . . .	8293
	Total . . .	17,101
	BURIED,	
	Males . . .	9131
	Females . . .	8787
	Total . . .	17,918

Died, Dr. Solander, who had navigated the globe with Captain Cook; Mons. Bernouilli, the famous Swiss philosopher; the earl of Ligonier; the marquis of Rockingham; H. Home, Lord Kaimes, a celebrated writer, and the famous Hyder Ally.

1783 Jan. 1. The Trent and Mersey canal was enlarged.

The Thames and Cricklade canal was completed.

The Leeds and Liverpool canal was joined.

The forts at Hudson's Bay were destroyed by the French.

20. Preliminary articles of peace between Great Britain and France, were signed at Versailles.

Feb. 5. The king created the order of St. Patrick.

A dreadful earthquake occurred in Italy and Sicily, when Messina, and upwards of 200 villages, with 40,000 souls, were destroyed.

A cessation of arms was proclaimed.

24. The definitive treaty between England and Holland was signed.

March 3. The militia were disbanded.

8. The communication was opened between Dover and Calais.

14. Lord Howe appeased the riots among the seamen at Portsmouth.

The military service in America had lost in killed and casualties 43,633 men.

The bishop of Ely's body and clothes were discovered perfectly sound; the plate on the coffin being dated 1570. This circumstance took place on the interment

of the archbishop of Canterbury, A.C. 1783 at Lambeth.

April 1. A forgery to the amount of 7114*l.* was discovered on the East India Company.

11. The sea overflowed Venice, and did much damage to that city.

14. The British troops evacuated Charlestown.

June 1. Spalding and his assistant were drowned in a diving-bell.

6. A verdict was given in favour of some French prisoners, for having worked a ship from Jamaica home.

25. The bank opened in Ireland.

July 8. Peace was renewed with the dey of Algiers.

15. Parliament rose.

16. The Bahama islands were captured.

Aug. 7. Princess Amelia was born.

12. The prince of Wales became of age.

18. A fiery meteor passed over England.

26. Ryland was executed for forgery, being the last criminal who suffered at Tyburn.

27. Mongolfier ascended in an air balloon.

Sept. 3. A woman was brought to bed of five children at Koningsburgh.

The ratification of peace took place between Britain, France, Spain, and America, when the thirteen united colonies of America were admitted to be "Free, sovereign, and independent states."

5. The trade with America was regulated by an order of council.

15. Peace was publicly proclaimed.

Oct. 2. The Paris bank, called La Caisse d'Escompte, stopped payment.

Nov. 11. The prince of Wales took his seat in the house of peers.

23. The English evacuated the city of New York.

27. The court of King's Bench determined that an innkeeper is bound to keep his guests in security, when a gentleman, who had been robbed in an inn, consequently obtained a verdict in his favour.

A.C. A volcanic eruption of Mount
1783 Hecla took place in Iceland.

Dec. 4. A member was expelled
the house of commons for perjury.

Criminals were ordered to be
in future executed at the Old Bai-
ley, instead of Tyburn.

19. The king dismissed the coa-
lition ministry, as it was termed.

Fifty thousand pounds per an-
num out of the civil list, were
voted to the prince of Wales, and
parliament granted him 160,000*l.*
for the liquidation of his debts.

It was found necessary by the
legislature to institute a prosecu-
tion against Sir Thomas Rumbold
and Governor Hastings, for extor-
tion and pecculation in the East
Indies.

General Washington, after a
struggle of eight years, sustained
by America, during which he had
rendered his country so much ser-
vice, in obtaining her independence,
yielded up the command, taking an
affectionate leave of the army, and
retired to a private life, followed by
the blessings of his countrymen,
and the admiration of the world.

In England the coalition of Lord
North and Mr. Fox took place,
who had previously acted towards
each other with the most marked
political acrimony.

By a decree of the Empress of
Russia, she annexed the Crimea,
the Kuban, and Tamar island, to
the Russian dominions.

Spain bombarded Algiers.

From the first volume of the
transactions of the Society of Arts,
which was published during this
year, it appeared that since its
establishment, there had been ex-
pended in premiums, models, and
pallets of gold and silver, the
amount of 28,212*l.*

A history of the congelation of
quicksilver was presented to the
Royal Society, by Dr. Blagdon.

The balloon was invented by
Montgolfier.

A new-constructed eye-glass for
the telescope, was invented by
Ramsden.

The expenditure incurred by A.C.
the American war, amounted to 1783
129,123,091*l.*

Christenings and burials in Lon-
don, from December, 1782, to De-
cember, 1783:—

CHRISTENED,

Males	:	:	8739
Females	:	:	8352
Total .			17,091

BURIED,

Males	:	:	9730
Females	:	:	9299
Total .			19,029

Died, Dr. William Hunter, the
famous anatomist; Prince Octa-
vius, eighth son of his majesty
George the Third; Count Has-
lang, envoy from the Bavarian
court; John Dunning, Lord Ash-
burton; Euler, the great mathe-
matician, and D'Alembert, the phi-
losopher.

Jan. The officers of the board 1784
of works, of the great wardrobe,
the treasurers of the chamber, the
jewel office, board of green cloth,
and the officers of the household,
were abolished.

Antwerp was declared a free
port.

A Cherokee chief arrived.

Protestant churches were allowed
in Hungary.

Lord Strangford was prohibited
from voting in the Irish house of
lords, for having solicited a bribe.

A loan of 6,000,000*l.* was re-
quired to close the expenses in-
curred by the American war, the
interest of which was to be 5*l.* 6*s.*
11*d.* per cent.

Twelve thousand inhabitants of
Archindscan, in Turkey, perished,
at the time of its destruction by an
earthquake.

A frost continued for 89 days.

A plague carried off 20,000 souls
at Smyrna, and 32,000 at Tunis.

Muslins were first manufactured
in England.

A.C. Sunday schools were first estab-
1784 blished.

Mail-coaches began to run throughout the kingdom.

Several of the estates forfeited during the rebellion of 1745, were restored to the families.

Feb. 10. Seventy persons perished in the Duke of Kingston East Indiaman, which was burnt.

The freedom of the city was voted to Mr. Pitt, in a gold box, by the common council of London.

11. The differences between the Turks and Russians were amicably settled.

12. Peace was ratified between Turkey and Russia.

20. Lord Mansfield awarded Mr. Macklin, the actor, 500*l.*, his demand having been 1000*l.*, from the manager of Covent Garden theatre.

24. The duke of Rutland arrived in Dublin, as governor-general.

March 11. The merchants of the city of London resolved to present the Marquis de Bouillé with a piece of plate, for his generous conduct exerted in the West Indies.

16. An execution for 180,000*l.* was entered against the effects of the East India Company for duties, but the affair was compromised.

24. Some thieves robbed the lord chancellor's house of the great seal of England.

25. Parliament was dissolved.

May 16. The poll for Westminster lasted 40 days, when a scrutiny was demanded.

26. A jubilee took place in Westminster Abbey, in commemoration of Handel, when 600 performers were employed; the profits amounting to 12,746*l.*

June 8. One hundred and fifty houses were burnt at Port au Prince.

29. Some gentlemen were confined within the strong room, for riots committed in the King's Bench prison.

The ratification of peace took place between England and Holland.

July 10. One million sterling A.C. in value was destroyed by fire, in 1784 the Magazine at Brest.

Sunday schools first opened at Gloucester.

A medal was struck at the expense of the Royal Society, to perpetuate the memory of the gallant Captain Cook.

14. Mr. Burke recovered 100*l.* of the printer of the *Public Advertiser*, he having laid his damages at 5000*l.*

A tradesman in Dublin was tarred and feathered, for having infringed the non-importation agreement, by introducing English goods.

20. A storm damaged Port Royal, in Jamaica.

Aug. 5. Ten thousand houses were destroyed by fire at Constantinople.

10. The prisoners attempted to force the King's Bench.

The goods transported to Weyhill fair, were nearly all destroyed by fire.

18. A singular meteor appeared in different parts of England.

30. The Comte de Grasse, on his return to France, was exiled to a provincial town.

Sept. 6. A beautiful coach, which had been imported from England, was tarred and feathered in Dublin.

10. Rokitka, in Hungary, was totally destroyed by a conflagration.

15. Mr. Lunardi ascended from the Artillery-ground, Moorfields, in a balloon, which was the first attempt of the kind made in England.

October 1. The duty on tea ceased, and a commutation tax took place.

16. A plantation and buildings at Barbadoes, were destroyed by the land moving.

Nov. 20. Colonel Debbeig was reprimanded by the sentence of a court-martial, for having behaved disrespectfully to the duke of Richmond, master of the ordnance.

An act was passed for licenses

A.C. on excisable goods ; also the game
license, and a horse tax.

1784

Messrs. Cavalla, Aubert, &c.,
noticed two very singular meteors
in the course of the year.

A plan was proposed by Dr.
Mitchell, to discover, by a new
mode, the magnitude and distance
of the fixed stars.

A new division of the Quadrant
was proposed by Dr. Hutton.

The supplies amounted to
11,988,172*l.*; and the ways and
means were 12,957,520*l.*

Christenings and burials in Lon-
don, from December, 1783, to De-
cember, 1784.

CHRISTENED,

Males . . .	8778
Females . . .	8401

Total . . .	17,179
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BURIED,

Males . . .	9229
Females . . .	8599

Total . . .	17,828
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Died, at Florence, aged 61,
Charles Edward Louis Stuart,
grandson of James the Second;
the Rev. Jeremiah Milles, D.D.,
who many years officiated as presi-
dent of the Antiquarian Society;
Dr. Samuel Johnson, the lexico-
grapher, and W. Whitehead, the
poet laureat.

1785 Jan. 1. Dr. Seaburg was conse-
crated bishop for North America.

English newspapers were prohi-
bited in France.

Persons were convicted of hav-
ing enticed artificers to France.

7. Monsieur Blanchard and Dr.
Jefferies passed over from Dover to
Calais, with an air-balloon, in two
hours.

11. An officer was fined 100*l.* by
the court of king's bench, for send-
ing a challenge.

29. Earl Spencer's seat was
burnt down, at Wimbledon.

25. Parliament met.

Animal magnetism was intro-
duced first in France.

Two million one hundred and

eighty-four thousand nine-hundred A.C.
and fifty pounds were collected 1783
during this year, for poor's rates, in
England and Wales.

The frost lasted 115 days.

M. de la Perouse set out on his
voyage of discovery round the world.

Many thousand houses were de-
stroyed by floods, in Germany.

An eruption of Mount Vesuvius
took place.

The canal of Arragon, in Spain,
was commenced.

April 10. An earthquake hap-
pened in Calabria.

The Kiel canal was completed,
which formed a junction between
the Baltic and the North Sea.

22. An arrêt, in France, was
published, for establishing a new
East India company.

28. It was determined by the
court of King's Bench, that an
half-pay officer is not subject to a
court-martial.

May 9. A great drought occur-
red in England.

Nearly sixty persons were killed
during a riot of the seamen at
Shields.

The heath in Windsor forest was
fired by some mischievous persons;
and a similar circumstance occurred
near Boughton, in Kent.

12. The grand vizier of Turkey
was strangled.

June 2. John Adams, the Ameri-
can ambassador, had an audience
with the king.

16. Great damage was done to
the town of Biggleswade, by fire.

A tax on attornies was levied.

July 1. Parliament rose.

A great drought took place in
France, Spain, and Italy.

An act was passed for regulating
the party walls of houses.

The Royal Society of Musicians
was established.

Nuns and monks were expelled
from the convents in Germany.

2. Some convicts having muti-
nied, were landed on the island of
Ferro, who, being afflicted with a
gaol distemper, were put to death
by the governor, in consequence
of his thinking they had the plague.

A. C. 1785 One of our China ships having unknowingly fired a loaded gun, in salute, and killed a native, the gunner was demanded to be given up and put to death.

Aug. 2. The victualling offices on Tower-hill, St. Catharine's, and Rotherhithe, were removed to Deptford.

5. One hundred and thirty-one villages and farms, in France, were laid waste by a storm.

6. The Reverend Doctor Shipley, dean of St. Asaph, was tried for a libel, in having published *Sir William Jones's Dialogues on Government*; when the jury gave the following verdict, "Guilty of publishing, but whether a libel or not, the jury do not find."

Sept. 1. Great floods occurred in England.

Messrs. Pilatre de Rozier and Romain lost their lives, by the balloon, in which they had ascended, taking fire, when at a great altitude.

Mr. Cost, of Gosport, invented a method of making bar-iron from pig-iron.

A tax was laid on women servants, which was, however, soon after repealed.

Foreign manufactures were burned in Dublin, by the working manufacturers.

2. A boy, who had eaten of the lycoperdon, or puff ball, was with difficulty recovered from a paralytic affection.

Clutterbuck, who had defrauded the bank of England, was tried in France, and sentenced to death, but transported to the galleys for life.

13. The shop-tax was put in force, after much contest in the city of London.

Oct. 6. A man was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, for perjury, in a case where the lives of two men were concerned.

18. Vassalage was totally abolished in Hungary.

21. The salary of the city recorder was augmented to 1000*l.* per annum.

22. The king of England presented the prince of Denmark with a beautiful yacht.

Nov. 9. A treaty of alliance was entered into between Austria, France, and Holland.

12. The church at East Grinstead fell.

Dec. 1. Ninety-six persons had been executed since the month of February.

5. Sixty persons perished by the ferry-boat upsetting in its passage to Manai-strait.

The court of sessions in Scotland determined that the proprietors of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, having printed part of Mr. Gilbert Stuart's history in their work, were subject to the penalty of the act for securing literary property.

The national debt, in America, amounted to forty millions of dollars, and congress not having succeeded in raising sufficient supplies, many government creditors experienced great distress.

Various essays with balloons were made during this year, by Mr. Skeldon, professor of anatomy to the Royal Academy; by Mr. Sadler, and Colonel Fitzpatrick, who went up at Birmingham; by Mr. Arnold, from St. George's Fields; and by Major Money, from Norwich.

A machine, to instruct blind persons in arithmetic, was invented by Mr. Grenville.

A catalogue of double stars was forwarded by Mr. Herschel to the Royal Society.

Three simple instruments, for designing architecture and machinery in perspective, were invented by Mr. Peacock.

Thomas White, Esq., having planted 400,000 trees on his lands at Workington, received the gold medal from the Society of Arts. Another was equally given to Mr. Harriot, at Rochford, who had drained a great track of land from the sea.

The supplies voted by parliament amounted to 10,298,442*l.*;

A.C. the ways and means were
1785 10,436,668*l*.

Between March and October, 1785, the West India property imported amounted to 112,272 casks of sugar, and 13,184 of rum.

The poor's rates in England amounted to 2,184,950*l*.

The value of the exports of every species of goods was 16,279,419*l*.; and the imports 16,770,228*l*.

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1784, to December, 1785;

CHRISTENED,	
Males	9085
Females	8834
Total	17,919

BURIED,	
Males	9447
Females	9472
Total	18,919

Died—the individual known by the name of Peter the Wild Boy; Diderot, one of the greatest mathematicians of his age; Francis Lord Godolphin; Maria Antoinette, queen of Sardinia; John Henderson, the comedian; General Oglethorpe, aged 102; R. Burn, LL.D; and Richard Glover, the poet.

1786 Jan. 6. Nearly one hundred persons perished in the Halsewell East Indiaman.

24. Parliament rose.

A convention was signed with Spain, respecting the cutting of logwood.

31. The court of Exchequer settled the right of vicars to clover and turnip seed, and all small tithes.

Eight hundred thousand persons perished by a plague in the Levant.

An eruption of Mount Vesuvius took place.

Halfpence were coined for the Isle of Man.

Walton bridge was re-built.

The Leverian Museum was erected.

The British fisheries were established.

The Medical Society was incorporated. A.C. 1786

Feb. 7. Some valuable records were destroyed by a fire at Guildhall.

13. Thirteen debtors were sentenced to a long imprisonment, for having endeavoured to break out of the new gaol.

Crown lands were ordered to be sold, to the value of 102,627*l*.

The monastic institutions were suppressed by the emperor of Germany.

A fire at Newfoundland destroyed a great quantity of standing timber.

April 11. Mr. Burke impeached Warren Hastings.

17. The west tower of Worcester cathedral, a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture, fell down, destroying a portion of the body of that fabric.

May 11. Mr. Blanchard, the famous aëronaut, made his twenty-seventh ascent with a balloon.

June. The anniversary meeting of the charity children took place in St. Paul's, when 5303 children were assembled.

A musical festival, consisting of 640 musicians, was performed, in commemoration of the great Handel.

19. Mr. Fox recovered 2000*l*. damages of the high bailiff, for not having been duly returned as member of parliament for Westminster.

24. Parliament rose.

July 6. The court of King's Bench fined a magistrate 100*l*., for having refused to take securities in order to try an appeal against one of his decisions.

A landlord was, by a verdict of the Common Pleas, compelled to pay the full amount of some goods, he having made an extravagant seizure of the same.

8. By proclamation, no subject can have and profit by a foreign minister's protection, unless he be actually employed as a servant.

11. A fox being started, and run to another person's grounds, cannot be deemed a trespass.

The prince of Wales reduced his expenditure to 5000*l*. a year, in

A. C. order to liquidate his debts, which
1786 amounted to 250,000*l*.

31. Five hundred persons were killed and wounded, by the fall of a temporary play-house, in France.

Aug. 1. An earthquake was felt in the north of England.

3. Margaret Nicholson attempted to stab the king.

17. Died, Frederick the Third, king of Prussia, surnamed the Great, aged 76; he was succeeded by his nephew, Frederick William, aged 42.

18. The privy council was of opinion that Margaret Nicholson was insane, and ordered her to be sent to Bethelam Hospital.

Sept. 1. Cardinal Turlone, the high inquisitor, was murdered at Rome.

2. A council was appointed to examine into the affairs of trade.

10. Hereford cathedral was damaged by the decay of its tower.

26. A commercial treaty was signed at Paris, between England and France.

Oct. 5. Barbadoes and Grenada were much injured by a hurricane.

20. A basket-maker worked a scaffold of twigs round the steeple of the abbey church of St. Alban's, and by help of the same brought down the weather-cock in safety.

The king of Prussia directed that all state business should be carried on in German; and not in French, as previously.

31. Princess Amelia, the king's aunt, aged 71, died.

Nov. 10. The countess of Strathmore being brought up by habeas corpus, to the king's bench, was released, and her husband, Mr. Robinson Stoney Bowes, committed to prison.

21. A hundred and seventy-one thousand pounds stock, in the three per cents. was transferred to the landgrave of Hesse, for those Hessians who had been lost in the American war, being three pounds per man.

An annual million was also appropriated to the national debt, called the sinking-fund.

Dec. 4. Three clergymen were A. C. presented, by Mr. Adams, to be consecrated bishops for America. 1786

9. A ship sailed to Sierra Leone with negroes, in order to form a settlement there.

A great storm occurred this year, at Ferrara, in Italy; and another at Highbeckington, in Devonshire, which removed thirteen elms from the original spot where they had grown, after which they remained upright, in a flourishing condition. A tempest also occurred at North Shields, when the hail-stones were as large as pigeons' eggs.

The king of France gave his consent to the assembly of the Notables, who met in the month of February, 1787.

America entered into a treaty with the emperor of Morocco.

The old emperor, Kien Long, died at Pekin, in China, after having reigned fifty years, leaving a most exemplary character behind him.

A new electrical fish was discovered by Lieutenant Paterson.

Valuable experiments on heat were made by Sir Benjamin Thomson, afterwards Count Rumford.

A method of dividing circles into any number of parts was discovered by Mr. Hindley, of York.

From returns made to the tax-office, it appeared that the number of cottages in England was 284,459; of houses having less than ten windows, there were 520,025; from ten to twenty-five windows, 163,051; and above twenty-five windows, 31,835; making the total of habitations 999,370.

It was found, that in London there were 334 places of public worship; viz., 112 churches; 58 chapels of ease; 19 foreign protestant churches; 133 dissenting and methodist meeting-houses; and six Jews' synagogues.

The exports this year amounted to 5,600,000*l*.

At the period when the sinking-fund was proposed, for the liqui-

^{A.C.}
¹⁷⁸⁶ dation of the national debt, the total receipts were 15,397,471*l.*; of which 9,275,769*l.* was for interest of the national debt, leaving a surplus annually of 922,290*l.* The supplies amounted to 13,420,962*l.* The ways and means were 13,900,992*l.* The national debt was 266,725,097*l.*; and the interest thereon, 9,536,026*l.*

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1785, to December, 1786.

CHRISTENED,

Males	9183
Females	8936

Total	18,119
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BURIED,

Males	10,253
Females	10,201

Total	20,454
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Died—John Jebb, M.D., well known in literary and political circles; and Jonas Hanway.

¹⁷⁸¹ Jan. 11. A treaty of navigation and commerce between France and Russia was signed at Petersburg.

23. Parliament assembled.

The treaty of commerce with France arrived.

The Droit d'Aubaine was abolished in France, as far as the British and Irish were concerned.

Feb. 5. A new coinage of shillings and sixpences was issued.

20. According to the session of Scotland, the town councils were not deemed amenable for the expenditure of their revenue.

22. Opening of the first assembly of the Notables at Versailles took place, from whence may be dated the dawn of the French revolution.

March. The landgrave of Hesse Cassel, on pretence that the son of the Count de la Lippe was a bastard, forcibly seized upon his estates.

April 12. An earthquake was experienced in Mexico.

20. The Royalty Theatre opened.

21. Felons were sent to New South Wales.

25. The corps of engineers, ^{A.C.}
¹⁷⁸⁷ which had been previously deemed civil, was made military, and appointed to rank with the artillery.

29. Calonne, comptroller-general of the French finances, was dismissed from office.

May 21. Governor Hastings was impeached.

22. Commodore Phillips sailed to establish the settlement for convicts in New South Wales.

A forged gazette extraordinary was circulated, in order to affect the funds.

30. Parliament rose.

The Court of King's Bench came to the determination, that, when two ships are liable to run foul of each other, that vessel having the wind must go to leeward.

June 22. The king of France sanctioned the provincial assemblies for equalizing the collection of imposts.

Aug. 11. Nova Scotia was erected into a bishopric.

15. An extraordinary eruption took place at Mount Ætna, when large stones were precipitated upon the city of Messina, and as far as Calabria.

18. The Turks declared war against Russia.

The French king's brothers, escorted by a troop, were sent to the two courts of Accompts and Aids, in order to compel the registering of the edicts.

Sept. 4. A riot took place among the weavers at Glasgow; when the military killed eight men.

24. The prince of Orange entered the Hague with great solemnity.

Oct. 4. A man and woman, convicted at New England, were set in the pillory and whipped for adultery.

10. The Prussian forces entered Amsterdam, when they re-established the power of the stadtholderate, and silenced the French faction.

Nov. 17. The duke of Rutland, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, was buried in Dublin, in a very sumptuous manner.

A.C. 20. The Frèñch king exiled the
1787 duke of Orleans, and several of the
great counsellors.

25. A man and negro-servant
were driven from Grenada to Ja-
maica in a small canoe, with only a
few pounds of beef and some peas.

27. Parliament met.

The excise and custom-house
duties were consolidated.

Dec. 1. A shark was taken in
the Thames, and a watch found in
its stomach.

18. The French monarch an-
nounced the re-assembling of the
States-General, but not until the
expiration of five years.

A bank was first established in the
East Indies.

An eruption of Mount Vesuvius
took place, being the third convul-
sion in the space of three years.

Dr. Lettsom introduced the root
of Scarcity into England.

An act passed the legislature for
regulating all vessels of 15 tons
burden and upwards.

The colony of New South Wales
was settled.

The Agricultural Society was
formed.

Great damage was done by a hur-
ricane in the West Indies.

The general government of the
United States of America, it was
agreed, should consist of two houses,
viz., the senate, elected by the state
legislators, and the house of repre-
sentatives, whose power emanated
from the people. That constitution
was ratified before the close of the
year by three states; eight more as-
sented the ensuing year; and, in
1789, the remaining two also con-
sented.

The papal power was very much
reduced in the several states of
Europe at this period.

The English ministry agreed to
settle the prince of Wales's debts,
when his majesty sent a message to
the house, informing the members
that the debts then amounted to
193,648*l.*, which the house request-
ed his majesty to liquidate, promis-
ing to refund the same.

Two satellites were discovered

by Herschel, which revolve round
the Georgium Sidus. A.C. 1787

On board the Flora frigate, at
Deptford, a new invented chain
pump was tried.

The Rev. Mr. Bennet invented a
new electrometer.

A new light-house was invented
by the French at Dieppe, contain-
ing various lights, each possessing
its particular character.

A new apparatus was presented
to the Society of Arts, being the
invention of a blind man, to enable
persons deprived of their sight
to perform arithmetical opera-
tions.

Mr. Westgarth, for an hydraulic
machine, was presented with 50
guineas by the Society of Arts.

A new machine for cutting glass
was fabricated by M. Pike.

The supplies this year amounted
to 12,415,579*l.*

The ways and means amounted
to 12,931,851*l.*

The produce of the taxes amount-
ed to 12,385,555*l.*

The exports were 5,700,000*l.*

Christenings and burials in Lon-
don, from December, 1786, to De-
cember, 1787.

CHRISTENED,

Males	.	.	.	8929
Females	.	.	.	8579
Total	.	.	.	17,508

BURIED,

Males	.	.	.	9821
Females	.	.	.	9528
Total	.	.	.	19,349

Died—The Count de Vergennes,
prime minister of France; Sir
Richard Jebb, the famous phy-
sician; Soame Jennyns, Esq., au-
thor of various works; Bishop
Lowth; Dr. Edmund Law, bishop
of Carlisle; F. Sydenham; Dr.
John Rotheram; Dr. Abel, the
musician; Lord President Dundas;
J. Stuart, F.R.S.; T. Gainsbo-
rough, the painter; T. Sheridan,
and Mr. Savary, the traveller.

A.C. 1788 Jan. 1. All the houses, and 15 vessels, were destroyed by a storm at Honduras.

The slaves at Philadelphia were emancipated by the quakers, and schools for their instruction opened.

4. The parliament of Paris passed a decree against the use of *Lettres de Cachét*, which was followed up by energetic declarations against all arbitrary acts of government.

21. The French king published a declaration, wherein he restored civil rights to such as were not Catholics, of which they had been deprived since the famous edict of 1685.

28. Lord George Gordon was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, to pay a fine of 500*l.*, and to find security for his good behaviour.

31. The pretender died, aged 68.

Feb. 10. The emperor of Germany joined Russia against Turkey.

Warren Hastings's trial commenced.

15. Preparatory torture was abolished by a decree of the French government.

March 15. La Peyrouse who had quitted Brest in 1785, on a voyage of discovery, it appeared, by news received in France, had perished, with his crews, on the shores of the Archipelago.

20. The Venetians determined not to admit any Russian men-of-war into their ports.

27. A bog in Ireland overflowed a very large tract of land.

April 16. Count Buffon, the great naturalist, died, aged 80.

21. The Court of King's Bench decided that a woman is competent to serve the office of overseer of the poor.

25. A defensive alliance was ratified between Britain and Holland.

May 4. Two hundred and sixty-eight houses, and 107 warehouses, were destroyed by fire, at Chelm, in Poland.

In the island of Formosa, all the Chinese were butchered who did not escape into the woods when the

inhabitants shook off the Chinese yoke. A.C. 1788

A packet was established from Milford Haven to Ireland.

The plague raged dreadfully during this year in the Levant.

The French revolution commenced.

The Court of King's Bench determined that interest may be charged on a debt after the usual term of credit has expired.

11. Gobel, a large town in Bohemia, was burnt down.

19. Lady Strathmore recovered an estate of 12,000*l.* a-year from her husband, which she had assigned away.

26. Two troops of the horse and grenadier-guards were disbanded, and the life-guards raised in their room.

June 1. By a law passed in Jamaica, a white man killing a slave was to suffer death, which was enacted for the purpose of protecting the negroes.

7. A rising of the populace took place at Grenoble.

11. Foster Powell, for a wager, walked to York and back again in six days, the distance being 404 miles.

Parliament rose.

14. Tippoo Sultan's ambassador arrived at Paris.

19. An address was presented to Lord Mansfield when he resigned his seat in the Court of King's Bench.

26. One of the sewers of London was blown up by the extreme pressure of the water in a heavy fall of rain.

July 3. A society was formed for exploring Africa.

5. The inhabitants of Rennes, in Brittany, revolted, when the edicts of the 8th of May preceding were burnt.

11. St. Chad's Church, at Shrewsbury, was destroyed by the falling of the great tower.

Serious inundations occurred in Scotland and the north of England.

A.C. 12. The royal family visited Chel-
1788 tenham.

13. A dreadful storm occurred in France, when the hail-stones were as large as a quart bottle, and the trees were torn up by the roots from Vallance to Lisle.

17. A bankrupt was refused his certificate because he had lost 5*l*. by gaming.

23. Some storehouses in the Tower were destroyed by fire.

25. Several persons were killed and wounded by the falling of the gallery of Perth theatre.

31. New Orleans was burnt.

Aug. 8. A great quantity of fish were found in Dublin harbour, some dead, and others dying, supposed to have been occasioned by lime being thrown into the water.

Upwards of 5000 head of horned cattle perished, from the dryness of the season.

The cinnamon-tree of Ceylon was successfully cultivated in Jamaica and Dominica.

11. The first bishop of Nova Scotia was consecrated.

24. Cardinal Brienne, first minister of France, retired, possessing a revenue, as an ecclesiastic, and in pensions, of eight hundred thousand livres a-year.

Necker, who had directed the finances of France from 1777 to 1781, was appointed to the same department.

27. The first popular tumult occurred in Paris, when the effigies of Brienne were burnt at the foot of the statue of Henry the Fourth.

29. Another rising of the Parisians; when the armed force was called out, and the people fired upon.

31. Lord Fitzwilliam erected a mausoleum to the memory of the late marquis of Rockingham.

Sept. 20. A white partridge was shot at Oxford.

23. The king of France convened the states-general, to assemble in January, 1789.

Oct. 1. Mr. Wyatt of Pall-Mall received, by the penny-post, a

bank-note of which he had been ^{A.C.}1788 robbed.

10. Iron pipes, to the extent of 40 miles, were cast by Mr. Wilkinson, to supply water for Paris.

12. Nine hundred persons were destroyed by an earthquake at St. Lucia.

The king of England became afflicted with a mental disorder, which continued from October to the February following.

23. A leather cannon was proved at Edinburgh.

The French king wholly abolished the infliction of torture; no person was to be sentenced to death but by a majority of three judges, and all accused were allowed counsel.

27. M. de Lesseps arrived in France from Kamtschatka, who conveyed a report of the loss of Monsieur de Peyrouse and his expedition.

29. The Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men was established.

Nov. 4. The birth-day of King William the Third was celebrated this day, completing the 100th year from the period of his landing.

6. The second assembly of the Notables was opened at Versailles.

19. The king's illness was made public.

20. Parliament met, but on Mr. Pitt's motion adjourned for fourteen days.

30. A new comet appeared visible at Paris.

A frost lasted from November to January; when the Thames was frozen over, and crossed opposite the custom-house. This severe weather was general throughout Europe, particularly in Holland.

Dec. 4. Parliament met, and a committee was appointed to examine the king's physicians.

8. Died, the French Admiral Suffrein, who had successfully encountered the British in India during the years 1782 and 1783.

10. The Regency Bill was strongly debated in the house of commons.

A.C. 12. The second meeting of the
1788 Notables at Versailles was closed.
Ockzakow was stormed by the
Russians and Imperialists with
150,000 men.

13. Died, Charles the Third,
king of Spain, aged 63, who was
succeeded by his eldest son, the
prince of Asturias, who assumed
the title of Charles the Fourth.

20. The dukes and peers of
France assembled at the Louvre,
signed a resolution, purporting that
they would lend all the aid their
fortunes allowed for the liquidation
of the public burdens, and pay-
ment of the debts of the state.

21. The palace at Mittau, in
Courland, was destroyed by fire.

27. Part of the terrace at So-
merset-house fell in.

A great scarcity of water pre-
vailed in Scotland.

An account was given by Dr.
Greive of the mode adopted by the
Tartars for making the wine called
Koumis from mare's milk.

Lord Dundonald invented a new
method of purifying sea salt.

Dr. Anderson made an ardent
spirit from potatoes.

Mr. Greaves of Warrington pro-
duced specimens of paper made
from the bark and leaves of willow
twigs.

By an account of Lord Fife's
timber plantations since 1784, sent
to the Society of Arts, it appeared
that he had 673,566 trees of vari-
ous kinds, for which his lordship
received the gold medal. He had
planted, in 15 years, 1,836,500
trees.

The supplies this year amounted
to 11,859,263*l.*; and the ways and
means were 11,886,600*l.*

In 1788, the total receipt of the
taxes was 12,923,134*l.*

Christenings and burials in Lon-
don, from December, 1787, to De-
cember, 1788.

CHRISTENED,
Males . 9892
Females . 9663

Total . 19,555

BURIED,
Males . 9962
Females . 9735

Total . 19,697

A.C.
1788

Died—Prince Charles Edward
Casimir Stuart, better known as
the pretender to the English throne;
and James Stuart, called Athenian
Stuart.

Jan. 14. Animal magnetism was 1789
introduced in England.

The Peep of Day Boys in Ire-
land were in a state of insurrection.

The king of Sweden became ab-
solute in his dominions.

Much damage was done to Venice
by fire.

20. The king of Spain was pro-
claimed.

26 and 27. A sanguinary affray
took place at Rennes, in Brittany,
between the nobles and the citi-
zens.

Feb. 10. Parliament met to re-
ceive the king's message on his re-
covery, when a general illumination
took place.

The Irish invited the prince of
Wales to take the regency.

26. The king of England was
declared convalescent; and soon
after pronounced by the physicians
to be perfectly recovered.

March 11. One hundred and
eighty men were killed by a maga-
zine at Corfu blowing up, in which
were 72,000 pounds weight of gun-
powder.

April 6. The observatory, instru-
ments, and MSS., at Malta were
destroyed by fire.

7. The grand seignior, Achmet
the Fourth, died suddenly, when
Selim the Third was proclaimed
emperor of the Turks.

23. The king went in state to St.
Paul's.

May 1. The Shakspeare gallery
was opened in Pall-Mall.

5. The states-general of France
commenced their sittings.

The debt of France was found
to amount to 3,090,000,000 of
francs. The general receipts were

A.C. 475,294,000. francs; and the expenses were 531,444,000 francs; leaving a deficit of 56,150,000 francs.

1789

13. The pecuniary privileges of the French nobility were given up.

16. The states declared themselves a national convention.

22. The three magistrates who discharged Messrs. Bannister and Palmer, who had been committed as vagrants, for acting plays without a license, were fined 100% each.

25. It was determined by the Court of King's Bench, that parish apprentices should be bound before two magistrates.

26. The duke of York and Colonel Lennox fought a duel.

June 1. In Scotland, a monument was raised to the memory of Buchanan.

3. The king of Prussia ordered a newspaper to be printed.

9. The king went to the house of peers.

10. Ten years was the stipulated period fixed upon for taking a doctor's degree, that being deemed a sufficient length of time.

A vessel built of copper was launched at Deptford.

17. The opera house, in the Haymarket, was burned down.

18. The theatre at Manchester was destroyed by fire.

20. The hall of the French assembly being shut against the members, they adjourned first to a tennis court, and then to a church.

27. In the national assembly of France, the three orders were united.

29. A violent storm of hail fell at Liverpool.

30. An old oak fell at Oxford, supposed to have been 600 years old.

July 14. The Bastile, at Paris, was taken and destroyed by the Parisian mob, and the governor, M. Launay, beheaded.

Dr. Withers was found guilty of having written a libel on Mrs. Fitzherbert.

The earl of Massarene was re-

leased from the Bastile, and arrived in England.

15. The French princes emigrated.

A dreadful commotion took place in France.

The king visited Weymouth.

A great inundation occurred in Scotland.

Monsieur Bailly was elected mayor of Paris, and M. de la Fayette commander of the national guards.

16. The French king recalled M. Necker, he having been dismissed from his ministerial post on the 11th.

19. More than 60 noblemen's mansions and abbeys were burned in Franche Comté, Dauphiny, Burgundy, the Lyonnois and Marconnois, by the mobs.

22. M. Foulon, counsellor of state, aged 74, and M. Bertier, intendant of Paris, were massacred by the disaffected, and their heads paraded through Paris, stuck upon the ends of pikes.

Aug. 4. The national assembly abolished all privileges.

5. The French decreed a free circulation of provisions.

11. Parliament rose; that having been the longest sessions upon record.

12. A calculation was made by M. de Mirabeau, and read in the national assembly, purporting that only two-thirds of the crops went to the farmer after the king's claim, &c., had been allowed.

13. The French decreed the abolition of tithes.

The château de Senezon was burnt, with 30 superb seats in that province, valued at about 40 millions of livres.

16. A famine raged at Paris, when rice was distributed.

22. Lady Harcourt, at Newnham, in Oxfordshire, celebrated a *fête de vertu*, intending to repeat the same annually.

23. The national assembly decreed the liberty of religious opinions.

24. The freedom of the press

A.C.
1789

A.C. was also ordered by the national assembly.
1789

27. The king visited Plymouth.

Sept. 9. The French national assembly declared itself permanent.

15. The French decreed the indivisibility of the king, and that the crown was hereditary.

Great Britain was nearly involved in a war with Spain, owing to the taking of the settlement of Nootka Sound.

17. A school-house, at Westbury, was burnt down by one of the boys, who put an end to his existence, after confessing the fact.

20. The chapel at Greenwich Hospital was rebuilt and opened.

29. The French government decreed the removal of all the church plate to the mint.

30. An earthquake destroyed the cathedral of Borgo St. Sepolero, in Tuscany, and 150 dwellings.

Oct. 2. The king's guard and the officers of the regiment of Flanders, &c., gave a fête at Versailles, during which the national cockade was trampled under foot, which tended to irritate the liberal party, and produced the worst consequences as regarded the royal family.

3. The French parliaments were dissolved by a decree of the national convention.

4. Disturbances broke out at Versailles.

Upwards of 40 of the French king's guards were slain by the mob.

Eleven thousand tons of coals were consumed weekly at the Carron manufactory.

5. The king and the national assembly removed to Paris, where Louis the Sixteenth accepted the Declaration of the Rights of Man.

5 and 6. Those dreadful nights at Paris were attended by the general rising of the multitudes who marched to Versailles, when several of the royal guard were slaughtered and cut in pieces; the palace was invested and overrun by the mob, and the greatest

excesses were committed; when the result was the royal family being compelled to return to Paris.
A.C. 1789

Patriotic contributions were established by a decree of the convention.

The shop tax was repealed.

9. The Staffordshire canal broke its banks, and did material injury to the country.

30. The French government, by a decree, divided the territory of France into 80 departments; each containing 324 square leagues; every department to be divided into districts; no one to contain less than three or more than nine leagues, and every district to be subdivided into small cantons of four square leagues.

Nov. 1. *Lettres de Cachêt* were abolished in France.

3. The parliament of France was dissolved.

5. Distinctions of orders were also abolished.

6. A club was formed at Paris, called Club of the Friends of the Constitution, and subsequently better known under the name of The Jacobin Club.

19. A communication was opened between the Thames and the Severn.

30. A decree passed, making Corsica part of the French empire.

Dec. 12. Houghton Hall, in Norfolk, was damaged by fire, to the value of 60,000*l*.

24. The same privileges were allowed in France to Protestant Dissenters as to the Roman Catholics.

Novo Castello, in Calabria, and other villages, were destroyed by an earthquake.

25. The city of London raised two regiments of militia.

The publisher of the *Morning Herald* was convicted of a libel on the house of commons.

The Russians, under the command of Potempkin, captured Ismael and Bender.

26. Monsieur (late Louis the Eighteenth) repaired to the Hotel

^{A.C.}
¹⁷⁸⁹ de Ville of Paris, when he disowned all connexion with Thomas de Mahi, marquis de Favras, who had been recently arrested as an enemy to the new order of things in France. Favras was tried and condemned, still maintaining that Monsieur had been a leader in the counter-revolutionary plots, which ultimately proved in a great measure verified.

Under the new American constitution, the country showed its gratitude by appointing General Washington for president, while Mr. John Adams was elected vice-president.

An account was delivered in by Mr. Herschel of the sixth and seven satellites of Saturn; he also published a catalogue of 2000 new stars.

At this period the revenue of the East India Company in Bengal amounted to 5,182,000*l.*, their expenditure being 3,026,000*l.*, which left a balance of 2,156,000*l.* In Madras, the revenue was 1,082,000*l.* and the expenses 1,347,000*l.*; and in Bombay the receipts amounted to 131,000*l.*, and the expenditure 475,000*l.*, which deficiencies left a balance in favour of the Bengal revenue, to pay the company's debts and make investments in Europe of 1,367,000*l.*

The supplies this year amounted to 11,492,036*l.*

The ways and means were 11,639,831*l.*, including 5,500,000*l.* paid off exchequer bills.

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1788, to December 1789.

CHRISTENED,

Males . . .	9341
Females . . .	8822
Total . . .	18,163

BURIED,

Males . . .	12,611
Females . . .	10,158
Total . . .	22,769

Died—Mr. Brooke, author of ^{A.C.}
Emily Montague; Paulo, doge of ¹⁷⁸⁹
Venice; Achmet the Fourth, grand seignior, emperor of Turkey; Louis Joseph Xavier Benedict, dauphin of France; the archduchess Maria Anna of Austria; Vernet, the famous French marine painter; and the Abbé de l'Epée, the celebrated institutor of the education of the deaf and dumb.

Jan. 1. The performance of the 1790 new year's ode was abolished.

2. The Oxford canal was opened.

15. Eighty houses were destroyed at Madrid by fire.

The Pantheon, in Oxford-street, was burnt.

16. Nearly 70,000 men had perished during last year, in the hospitals of Riga and Cronstadt, from the bad state of the Russian hospitals in general.

28. A decree of the French government, admitted the Jews of Spain, Portugal, and Avignon, to be French citizens.

Feb. 3. The printer of the *Times* newspaper was fined 100*l.* for publishing a libel on the prince of Wales, and the like sum for another on the duke of Clarence.

4. Louis the Sixteenth repaired to the national assembly, and promised to defend constitutional liberty.

8. A life-boat was tried at Shields.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, president of the Royal Academy, resigned.

13. Nuns and friars were turned out of the convents in France, in consequence of a decree projected by Abbé Montesquieu, which had passed the assembly.

19. The Marquis of Favras was adjudged guilty of high treason, and executed on the Place de Grève, with great solemnity.

20. Died, the Emperor Joseph, king of Hungary and Bohemia, who was succeeded by his brother Leopold, grand duke of Tuscany.

March 6. The shock of an earthquake was felt at Arnside, in Westmoreland.

^{A.C.}
¹⁷⁹⁰ R. Stoney Bowes, Esq., was excommunicated for not having paid 553*l.* costs, in a suit in the ecclesiastical court, brought by his wife, the countess of Strathmore.

8. The French colonies were declared to form a part of the monarchy.

11. By a decree of the convention, all the timber and forests of the clergy were to be sold for the benefit of the nation.

14. Advice was received of the mutiny on board the *Bounty*, armed ship, sent from Otaheite with bread fruit. The mutineers put the captain and seventeen men into a boat, who were miraculously preserved, having proceeded on the wide ocean nearly 4000 miles.

17. The national assembly determined upon the sale of 4,000,000 mandates of the ecclesiastical territories, to serve as a security for the liquidation of mandates issued since the 9th December.

18. Pensions were granted by the French government to the clergy, in lieu of forests and church lands.

19. A man descended unhurt, at Portsmouth, from the church tower, in a parachute.

20. A number of large trees and a hazel-hedge, were found in digging for a new dock at Blackwall, below several strata of the soil.

21. By a decree of the assembly, the gabelle in France was suppressed, which, under the ancient regime, had been a heavy excise duty on salt.

The game laws were abolished in France.

23. A Jewess, at her own sole expense, caused a synagogue to be erected in Broad-court, Leadenhall-street.

April 3. A clergyman at Leicester assizes, for marrying a couple without either publication of banns, or a license, was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation.

The first stone was laid of the

Italian opera-house in the Hay-market. ^{A.C.}
¹⁷⁹⁰

14. A professorship of agriculture was instituted in the university of Edinburgh.

At St. Domingo, an assembly was convened, composed of chosen representatives from the largest parishes in the colony, which met at St. Marc, declaring itself a general and independent power.

16. The debts due from the French clergy, were decreed by the national assembly, to be debts of the state.

17. Dr. Franklin died at Philadelphia.

18. The French first issued assignats.

19. A new church was opened at Strasburgh, for those professing the Calvinist religion.

29. The free circulation of grain throughout France was decreed.

At Marseilles, the fortress and towers of St. Nicholas and St. John's were demolished by the citizens.

The Russians burnt the Turkish fleet in the Archipelago, and took possession of the fortress of Kilia.

Some sanguinary scenes were perpetrated at Toulouse, Montauban, and Nismes, between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants.

30. Juries were instituted in criminal cases by the French government.

May 1. Hostilities were commenced in India, by Great Britain, against Tippoo Sultan.

5. A man was imprisoned for having aided in carrying off the countess of Strathmore.

10. A massacre took place of the patriots at Montauban.

12. A society was formed at Paris, called the Society of 1789, and subsequently termed *Les Feuillants*. Bailly and La Fayette were its founders, for the purpose of keeping in check the violent proceedings of the *Jacobin Club*.

June 3. An insurrection of the

A.C. mulattoes took place at Marti-
1790 nico.

9—10. A decree, originally proposed by the king of France, passed the assembly, whereby the civil list was fixed at 25,000,000 of francs, in which was comprised the maintenance of the royal military establishment. A dowry of 4,000,000 was also assigned to the queen.

A violent insurrection broke out at Avignon, when the populace seized the palace, took down the royal arms, and replaced them by those of the French nation.

12. Parliament was dissolved by proclamation.

The court of King's Bench determined that an arrest may be made within the verge of that court.

19. Feudal rights and all heraldic honours were abolished in France.

20. The national assembly decreed that the sculptures representing the four nations chained at the foot of the pedestal of Louis the Fourteenth, in the Place des Victoires, at Paris, should be taken down and destroyed; the proposal was made by Alexandre Lameth, and opposed by Abbé Maury.

25. It was resolved by the national assembly of France, that the right of proclaiming war or peace was vested in the nation.

The French national assembly decreed that it abandoned all idea of conquest, being satisfied to continue on the defensive.

A slave obtained a verdict in the court of King's Bench, entitling him to wages from his master.

31. From the patriotic gifts of various kinds delivered into the national mint of Paris, from the 22nd September, 1789, to the 31st July, 1790, the amount was found to be 739 marks, at 718 francs each, in gold, and 219,428 marks, at 55 francs each, in silver.

July. A young whale was taken at Liverpool.

6. The Birmingham and Coventry canals were joined.

The sepulchre of an Irish chief-

tain was discovered in a bog in Ireland, A.C. 1790

8. The case of Renwick Williams, called the monster, who was convicted of having inflicted wounds on various females, was reserved for the opinion of the judges.

14. The first general federation of the French took place, in memory of the destruction of the Bastile.

Earl Stanhope, and upwards of 600 gentlemen met, to celebrate the anniversary of the French revolution.

20. The national assembly abolished extraordinary taxes on the Jews.

28. The Forth and Clyde navigation was opened.

Aug. 2. Bailly was re-chosen mayor of Paris, by a majority of 12,550 voices in 14,000 votes.

6. Disturbances took place at Mentz.

16. The three regiments of Nancy rose in a state of insurrection, when 300 persons lost their lives, and 400 were wounded.

20. The expenses of the various academies and literary societies of Paris for 1790, were as follow: the French Academy 25,000 francs; the *Belles Lettres* 44,000 francs; the Academy of Sciences 93,000 francs; the Society of Medicine 36,000 francs. By a decree of the 3rd September, the expense of the Royal Library was reduced to 110,000 francs, and that of the Observatory to 8700 francs.

25. The national assembly excluded the clergy from all judiciary functions.

28. Foster Powell performed his second journey to York and back, in five days and eighteen hours.

Sept. 4. M. Necker resigned his post, as French minister, and retired to enjoy a private life.

The retreat of M. Necker was speedily followed by that of the other French ministers, with the exception of Montmorin.

6. Parliaments were suppressed by the national convention.

A.C. 17. The French put into com-
mission 45 ships of the line.

1790 22. Barrington was convicted and sentenced to transportation for picking pockets.

27. The preliminary treaty was ratified with Spain, relative to Nootka Sound; and on the 28th October following, the definitive treaty was signed.

30. The obligation to work on the roads, called *corvée*, was totally abolished in France.

Oct. 12. Six men were killed by the explosion of a powder-mill at Dartford.

At St. Domingo a decree passed, dissolving the assembly of St. Marc, and annulling its acts.

17. Many Spanish ships put to sea, and the English continued arming; the national assembly also decreed that the fleet fitted out at Brest should put to sea, when the command was given to M. D'Alibert de Rioms.

By a decree of the national assembly 100,000 livres were granted for the repairing of the works at Cherbourg.

28. Six Cherokee chiefs arrived in England.

29. A rising of the blacks took place at St. Domingo, in the northern province, which originated in a previous proclamation of the national assembly, respecting the rights of man.

Nov. 4. The city and fortress of Oran, in Barbary, were destroyed by an earthquake.

An insurrection occurred in the isle of France, during which a captain of a ship, named Macnamara, was massacred.

20. Fatal inundations of the rivers Derwent and Trent occurred, as well as of the Don, near Doncaster.

25. Writs were issued for calling a new parliament.

30. It was determined that a livery stable keeper cannot detain a horse for his keep, although an innkeeper may.

Dec. 10. The tower and church of Banbury fell down.

14. Stephen Marchand, a mariner of Marseilles, set sail from that port to circumnavigate the globe. The armament was made by a private firm of that city, and was the first voyage of discovery undertaken in France without the support of government.

Renwick Williams, called the monster, was sentenced on three different convictions to two years imprisonment for each.

22. The Russians under Suwarof took Ismael, when they committed the most barbarous slaughter, butchering the Turks who had bravely defended that place; so that either by the sword, or in the Danube, the loss of the latter amounted to 24,000 men.

23. A violent storm of wind rolled up, and blew off the copper roofing on the chancery-offices.

The national assembly decreed that every discovery, or new invention, was the property of the author, and that the same should be secured to him by law.

England and Spain disagreed during this year, concerning Nootka Sound, when the dispute, which according to the expression of a member of the house of commons, was merely concerning a few cat-skins, cost the British government 3,000,000*l*.

The dissenters strove to obtain a repeal of the corporation act, which was negatived, and a motion for parliamentary reform shared the same fate, while the speaker's salary was augmented by 6000*l*. per annum, with only one dissentient voice.

Galvani, of Italy, discovered that the crural nerve of a frog becomes convulsed, when touched with a wet knife.

Earl Stanhope obtained a patent for constructing a ship to go against wind and tide.

Gold medals were awarded by the Society of Arts to R. Slater Milnes, Esq., for having planted 20,000 British elms, as well as 200,000 birch-trees; to the bishop of Llandaff, for planting 22,652

A.C.
1790

^{A.C.}
1790 trees of various kinds; and to Mr. Ball, for the cultivation of rhu-
barb.

The trigonometrical surveys in Kent, were completed by General Roy.

It was found that one-third of spirits of turpentine diluted with two-thirds of water, was an excellent cure for the rot in sheep.

The sums already expended for the erection of Somerset-house amounted to 334,705*l.*, while there still remained to liquidate 33,506*l.*

The income of the East

India Company by the last accounts amounted

to 6,971,457

Expenditure 5,053,993

Surplus 1,917,464

The post-office receipts were 480,074*l.*

The supplies amounted to 11,831,201*l.*; and the ways and means 12,496,008*l.*

The national debt funded amounted to 542,000,000*l.*; unfunded, 42,000,000*l.*

Christened and buried in London, from December, 1789, to December, 1790.

CHRISTENED,

Males 9766

Females 9214

Total 18,980

BURIED,

Males 9192

Females 8846

Total 18,038

Died—John Howard, Esq., the famous philanthropist; Flora Macdonald, whose attachment was displayed towards the pretender; Dr. Franklin, so universally famed as a philosopher, and sound politician; the Rev. Martin Madan, who wrote *Thelephthora*; Lord Heathfield, the gallant defender of Gibraltar; Dr. Thomas Warton, poet laureat; Captain Gore, of Greenwich Hospital, who had performed

four voyages of discovery and circumnavigation; Adam Smith, ^{A.C.}
1790 LL.D., author of the *Wealth of Nations*, &c.; Mynheer Von Fagel, greffier to the Dutch states; Dr. William Cullen, physician; General Roy, and Dr. W. Henry, the historian.

Jan. 5. A triple alliance was ¹⁷⁹¹
ratified between the English, the Mahrattas, and the Nizam.

A thick fog occurred in Amsterdam, when many persons were drowned.

15. A bear broke loose from its keeper, at Sheffield, and destroyed a woman.

21. Parliament assembled.

24. A riot occurred at Lachapelle, near Paris, when many persons were killed.

27. Bailly, mayor of Paris, dispersed a mob, which menaced the members of the monarchical club. That society met in opposition to the Feuillans, and in declared hostility to the Jacobin club.

31. The frontiers of France were ordered to be put in a state of defence.

Feb. 2. The tide ran so uncommonly high in the Thames, that boats were floated into Westminster-hall.

8. Four persons having carried off an elector, to prevent his voting, were imprisoned and banished, by the court of session, in Scotland.

10. Quakers were admitted to the bar of the national assembly with a petition.

12. Toleration of religious worship was decreed throughout France.

23. Disturbances occurred at Vannes, in Brittany, which were excited by a Roman Catholic priest.

24. Tippoo Saib, the sultan, delivered up his two sons, as hostages, to Lord Cornwallis.

The aunts of the king of France were permitted to emigrate.

29. A decree of the national assembly passed, for the entire suppression of tolls.

March 1. According to a report delivered in to the national assembly

A.C. bly, it appeared that the French
1791 armies consisted of 130,000 men.
It was also found that the maritime
forces of France, in port, at sea,
and in ships on the stocks, amount-
ed to eighty-two first-rates, sixty-
seven frigates, and twenty-one
sloops.

3. The plate was sent to the
mint belonging to all the churches
in France.

The Albion mills were burnt
down.

The cession made to the house
of Condé of the Clermontois, in
A.D. 1648, was revoked by the na-
tional assembly.

6. The office of farmers-general
of taxes in France was abolished.

8. The nabob of Arcot filed a
bill in chancery, to oblige the East
India company to account for his
revenue.

22. Females were debarred from
succeeding to the crown of France.

28. The monarchy club men of
Paris were dispersed by the popu-
lace, and their meetings broken
up.

April 2. Died Honoré Riquetti
Count de Mirabeau, aged 42, one
of the greatest orators France ever
possessed, and to whose death
might be attributed the downfall of
the royal family, which so speedily
followed.

10. The lieutenant of a press-
gang was fined forty shillings, for
forcibly entering a house.

15. The national assembly de-
creed that the blacks in the colonies
born of free parents should be ad-
mitted to all equality of rights with
the whites; this was due to the
great zeal displayed by Abbé Gre-
goire, and the speeches delivered
on the occasion by Robespierre.
It was to the influence of this de-
cree, too hastily carried into effect,
that were to be attributed the first
disasters that occurred in the colo-
nies, and their dreadful results.

18. The declaration of Pavia
was published, wherein it was sta-
ted that the project of the emperor
Leopold the Second, in conjunction
with other powers, was to foment a
counter revolution in France.

The king of France was stopped A.C.
in his way to St. Cloud. 1791

21. Le Fayette resigned the com-
mand of the national guards of
Paris.

31. An address, written by Ray-
nal, was presented by himself to the
president of the national assembly,
which was ordered to be read at a
public sitting.

May 2. The pope's effigy was
burnt at the Palais-Royal of Paris.

4. The national assembly de-
creed that the Comté Venaissin
and the city of Avignon, with their
dependencies, should be united to
the French empire, and a com-
pensation be given for the same to
the pope.

19. The national assembly de-
creed that none of its members
should be re-chosen at the next
election.

20. The above decree was altered
to two years after the dissolution.

26. The privy-council adjudged
to the proprietors of goods seized
at St. Eustatia, the whole amount
of their claims, after eight years'
consideration.

The court of king's bench de-
termined that the half-pay of an
officer was not assignable.

30. An alarming riot took place
in the king's-bench prison.

June 1. The punishment of death
by the rack was abolished in
France.

5. By a decree of the assembly,
Louis the Sixteenth was no longer
empowered to exert the privilege
of pardon.

6. At this period the weather was
so uncommonly hot, that the mer-
cury was up to 75.

8. The master of a work-house
was sentenced to twelve months'
imprisonment, for turning a poor
man out of the house.

10. All French emigrants not
returning in two months, were de-
clared by the national assembly to
be subject to a treble tax.

11. The national assembly de-
creed that the prince of Condé must
re-enter France, under penalty of
being outlawed, and having his
estates confiscated.

A.C. 1791 12. The weather turned extremely cold, and snow fell upon the hills in Kent and Surry, the mercury being down to 50°.

The national assembly decreed that no briefs, bills, receipts, or mandates, from Rome, should possess any authority, without first receiving the sanction of the legislative body.

19. Robespierre was elected public accuser of the criminal tribunal of Paris.

21 to 25. Louis the Sixteenth and the royal family escaped from Paris for Varennes; when, on arriving at St. Menchould, the king was recognised by the post-master, Drouet, when the latter secretly sent his son by a cross-road, who thus gained Varennes previously to the royal cortège, where Louis was arrested, and conveyed back to the capital. The intention of the king was to have halted at Montmedi, a fortified town in the province of Luxemburg.

Monsieur (subsequently Louis the Eighteenth) also effected his escape, during the night of the 21st.

July 4. The exchequer in France was suppressed.

6. A letter was published, written by the emperor Leopold the Second, bearing date Padua, 18th May, inviting the potentates of Europe to espouse the cause of Louis the Sixteenth.

14. The second anniversary of the French revolution was commemorated in various parts of Great Britain; and at Birmingham, in particular, the mob pulled down the meeting-houses and private dwellings of the dissenters, on which occasion, Dr. Priestly lost his valuable library, and his chemical apparatus were also destroyed.

A petition for the dethroning of Louis the Sixteenth was presented at the assembly in the Champ de Mars, when Robespierre headed that faction. About 4000 troops in consequence repaired thither, with eight pieces of cannon, who having displayed the red flag, fired upon the people, when many hundreds were killed.

17. A great assembly of the Parisians took place at the Champ de Mars, when it was found necessary to proclaim martial law. Bailly, the mayor, repaired thither, but finding attempts to appease the rioters ineffectual, the mob was fired upon, when the malcontents dispersed.

20. A convention was signed at Pilnitz, between the emperor Leopold and the king of Prussia.

21. A decree passed, relative to the Abbé de l'Épée and his establishment for the instruction of deaf and dumb persons. The institution was recognised as national, when an edifice was voted, and sums appropriated for its maintenance.

25. A convention was entered into between the courts of Vienna and Berlin, stipulating the preliminary arrangements for a defensive alliance, and embracing the views of Leopold, as regarded France.

Aug. 6. An English Protestant church was opened at Dunkirk.

22. On this and the ensuing days the first grand insurrection broke out at St. Domingo, when the most horrible excesses were committed, being only the forerunners of subsequent massacres, burnings, &c.

25. The Birmingham rioters were convicted.

27. An interview took place between Leopold the Second, emperor of Germany, and Frederick the Third, king of Prussia, at Pilnitz, at which were present the ex-French minister Calonne, and the Marquis de Bouillé. It was agreed, on that occasion, that every step should be pursued to free the king of France from his state of thralldom, by open force of arms.

Sept. 3 to 13. The national assembly called *Constituent*, concluded its constitutional act, better known under the title of *The Constitution* of 1791, which consisted of 208 articles.

14. The definitive decree passed, for annexing Avignon and the Comté Venaissin to France.

Louis the Sixteenth repaired to the convention, and there took the oaths to support the constitution,

^{A.C.}
1791 and engaged to maintain the same with all the power vested in his person by the new order of things.

The French constitution was solemnly sworn to in the Champs Elysées, at Paris, by the king and the members of the national assembly. On that momentous occasion great rejoicings took place, and a public festival was given, which was attended by 100,000 guests; discharges of artillery took place at stated intervals, while bands of music out of number performed dances for the amusement of the populace of Paris.

20. The tribunal at Orleans was abolished.

27. Great damage was done at Cuba by a storm.

28. Captain Entrecasteaux sailed from Brest, with the sloops Recherche and Esperance, being despatched to pursue the traces of La Peyrouse.

30. This was the last sitting of the constituent assembly; on which occasion Louis the Sixteenth reiterated his oath of maintaining the new constitution. During the 28 months of its sittings, it enacted 2500 laws or decrees, of which, in the year 1819, there were not 25 in activity. Of those 2500 laws, 1319 were relative to legislation and general administration.

Oct. 1. First sitting of the second national assembly.

9. A jury at Sudbury, not being able to agree, broke open the door, and returned home, from extreme hunger.

14. A proclamation was issued by Louis the Sixteenth to the emigrants, in order to convince them of his adherence to the constitutional act, and persuade them to rally round the same.

16. Dreadful massacres took place at Avignon.

24. A fire, which was speedily extinguished, broke out at the bank.

28. By a decree passed, Monsieur, brother of Louis the Sixteenth (afterwards Louis the Eighteenth), was required to return to France within two months, in default of which he was to forfeit

his right of assuming the regency ^{A.C.}
during the minority of the dauphin, 1791 in case the king died.

30. The Sierra Leone Company purchased of a native prince a territory of twenty miles square.

31. The French minister of marine presented to the national assembly a list of the naval forces of that kingdom, whereby it appeared there were 246 ships, 86 of which were of the line, &c., in good repair; there were also 80,000 officers and sailors, and all the magazines were well stored.

Nov. 1. Two hundred millions of francs, in assignats, were ordered to be put in circulation, making the whole amount issued, up to this day, fourteen hundred millions.

9. The revolutionary law passed against the emigrants.

12. Louis the Sixteenth refused to sanction the decree against the emigrants.

16. The French princes refused to acknowledge the constitution, which the king had voluntarily ratified.

17. Petion was elected mayor of Paris, when he repaired to thank the jacobin club, swearing to be always devoted to their interests, which ensured him the title of *the Virtuous*, on the part of the mobility.

19. The court of King's Bench determined that the city of London has no exclusive right to grant licenses in Southwark, but only a concurrent jurisdiction.

22. A terrible insurrection occurred in the island of St. Domingo, when 500 whites were killed, and three-quarters of Port au Prince became a heap of smoking ruins.

24. The duke of York was remarried to the princess of Prussia.

25. The club at the Feuillans was compelled to separate, which weakened the moderate party at Paris.

The revolutionary law, entitled a committee of *Surveillance*, was proposed. It was to be renewed every three months; to exercise judicial functions; and, when deemed requisite, authorize domiciliary visits;

A.C. nor was it to be amenable for its proceedings to the national assembly.
1791

29. The assembly despatched a message, to intimidate Louis the Sixteenth, respecting the veto which he had affixed to the decree against the emigrants, and compel him to adopt rigorous measures in regard to them.

Dec. 14. Richmond-house, Whitehall, was burned down.

17. Two hundred millions, in assignats, were ordered into circulation, making the total French paper currency amount to sixteen hundred millions.

19. The king's veto was affixed to the decree of the 29th of November, relative to French ecclesiastics, enjoining such as had not already sworn, to take the civic oath, under pain of losing their pensions.

20. Louis the Sixteenth signified to the elector of Treves, that if he did not effectually strive to prevent all assemblies of Frenchmen in his territories, France would regard him in the light of an enemy, and act accordingly.

When Gustavus of Sweden had made known his intention of taking active measures against the French, the Spanish monarch promised to assist him with 15,000,000 livres.

A plague raged at Smyrna.

Drury-lane theatre was pulled down.

Two thousand and twenty-nine convicts were sent to New South Wales during the year, and the charge for their transporting was 161,076*l*.

In the course of this year above 32,000 houses at Constantinople were destroyed by a conflagration.

During this year, two settlements were formed into states of the union, by the American congress; viz., Kentucky, between 36 and 40 degrees of north latitude; and Vermont, formerly constituting part of New Hampshire.

A bank was established in America.

Part First of *Paine's Rights of Man* appeared.

The revenue of the East India

Company was . . . 7,043,783*l*. A.C.
Expenditure . . . 5,410,370*l*. 1791

Surplus . . . 1,633,413*l*.

The supplies this year amounted to 14,055,858*l*.; and the ways and means to 14,881,631*l*.

Christenings and burials, from December, 1790, to December, 1791,

CHRISTENED,

Males . . . 9394
Females . . . 9102

Total . . . 18,496

BURIED,

Males . . . 9577
Females . . . 9183

Total . . . 18,760

Died—John Beard, the famous vocal performer; John Wesley, the celebrated preacher and seetarian; Count de Mirabeau, the great French orator; Mrs. Macaulay, author of a history of England; Prince Potemkin, favourite of the empress of Russia; Richard Price, LL.D.; Dr. T. Blacklock, the poet; Francis Grose, the antiquarian; and Professor Michaelis.

Jan. 1. At Clermont Ferrand, 1792 in France, in a room prepared for a theatre, the floor fell in, and 35 people were killed.

The French assembly declared its resolution to make war, but not for the purpose of conquest.

Generals Luckner and Rochambeau were named marshals of France.

9. Leopold demanded compensation for the nobility of Loraine, but he died on the 1st of March following.

11. Monsieur Carra proposed to the jacobins, to offer the crown of France to the duke of York.

12. The Pantheon was again burned down.

21. The assembly of France again declared they would make war, only for self-defence, and not to acquire conquest.

27. Plymouth was inundated by a storm, when the sea broke over the Eddystone light-house.

A.C. 1792 30. Mary queen of Portugal was attacked by a fit of insanity, and pronounced incapable of reigning; when John prince of Brazil was named to the regency.

31. Parliament met.

Feb. 6. The court of King's Bench determined that the law allowing a person arrested not to be immediately taken to gaol, does not extend to those taken in execution.

9. A law passed the national assembly, with scarcely a dissentient voice, whereby the estates, &c., of the emigrants *en masse* were confiscated, for the good of the nation.

10. A portrait and bust of General Washington were ordered by the assembly of New York.

12. A députation from the lowest class of the people presented itself before the national assembly, to felicitate the members on their auspicious labours. They carried pikes in their hands, and wore red night-caps, which sufficiently demonstrated the fury of republicanism, and the scenes which were shortly to be acted by the Jacobins and Sans-culottes.

The king sanctioned the decree of the 9th, relative to the sequestration of the property of the emigrants.

24. Napper Tandy, for having sent a challenge to one of the Irish members, was ordered into custody, by order of the house of commons in Ireland.

The Irish house of commons was destroyed by fire, but the books and papers saved; the members then adjourned to the coffee-room.

March 1. Leopold, emperor of Germany, died, when he was succeeded by his son, Francis.

A shock of an earthquake was felt on the sea-coast of Lincolnshire, and at Stamford, Doncaster, and Biggleswade.

Sir Joshua Reynolds was interred in St. Paul's cathedral, when forty-two mourning-coaches attended.

6. A piece of ground near Whitehaven sunk down, without any ap-

parent cause, being about an acre in extent, and of a circular form. A.C. 1792

8. Dr. Willis went to attend the queen of Portugal, who laboured under insanity.

16. Ankerstroom assassinated the king of Sweden, in his palace, at a masked-ball. The regicide had been an officer in the army.

19. Five thousand five hundred and four pounds were awarded, for the damages sustained by the sufferers at Birmingham; and 15,855*l.* for those at Warwick, on account of the riots; by the juries, at the Worcester assizes.

A decree passed the national assembly, discharging *Jourdan*, surnamed *Coupe-tête*, and his accomplices for the accusations preferred against them relating to the massacres committed at Avignon, in October, 1791.

22. A verdict was given against the warden of the Fleet, on the escape of a prisoner.

28. It was decreed by the convention, that all men of colour and negroes, in the West Indies, should instantly enjoy all political rights.

29. Gustavus the Fourth ascended the Swedish throne, the duke of Sudermania being appointed regent during his minority.

At this period (April) the following principal factions predominated in France—First, the *Absolute Royalists*; second, the *Constitutional Royalists*; third, the *Republicans*; fourth, the *Anarchists*.

April 6. The French abolished all monastic orders, and every distinction of dress, except during the celebration of divine service.

A newspaper having advertised for stolen goods, and stated that no questions should be asked, the verdict given against the publisher was 50*l.* damages.

10. By a decision at the York assizes, it was determined that a dog cannot be taken from an unqualified person, unless kept for the purpose of killing game.

15. The revolutionary tribunal at Paris commenced its operations.

18. Ankerstroom, who had as-

A.C. 1792. assassinated the king of Sweden, was executed.

In regard to France, the new emperor, Francis, declared that he adopted the sentiments of his deceased father.

The king of Denmark declared by an edict, that he would abolish the slave-trade.

Broomsgrove was much injured by a water-spout.

20. The national assembly declared war against the emperor of Germany.

26. A gradual abolition of the slave-trade was decided upon, in the house of commons.

28. The French were repulsed in Flanders.

30. A decree of the convention put in circulation three hundred millions of assignats, which made a total, to this day, of nineteen hundred millions.

May 1. The French general, Dillon, for supposed treachery, was murdered by his own troops.

Mr. Fox obtained a verdict against J. H. Tooke, for expenses incurred on a petition.

3. The French ambassador, Mr. Chauvelin, was introduced to the king.

An attempt was made to set fire to the house of commons, which failed.

The unrestrained license of the press was at its acme in France. Two incendiary journalists, Royou, author of *The King's Friend*; and Marat, writer of *The Friend of the People*, were both decreed liable to accusations.

21. A proclamation was issued, for preventing seditious meetings.

26. The king of Prussia joined the emperor, against France.

June 1. The French government proposed the suppression of privateering.

15. Parliament rose.

17. The high national court of France passed a decree, declaring the two brothers of Louis the Sixteenth, and the Prince de Condé, deprived of the titles of French citizens, and therefore confiscated their

estates, for the use of the nation. A.C. 1792.

19. Courtray was delivered up to the French.

The court of King's Bench decided that no corn should be sold, but by the Winchester bushel.

20. The party called the Girondists having excited the lower classes of the faubourgs St. Anthony and St. Marceau, the mob proceeded to the Tuilleries, when the populace ransacked the royal apartments, and committed horrid outrages, the whole having been supposed to originate with the emissaries of the duke of Orleans.

25. The duke of Brunswick threatened to lay Paris in ashes unless the king was restored to his former power.

All the records of nobility preserved in the Augustine monastery, at Paris, were ordered to be burned in the Place Vendome, the same amounting to nearly 600 immense folio volumes.

26. The first continental coalition against France took place, when the king of Prussia issued his manifesto.

28. General La Fayette, who in vain endeavoured to rouse Louis the Sixteenth to a sense of his danger, and urge him to place reliance in his kind offices, returned to headquarters at Paris, in consequence of the scenes of the 20th. He presented himself at the bar of the convention, accused the Jacobins, and demanded, in the name of his army, that the authors of the scenes of the 20th should be punished. The result was, that La Fayette lost his popularity, and was burnt in effigy by the sans-culottes.

July 1. The Swiss guards were ordered to quit France.

3. The duke of Brunswick, with the combined armies of Austria and Prussia, arrived at Coblenz.

The French evacuated Courtray.

7. Francis the Second was elected emperor of Germany.

Powell, the pedestrian, walked to York and back, 394 miles, in five days and thirteen hours.

A.C. 1792 9. All the French ministers gave in their dismissals, so that Louis the Sixteenth was exposed to the open attacks of the cut-throats, whom Petion publicly excited.

A verdict of 4,000*l.* was given in favour of Lady Elizabeth Lambert, against the printer of the *Morning Post*.

11. It was decreed that France was in danger, when, like an electric shock, all the eighty-three departments sent forth their numerous battalions, to save the country.

14. The third federation took place, in the Champ de Mars, at which the king assisted, who swore, upon the altar, fidelity to the constitution.

25. The duke of Brunswick, generalissimo of the allies, issued his famous manifesto, from headquarters at Coblenz, which effected more to consolidate affairs in France, than any other measure that could have been adopted. The document in question must, for ages to come, be perused as the most singular monument of false policy and stupid presumption.

The national assembly became acquainted with the massacres committed at Arles, and many other parts of Provence, without, however, pursuing measures to bring the perpetrators to justice.

30. This day entered Paris that most execrable of bands, called the Marseillois, consisting of about five hundred cut-throats, vagabonds, and common plunderers, from the southern departments; together with the assassins of Arles and of Avignon, with other wretches from the Italian frontiers.

31. The convention decreed the issue of three hundred millions of assignats, making the whole amount then in circulation two thousand two hundred millions of francs.

Aug. 1. The establishment of the seven police offices took place.

3. Petion, mayor of Paris, at the bar of the convention, accused Louis the Sixteenth of having conspired against the freedom of the

people; and he also required the *abolition of royalty*, which latter demand was seconded by different bands of Federalists, arrived in Paris from various parts of France.

Petion, and the authorities of Paris, demanded the king's deposition.

Some emigrants and Hulans entered a village between Phillipville and Mauberge, where they cut off the ears and noses of the men; ravished the women, and then lacerated their breasts, not sparing even the children; they were surrounded by the military, and the whole put to death, without mercy.

7. A riotous assemblage of both sexes proceeded from the Champ de Mars to the national assembly, to petition for the suspension of Louis the Sixteenth, when the assembly replied that their request should have due consideration.

10. A subscription began in London for the support of the cause of the Poles.

A new revolution broke out in Paris. At nine in the morning, the armed citizens, the battalion of the Marseillois, and the Federalists of the departments, occupied all the avenues to the Tuileries and the national assembly, and declared their determination to take possession of the chateau. The Swiss guards and other adherents of the king were then savagely massacred, and the royal family obliged to seek refuge in the national assembly; after which the royal authority was suspended.

11. An executive council was formed comprised of six members.

13 to 21. All the ministers from foreign courts quitted Paris.

14. Captain Marchand, who had sailed from Marseilles in December, 1790, returned to Toulon from his expedition round the world. He had discovered a group of islands in the Archipelago, and ascertained to a degree of certainty some points not perfectly ascertained before, respecting part of the American coast.

^{A. C.}
1792 The king, queen, and the royal family of France were sent to the Temple.

17. The theatre at Birmingham was destroyed by fire.

18. The combined armies entered France.

19. The army, abandoned by its general, La Fayette, was placed under the command of Dumourier.

La Fayette, with six companions, emigrated, when they were made prisoners by the Austrians, and put into close confinement.

22. The first insurrection broke out in La Vendée.

The embassy from England set sail for China, under Lord Macartney.

23. Longwy surrendered to the allies, under Clairfait.

Thionville was besieged by the allies, which gallantly defended itself.

31. The Austrians captured Ste-nay.

Sept. 1. Great speculations were entered into for forming canals, and immense sums subscribed throughout England.

2. Verdun surrendered to the duke of Brunswick.

2 to 6. A shocking massacre of the prisoners was perpetrated at Paris; from two to 3000 individuals being savagely put to death, consisting of nobles, priests, &c. This execrable butchery was planned by the *Septembriseurs*.

8. The state prisoners at Orleans, to the number of 57, were conducted to Versailles, and there massacred.

9. Paris was fortified by the patriots.

10. A hurricane at Antigua did much mischief.

14. The French army was attacked at Grand Pré, and compelled to retreat to St. Menchoud.

15. The mutineers on board the Bounty armed ship were tried, when six were condemned and three executed.

16. The national assembly declared war against the king of Sardinia.

A fatal disease broke out in the duke of Brunswick's army, in consequence of the troops having eaten immoderately of unripe grapes.

19. The order of Malta was suppressed by the national convention.

20. The great battle of Valmy was fought, in which Kellerman acquired so much honour; the results of which were of such consequence to the cause of France as to have saved the country.

21. The national convention was constituted, and France declared a republic.

Royalty was abolished in France.

General Kellerman repulsed the allies at Dampierre, when the Prussians began their retreat.

The sittings of the second national assembly, called legislative, closed; which, although having continued no more than twelve months, had passed 2150 decrees, leaving France in the situation under detailed:—

At war with the two great northern powers.

A civil war in La Vendée.

The colonies devastated by the influence of jacobinical principles.

The finances in a complete state of ruin, after the issuing two thousand two hundred millions of livres in assignats.

The instituting domiciliary visits.

The development of anarchy by revolutionary clubs and committees, and,

Habitual massacres, sanctioned by the authorities, since the national convention did not pursue the assassins and plunderers of Avignon, &c., and refused to inquire into the butcheries of Paris; in fine, it consecrated the atrocious system of condemnation *en masse*, and the proscription of classes.

Opening of the third assembly, called the *National Convention*.

22. A decree passed, dating this day the commencement of republicanism in France.

The duke of Brunswick defeated the French at Chalons.

A.C.
1792 23. Chambery was invested by General Montesquiou.

26. It was decreed that the state seal should bear the inscription of the French republic.

28. Nice was occupied by General Anselme.

29. The convention decreed that Louis the Sixteenth should be separated from Marie Antoinette, and confined in the great tower of the Temple.

The French, under General Custine, captured Spire.

Some thousands of emigrants arrived in England during this month.

Lisle was besieged by the Austrians.

Oct. 1. A truce was agreed upon between France and Prussia.

8. The bombardment of Lille ceased, which had begun on the 29th of September, and the siege was raised after 700 houses had been destroyed; the preservation of that place having been principally owing to the courage and patriotism of its inhabitants.

9. The pain of death was decreed by the convention against all emigrants taken with arms in their hands.

10. The term *Citizen* it was ordered should replace those of *Monsieur* and *Madame* in the Parisian assemblies.

15. The cross of St. Louis was suppressed.

21. General Custine took Mentz.

22. Longwy was evacuated by the Prussians, which left the French territory completely free.

23. General Custine entered Frankfort.

France was evacuated by the combined armies.

The French entered Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

A decree was passed banishing the emigrants for ever from the French soil, and punishing with death all such as re-entered France, without distinction of age or sex.

24. Four hundred millions in assignats were ordered into circulation.

Nov. 1. Belgium was entered by A.C.
Dumourier. 1792

Many persons were ruined by the premiums of canal shares experiencing a sudden depreciation.

6. The battle of Jemmappes was gained by Dumourier over the Austrians, which important victory delivered up Belgium to the French.

An association was formed against the republicans and levelers in England, which spread rapidly through the kingdom.

7 to 14. Mons surrendered to General Dumourier, after a severe battle, in which the Austrians lost 4000 men. The latter then agreed to evacuate the Low Countries; and Belgium surrendered to the French forces.

Parliament met.

The militia was called out.

8. The cattle-drivers of Smithfield were ordered to wear numbers as badges attached to the sleeves of their coats.

14. Beurnonville was appointed to command the army at Mentz, in the room of Kellerman, who had been denounced by Custine.

Brussels was occupied by General Dumourier.

15. The French fleet entered Ostend.

16. Sarre Louis surrendered to the army of the republic.

19. The French republic decreed fraternity and assistance to all nations in the recovery of their freedom.

20. Roland, the French minister, announced to the national convention the discovery of the *Armoire de Fer*, (the iron chest,) which had been concealed in a wall of the Tuileries, containing papers that furnished subjects for the accusation of Louis the Sixteenth.

Six hundred millions of francs in assignats were issued.

24. The city of Oneglia belonging to Sardinia surrendered to the French.

25. Stanislaus Poniatowski was compelled by Russia to renounce the throne of Poland.

A.C. 27. Savoy was united to France.

1792 The lord mayor put a stop to a debating society held in Cornhill.

29. The national assembly declared Savoy to be the 84th department of the republic, under the name of Mont Blanc.

30. The citadel of Antwerp was captured by Labourdonnaye.

Dec. 2. The national convention passed a decree for the trial of Louis the Sixteenth.

The castle of Namur was taken by General Valence.

5. A determination to support the British government was signed by the bankers and traders.

6. The fortifications of the Tower of London were repaired.

The Alien Act passed the house of commons.

The convention of France altered their calendar.

A plague in Egypt swept off 800,000 souls.

This proved one of the most tempestuous nights ever witnessed in England.

Gold eagles, worth ten dollars, or 2l. 5s. sterling, half-eagles, and quarter eagles, were coined by the Americans.

The gates of Frankfort were opened to the Prussians by the populace. Most of the French garrison, amounting to 1300 men, was massacred, and the rest sent to Mentz, with their hands cut off.

10. The French, under Miranda, took Weyem and Wert, and the territory beyond the Meuse.

Mr. Walker fired at the mob in his own defence during a riot at Manchester.

11. The French king was brought to trial by the national convention.

16. By a decree of the convention, every member of the Bourbon line, excepting those confined in the Temple, and Philippe Egalité, (duke of Orleans,) were banished the French territory.

18. Thomas Paine was found guilty of having published libels in the Rights of Man.

23. The territory of Talchenstein was invaded by the French. A.C. 1792

25. Louis the Sixteenth executed his last will.

26. The French king was again brought to his trial.

31. Citizen Chauvelin, minister of the French republic at London, having demanded of the British government whether she was neutral or enemy, was answered that England did not acknowledge any envoy from the French republic.

The trial of Louis the Sixteenth had regularly continued from the first opening of the process to the present period, when it was approaching towards a close.

The Marquis Cornwallis entered into a treaty with Tippoo Saib, whereby the latter ceded half his territories to the British, agreeing also to pay threescore lacks of rupees at two payments; his two eldest sons were to remain as hostages for the fulfilment of his engagements.

Denmark, though solicited by the other monarchs to join the coalition against France, refused.

Forty guineas were awarded by the Society of Arts to Mr. White for a new wheel crane; and gold medals were also presented to Lewis Majendie, John Holliday, William Patterson, and George Pointers, Esqrs., and Sir William Fordyce, for various plantations of trees, and recovering land from the sea.

The supplies this year amounted to 11,134,365l., and the ways and means to 11,503,313l.

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1791, to December, 1792,

CHRISTENED,

Males	.	.	9934
Females	.	.	9414

Total	.	19,348
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A.C. 1792	BURIED,	
	Males . . .	10,276
	Females . . .	9937
	Total . . .	20,213

Died—Sir Joshua Reynolds, president of the Royal Academy; Leopold the Second, emperor of Germany; Gustavus the Third, king of Sweden; George Brydges, Lord Rodney; Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick; Dr. Born Miner; William Tytler; Dr. Horne, bishop of Norwich; Robert Adam, architect; John, earl of Bute; Sir Richard Arkwright; Sir Robert Strange, engraver; Lord Hales; John Smeaton, engraver; John Thorpe, antiquarian; Lord North; and Philip Thicknesse.

1793 Jan. 1. The arsenal at Landau was burnt.

13. The empress of Russia prepared to commence hostilities against France.

The populace of Rome massacred Basseville, secretary of legation from the French republic, and burnt the French academy of painting in that city.

15. On the question being proposed in the national convention whether Louis Capet was guilty of having conspired against the republic, and of attempts against the general safety of the state, of 719 members present, 683 pronounced in the affirmative.

16. The question being put—To what punishment has Louis Capet subjected himself; there being 721 members present; two voted for imprisonment in irons; 286 for his detention or banishment; 46 that death should be delayed either till the complete expulsion of the Bourbons, the ratification of peace, or the establishment of the constitution; 361 voted for death; and 26 for death, leaving it for discussion whether it was for the public good to delay its execution or not.

The president of the assembly, Vergniaud, having announced the termination of the scrutiny, de-

clared, in the name of the national convention, that the judgment pronounced against Louis Capet was death.

England refused to admit Mr. Chauvelin as ambassador from the republic of France.

20. Garat, minister of justice, announced to Louis the Sixteenth the judgment awarded against him.

21. The execution of Louis the Sixteenth was carried into effect on the Place Louis the Fifteenth, by means of the guillotine, on the 21st of January; a date which had proved singularly ominous and fatal to the French monarch; on the 21st of April, 1770, he had been married; 21st of June, 1770, the fête on account of his nuptials was celebrated, when 1500 persons were trampled to death; on the 21st of January, 1782, the festival on the birth of the dauphin took place; on 21st of June, 1791, he began his flight to Varrennes, and on the 21st of September, 1792, royalty was abolished in France.

France was declared a republic.

23. The French Admiral Truguet laid siege to Cagliari, but found himself compelled to return to Toulon.

24. M. Chauvelin was directed to leave England.

The king of Prussia captured Thorn.

27. The British court went into mourning for the late king of France.

28. Monsieur, afterwards Louis the Eighteenth, published a declaration at Ham, in Westphalia, assuming the title of regent of France during the minority of his nephew, whom he recognised as Louis the Seventeenth.

29. Two men were sentenced to imprisonment, and to stand in the pillory, for having fomented riots in the King's Bench prison.

30. A set of people called *defenders* created disturbances in Ireland.

31. The national convention accepted the union freely demanded by the city of Nice.

A.C.
1793 Prussia declared war against France.

Feb. 1. Eight hundred millions of francs in assignats were issued.

2. The French declared war against Great Britain and Holland.

9. Spain engaged to assist England.

Ferdinand, third duke of Tuscany, acknowledged the French republic.

12. Five men were sentenced to three years' imprisonment for having been concerned in the late riots.

16. Tron Church, at Glasgow, was nearly destroyed by fire.

Captain Bligh transported 300 bread-fruit plants from Otaheite to Jamaica.

17. The avant-guard of the army under Dumourier penetrated into Holland.

18. Mr. Fox brought forward a motion, wherein he declared, war against France was neither for the honour or policy of this country; the proposition was, however, negatived in the commons by 270 against 44 votes.

An expedition prepared to sail under the command of the duke of York.

The property of several citizens and warehouses in Paris was pilaged by the mob, under the pretext of punishing monopolists.

24. The national assembly decreed a levy of 300,000 men.

25. Breda was captured by the French General Arçon.

26. The first detachment of the English forces embarked on the expedition to Holland.

28. The French General Berneron took the fortress of Klunderst.

The city of Lyons openly declared itself for Louis the Seventeenth.

March 1. At this period the French had no less than eight armies in activity, viz., that of the north, under Dumourier; the Ardennes, under Valence; the Moselle, under Beurnonville; the Lower Rhine, under Custine; the Alps, under Kellerman; the army

of Italy, led by Biron; that of the Pyrenees, under Servan; and the forces on the coast, under Labourdonnaye.

An open rebellion broke out in Brittany against the new government of France.

General Clairfait defeated the republican army near the river Roer.

3. The prince of Saxe Cobourg gained a complete victory over the French at Aix-la-Chapelle, having killed 4000, and taken 1500 prisoners, with 20 pieces of cannon, ammunition waggons, stores, &c.

4. Captain Meunier, commanding the French, being shut up in Koenigstein, was summoned to surrender, when he bravely refused, and the place still held out for four months.

5. The Austrians captured Stavelot, Maledy, and Liege.

6. The French were driven from Williamstadt.

7. The French General Arçon captured Gertrudenberg, and Miranda was beaten before Aix-la-Chapelle.

The first coalition was entered into against France.

The national convention declared war against Spain.

10—11. The extraordinary revolutionary tribunal was established by the national assembly.

15. War broke out in La Vendée, when Chollet was captured by the Royalists.

18. The battle of Neerwinden was fought, when the Duke de Chartres repulsed General Clairfait, but Miranda having retired behind Tirlemont, six miles distant, Dumourier, deceived, thought the enemy in retreat; the French, in consequence, were worsted, losing 7000 men and 33 pieces of cannon.

19. The bishopric of Basil, otherwise Porentrui, was united to France.

20. A Liverpool privateer foundered in a gale of wind, while under weigh, in consequence of her guns having shifted to leeward.

22. The army of the republic,

A.C. after a severe action, evacuated
1793 Louvain.

25. The committees of general defence and public safety were instituted at Paris.

Harrenton Lake, in Ireland, above a mile in circumference, sunk into the earth.

27. Letters were read to the convention, announcing the total evacuation of the Belgic provinces.

Dumourier issued a proclamation making known to his army that he intended marching upon Paris, to overthrow the convention and establish a constitutional monarchy.

28. General Dumourier, having rendered his conduct suspicious, in consequence of some recent behaviour, was arrested by an order of the convention; the result was, that the general detained the French commissioners sent to capture his person, and forwarded them as prisoners to the Austrian General Clairfait, at Tournay, there to be detained as hostages for the safety of the royal family.

The tide rose at Whitehaven six feet above its usual flooding.

In an action in Brittany, 200 insurgents were killed and 300 taken prisoners, who were massacred immediately by the national guards.

31. Dumourier, having secretly negotiated with the Austrians, surrendered Breda and Gertrudenberg.

April 1. The marquis of Stafford was nonsuited in a claim for the rent of houses at Newcastle-under-Lyne; he having long permitted the tenants to live therein, and vote for his friends; who, at length, had thought fit to give their suffrages against him.

2. The republicans were defeated at Nantz, upon which they massacred the prisoners there.

4. A spot of ground, near Hereford, was removed to, and remained stationary on, an adjoining road.

General Dumourier absconded from his head-quarters, and sought an asylum with the Austrian outposts, being accompanied by the

dukes de Chartres, (Orleans,) and de Valence.

A.C.
1793

7. Many houses were destroyed by an earthquake at Cape François, in St. Domingo.

12. Richard Phillips, a retail bookseller of Leicester, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, for having sold a copy of *Paine's Rights of Man*.

13. The Girondists having separated from the Jacobins, decreed the accusation of Marat.

14. The island of Tobago was captured by Admiral Sir John Laforey.

17. The Spaniards invaded Rousillon.

19. A bill of rights was published by the national convention of France.

23. The duke of York invested Valenciennes.

27. Valenciennes was bombarded.

29. A general insurrection took place at Lyons against the Jacobins.

30—31. The revolution took place at Paris, called that of the *thirty-first of May*.

May. General Westermann, under the walls of Brussels, resisted, with a single legion, 10,000 Austrians; and rejected with disdain 300,000 francs, and the rank of lieutenant-general, which were tendered him if he would emigrate.

1. About this time many persons were imprisoned for having sold *Paine's Rights of Man*.

The French were defeated near Valenciennes.

9. The gallant French General Dampierre was mortally wounded in a battle which took place near St. Amand, and died the same day; the French being defeated in that encounter.

14. Sir Robert Mackreth was sentenced to 100*l.* fine, and six months' imprisonment, for having challenged the attorney-general.

21—24. At St. Domingo, a general massacre of the whites took place, and more than half Cape Town was burned.

A.C. 23. Martial law was abolished in
1793 France.

26. Corsica was in open insurrection, and the counter-revolution completed, when Paoli was named generalissimo; the clergy reinstated; and the emigrants returned.

June 2. The new Neapolitan ambassador put a period to his existence by shooting himself.

5. D. I. Eaton was found guilty by a jury of "Publishing, but without any criminal intent, *Paine's Rights of Man*."

7. Mayence was invested by the Prussian General Kalkreuth, and Cassel, where General Meunier commanded, was also besieged, and defended by 800 men against 50,000 assailants. In a sortie, the dauntless Meunier fell, and expired on the 15th; when his funeral obsequies were performed by the French and their enemies, the Prussians, in common.

9. The French attacked the Austrians, under General Schroeder, near Arlons, and obliged the latter to retreat with great loss.

10. Saumur was captured by the Vendéans, led by La Roche Jacquelin; when Menou, who was completely routed, lost 2000 prisoners.

15. A person was fined for having purchased corn, otherwise than by the Winchester bushel.

16. The city of Lyons rose against the convention.

Custine, in attempting to cross the Rhine, was repulsed.

20. The departments of the Rhone, Loire, and Calvados, resolved not to acknowledge the authority of the national convention.

22. The Spaniards evacuated the French territory.

23. The allies obtained a complete victory over the French at Famars.

24. A new constitution was published by the convention.

Bellegarde was besieged, when a most gallant defence was made by

the French; it was ultimately captured by General Ricardos. A.C.

26. Corsica revolted from France. 1793

29. Nantes was attacked by the republicans, when the Vendéans lost their intrepid leader Cathelineau.

31. A great tumult took place at Paris, when the Mountain party became triumphant.

July 3. Marie Antoinette, who had been eleven months confined in the Temple, was separated from her son.

8. The Piedmontese defeated the French in the valleys leading to Savoy, when the former lost 4000 men and the latter 1500.

12. Condé was besieged, which, after three months' gallant defence, capitulated, and the French retired with the honours of war.

13. Charlotte Corday assassinated Marat, and was, in consequence, guillotined on the 20th.

Lord Hood blocked up Toulon.

19. Lyons was in a complete state of counter-revolution.

22. Some property in a royal forest having been enclosed above 60 years, was recovered by a verdict against the crown.

23. Mentz surrendered to the Prussians, when 12,000 men were taken prisoners.

26. Telegraphs were established in France.

27. Robespierre became a member of the committee of public safety.

28. Valenciennes was obstinately defended by the French, where General Ferrand, then upwards of 70 years old, displayed the activity of youth. The French at length capitulated, the victors having lost during the siege nearly 20,000 men. The duke of York was present at the siege.

29. The duke of York retreated from before Dunkirk.

Aug. 1. The queen of France was denounced to the revolutionary tribunal.

S—11. The Austrians being masters of Valenciennes, laid siege

A.C. to Cambray, but were compelled
1793 to raise the same and retire.

9. Lyons was besieged.

13. Carnot was received a member of the committee of public safety.

16. Cambray and St. Quentin were invested.

20. Mr. Muir, who had been convicted of seditious proceedings in Scotland, was ordered for transportation.

A decree passed the national assembly, for the rising in mass of the population of France.

23. The royalists were defeated in La Vendée, after losing 5000 men.

The French were defeated at Lincelles.

Pondicherry was surrendered to the English.

The French convention voted a compulsory loan of one thousand millions of livres.

25. Marseilles was taken by General Carteaux.

26. Toulon was given up to the English, with its arsenal, and the shipping in the harbour.

28. General Dagobert attacked and made himself master of the Spanish camp at La Perche.

29. General Custine was convicted of having betrayed the republic, and was guillotined at Paris.

Sept. 3. The king of Naples declared war against the French republic.

6—8. The town of Dunkirk was bravely defended by General Hoche; and the battle of Hendtschoote was fought, when the French general, Houchard, greatly signalized himself.

7. The duke of York was defeated before Dunkirk, when he lost 41 pieces of cannon, 800 barrels of powder, and 6000 balls.

Marseilles was retaken by the republicans, who made a dreadful slaughter.

11. The Austrian general, Clairfait, captured Quesnoy.

12—15. The battles of Turcoing and Lannoy were fought, when

Menin and Warwick were entered
by the French.

A.C.
1793

14. The battle near Permar-sens was gained by the duke of Brunswick.

18. The French captured Ville-franche by a *coup de main*, and the taking of the camp of Peyrestortes immediately followed.

20. The national convention introduced the new calendar, and exploded the Gregorian calculation.

29. The French defeated the king of Sardinia.

The battle of Perpignan was gained by Don Ricardos over the republicans.

Oct. 1. A complete victory was gained over the French upon the heights of Phoro, near Toulon.

2. A riot broke out at Bristol, on account of a bridge toll.

3. The trial of Marie Antoinette began.

9, 10. Lyons was captured by the republican party, under General Kellerman, after a siege of 70 days.

All British manufactures were prohibited in France.

12. St. Domingo was ceded to the British forces.

13. The French were repulsed from the lines of Weissemburg.

16. The unfortunate queen of France suffered under the fatal axe of the guillotine.

The English, Scots, and Hanoverians, were arrested in France.

The French, under General Jourdan, beat the prince of Saxe Cobourg at the affair of Watignies, when the latter lost 6000 men, and retired to Mons.

25. A riot occurred at Birmingham, when many people were wounded by the troops firing.

A manifesto was addressed to the French nation by the king of Great Britain.

Wurmser defeated the French at Weisenau.

31. Twenty-one members of the convention, consisting of the Brissotists, the Girondins, and the Federalists, were led to the guillotine.

Nov. 4. The French defeated

A.C. the Spaniards, and entered Catalonia.
1793

6. The duke of Orleans (Egalité) was guillotined; he had voted for the death of the king.

Maximilian Robespierre completely triumphed over his opponents.

7. The Christian religion was suppressed in France.

8. The celebrated Madame Roland was condemned and executed.

11. M. Bailly, formerly mayor of Paris, was guillotined.

14-17. The French capitulated, and surrendered Vauban; but on the attack of the fortress of Bitche, the Prussians were repulsed with great slaughter.

15. Fort Lewis surrendered to General Wurmser.

17. Generals Pichegru and Hoche gained the battle of Bliescastel, at the point of the bayonet.

24. Wurmser was defeated by the French.

28. Kayserslautern, defended by 40,000 Prussians, was attacked by an equal number of French, when they fought till their ammunition was expended, nothing decisive being effected.

Dec. The royalist army was totally defeated at Mons.

8. Madame Du Barré, formerly mistress of Louis the Fifteenth, was guillotined.

19. The English abandoned Toulon, after having set fire to the shipping. Napoleon Bonaparte then commanded the republican artillery, on which occasion he established his fame as a military engineer.

20. The ambassador from the Ottoman Porte made his public entry into London.

22. The royalists were completely defeated under the walls of Saveney, and about 6000 slain.

The French, commanded by Hoche, re-captured the lines of Weissemburg.

25. The English carried off from Toulon eight ships of the line belonging to the French.

26. Landan was besieged, and the battle of Giesberg fought. A.C.
1793

The capture of the city of Spire closed the campaign.

30. A grand festival took place at Paris, in consequence of the recapture of Toulon.

Nearly 2000 persons died of the yellow fever during this year at Philadelphia.

A national convention (modelled after that of France) met at Edinburgh, when some of the members were tried and transported.

The franking of letters was this year put under new restrictions, in consequence of the abuses practised.

In the East Indies Lord Cornwallis strove to amend the condition of the natives, who claimed protection of the English government.

The Board of Agriculture was this year established, in consequence of parliament having addressed his majesty for that purpose.

In America General Washington was a third time elected to the presidency, owing to the universal satisfaction he had created throughout the states.

The policy of the emperor of Germany was not so much displayed to re-instate the family of the Bourbons, as to regain the territories Germany had forfeited in her contests with Louis the Fourteenth.

At the commencement of 1793, Poland having been shamefully dismembered, Prussia, by that unjustifiable spoliation, acquired a territory inhabited by 1,136,000 souls, while Russia, for her part, occupied districts containing a population of 3,500,000 inhabitants.

M. Mechain discovered a new comet, which had been foretold by Herschel.

M. Schacessor invented an instrument to ascertain the specific gravity of fluids.

Mr. Locke's statue of the Discobolos sold for 300*l*.

M. Volta transmitted to the

A.C. 1793 Royal Society some of Mr. Galvani's experiments.

During this and the ensuing year, Vancouver visited the north-west coast of America.

The revenue of the East £.

India Company was . 6,897,730
The Expenditure . . 5,283,707

Balance . . 1,614,023

The debt owing by the East India Company in India, amounted to 9,084,550*l.*, and the clear revenue, after liquidating interest upon the debt, 1,059,127*l.*

The loan for this year amounted to 14,500,000*l.*, four and three quarters per cent.

The new taxes of this year amounted to 257,000*l.*

The unredeemed debt was 227,989,148*l.* stock.

The supplies amounted to 16,682,558*l.*; the ways and means were 16,698,573*l.*

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1792, to December, 1793.

CHRISTENED,

Males . . 9750
Females . . 9358

Total . 19,108

BURIED,

Males . . 11,130
Females . . 10,617

Total . 21,747

Died, Louis the Sixteenth; Dr. Busching, the famous geographer; Dr. William Robertson, the admired historian; Lord George Gordon, in the goal of Newgate; the queen of France; Mrs. Griffiths; William, earl of Mansfield; Dr. T. Mudge, the optician; William Hudson, F.R.S.; Lord Gardenstone; Dr. J. Thomas, bishop of Rochester; D. Serres, the painter; Baron de Tott; Richard Tickell; Lord Romney, F.R.S.; John Hunter, M.D.

1794 Jan. 1. Noinoutier was taken;

and the royalists defeated in La Vendée.

6. William Skirving, in Scotland, was sentenced to fourteen years transportation for alleged sedition.

13. Maurice Margarot was ordered to be transported for fourteen years, having been a member of the British convention.

16. Marseilles was declared by the national convention in a state of open rebellion, and without a name.

21. Parliament met.

28. The marriage of the duke of Sussex and Lady Augusta Murray was made public.

Feb. 1. The French decree passed, that slavery should be abolished in all the French Islands, and that men, without any exception of colour, were all citizens.

3. Fifteen persons were killed in going into the pit of the Haymarket theatre, in order to see his majesty George the Third.

The revolutionary tribunal of France condemned 62 persons to the guillotine.

10. In Dublin Mr. Hamilton Rowan was sentenced to two years imprisonment, and a fine of 300*l.* for a libel.

13. Five hundred persons were shot at Nantz.

A canal 25 miles long, was opened between Merthyr, Tidwyll, and Cardiff, in Wales.

Property in France amounting to 241,000,000 livres was sold, which had belonged to emigrants.

Lord Hood brought from Toulon 14,877 emigrants in the British fleet, many of whom were women and children.

15. The convention determined that the national flag of the French republic should be composed of three vertical stripes of the same breadth, formed of the colours red, white, and blue.

16. Died, the ex-archbishop, Cardinal and Minister Brienne, having swallowed poison, to escape going to Paris, where he knew he

^{A.C.}
¹⁷⁹⁴ must die on the scaffold, with all his family.

21. Commercial exchequer bills to the amount of 3,734,000*l.* were advanced, to assist the English merchants and traders.

22. Kosciusko gained possession of Warsaw.

24. Several Federalists and members of the Cordelier club were executed at Paris, among whom were Cloots, Hebert, Ronsin, and Vincent.

26. Property to the value of 4,000,500*l.* sterling, was consumed by fire, and upwards of 100 persons lost their lives, in the palace at Copenhagen.

28. Fair criticism being deemed allowable, an action having been brought by an author against a reviewer; a verdict was given in favour of the defendant.

March 1. The prisons of Paris contained 6000 persons.

The palace at Christianburg, belonging to the king of Denmark, was destroyed by fire.

3. Mr. T. Walker, of Manchester, was tried for high treason, but acquitted.

Mr. Joseph Gerald having acted as a member of the British convention, was sentenced to transportation by the justiciary court of Scotland.

7. By the commission court of Scotland the duchess of Hamilton was divorced from the duke, leaving both at liberty to re-marry.

10. The magistrates of Bourdeaux were fined one million of livres, for supporting counter-revolutionary principles.

12. The new theatre of Drury Lane was opened, which it was computed would contain 3,610 persons; 800 in the pit, 1830 in the boxes, 675 in the lower gallery, and 305 in the upper gallery.

The Dean of Arches declared the marriage between the duke of Sussex and Lady Augusta Murray to be null and void.

14. An earthquake nearly destroyed Cassan, in Turkey.

Lord Cornwallis was presented ^{A.C.}
¹⁷⁹⁴ with the freedom of the city of London, and the East India Company settled on him a pension of 5000*l.* per annum.

16. The English captured Martinique.

27. The prisoners in Paris amounted to 7,200.

Sweden and Denmark entered into a convention to protect each other's trade.

29. The Prince of Saxe Coburg defeated the French near Cateau.

April 4. The Russians were defeated by the Poles.

The French took St. Lucia.

5. Danton, the republican, was guillotined with eight others, under Robespierre.

6. The French entered the Genoese territory with an army of 16,000 men.

8. Oneiglia was taken by Massena, being the first success obtained by the army of Italy.

10. A bill was passed to enlist French subjects into the British army.

17. The French were defeated near Landrecy, and 30 pieces of cannon taken by the allies.

19. Great Britain subsidized Prussia and Holland.

A treaty at the Hague was ratified between England, Russia, and the stadtholder, wherein it was stipulated that all conquests effected by the Prussians should be in the names of the English and Dutch, the same to remain at their disposition.

22. Guadaloupe and St. Lucia surrendered to Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis.

23. The emperor of Germany was inaugurated at Brussels.

Austria was assisted with a considerable loan raised in London.

25. The reign of terror extended throughout France; the venerable Malesherbes, who had acted as the voluntary advocate of the late king, at the age of 78, was guillotined, together with the chiefs of the Cordelier faction.

26. The French were defeated

A.C. by the British near Cateau, when
1794 the latter captured 35 pieces of
cannon; they were also defeated
by the Austrians at Prisches, the
latter taking 22 pieces of field
ordnance.

30. The French were defeated
and driven back to Cambray.

May 1. The number of prisoners
detained in the gaols of Paris had
increased to 8000.

3. The allies took Landrecy.

The duke of York repulsed the
French, who had attacked him.

7. Robespierre and the conven-
tion recognised the existence of a
Supreme Being, and the immor-
tality of the soul.

8. Lavoisier, the celebrated
French chemist, was carried to the
block and guillotined with 27 other
sufferers.

10. The duke of York obtained
a victory over the French at Tour-
nay, and took from them 13 pieces
of cannon, and four hundred pris-
oners.

11. Bedouin, nine miles east of
Carpentras, was burned down by
order of the representative, Maig-
net, whose cruelty could not be
surpassed. That wanton act of
barbarity was committed because,
during the night, the tree of liber-
ty planted in the place had been
cut down. Bedouin contained
more than 500 dwellings.

12. Madame Elizabeth, of France,
sister to Louis the Sixteenth, who
had been condemned to death on
the 9th, was executed.

The duke of York was defeated
by the French at Turcoign.

Messrs. Horne Tooke, Hardy,
Thelwall, and others, were taken
up, for holding seditious meet-
ings.

17. The suspension of the Ha-
beas Corpus act took place.

The duke of York narrowly
escaped being made prisoner after
the defeat of the allies by the
French, near Roubaix.

The colours taken at Marti-
nique were carried to St. Paul's,
and lodged there with great mili-
tary parade.

Lord Hood captured the island A.C.
of Corsica.

24. The French were beaten at
Kaserslautern.

25. The French were worsted
at Espierres.

28. A military seminary was
established at Sablons, in France.

29. The national convention
decreed that no quarter should be
given to the English or Hanove-
rian troops.

June 1. Lord Howe totally de-
feated the French fleet, taking six
sail of the line, and sinking five;
the French, however, claimed the
laurels of that day, as a large fleet
of the merchantmen from America
got safely into Brest, while the
two fleets were engaged in that
tremendous action.

3. A dead body was arrested by
a bailiff.

A man named Dunn was sen-
tenced to the pillory for perjury,
of which he had been guilty on
Mr. Walker's trial for high treason.

Watt and Downie were taken
up for high treason at Edin-
burgh.

About this time numbers fell
victims daily at Paris, being la-
mentable sacrifices to the tyranny
of the monster Robespierre.

5. The Prussians defeated the
Poles at Chelm.

Collioure was captured, and the
Spaniards entirely expelled from
France.

8. A festival was ordered by
Robespierre, in honour of the Su-
preme Being; on which occasion,
that monster, after pronouncing a
long harangue, set fire to two
wicker figures, dressed up for the
occasion, the one representing
atheism, and the other fanaticism.

10. Bastia, in Corsica, surren-
dered to the British.

14. The British defeated the
French at Bois-le-Duc.

London was illuminated for
three nights, in consequence of the
victory obtained by Lord Howe on
the 1st of June.

The town of Torre del Greco
was destroyed by a tremendous

^{A.C.}
1794 earthquake at Naples, accompanied by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

George the Third was acknowledged as king by the Corsicans.

Jourdan completely defeated the allies at Fleurus, with the loss of 15,000 men.

20. A dreadful conflagration occurred at Ratcliff Cross, London, which consumed about 600 houses. The damage was supposed to amount to a million sterling.

25. Charleroi was taken by General Jourdan.

30. The king visited Portsmouth, and bestowed rewards on those officers who had distinguished themselves in the late action under Lord Howe.

July 1. The Parisian gaols contained 11,400 captives.

6. Pichegru took possession of Ghent.

A violent storm of thunder and lightning did much damage about London.

8. Lord Moira joined the duke of York in Flanders.

The French from this period began to capture the towns of Flanders successively.

10. Brussels surrendered, when the French army of the north, and that of the Sambre and Meuse, formed a junction.

13. Malines and Antwerp were entered by the French army of the north.

14. The Prussians lost the battles of Platzberg and Tripstad, being opposed by the army of the Rhine and Moselle.

17. Louvain, Namur, and Liege, surrendered to the French army of the Sambre and Meuse.

19—24. Nieuport, Cassandria, the island of Cadsand, and L'Ecluse, surrendered to the French army of the north.

A revolution took place at Geneva.

25. Parliament rose.

27—28. *Days of the ninth and tenth Thermidor.*

The sanguinary system of Robespierre and his remorseless crew having excited the apprehensions

of many members of the national convention, respecting their own personal safety, they vigorously attacked those Jacobins in the convention. The result was the seizure of Robespierre and his satellites, when on the 28th, himself and 21 associates suffered decapitation on the Place Louis the Fifteenth, amidst universal acclamations.

Aug. 1. Fontarabia was captured by the French from the Spaniards.

2. General Pichegru demanded of the national convention an army of 200,000 men, with which he pledged himself to effect the subjugation of Holland; the grant was 190,000 troops.

3. Two hundred houses at Tiverton, in Devonshire, were destroyed by fire.

5. The republican army of the Western Pyrenees, only consisting of 6000 men, defeated 15,000 Spaniards.

St. Sebastian, in Spain, was taken by the French, with 180 pieces of cannon.

Robespierre's sanguinary system was totally abolished.

Tolosa surrendered to the French.

8. Treves was entered by the French army of the Moselle.

10. The English, after a siege of 51 days, took the town of Calvi, in Corsica.

15. Mr. Munro, the American ambassador, arrived in Paris.

20. The French declared the press to be free.

29. The surrender of Valenciennes took place, containing 8000 armed men, who were set at liberty, having taken an oath not to bear arms against the French. Eleven hundred emigrants were delivered up with 227 pieces of cannon, 800,000 pounds of powder, &c.

30. Condé surrendered to the republicans with 160 pieces of cannon, 6000 muskets, 300,000 pounds of powder, 100,000 balls and shells, and 1,500,000 cartridges.

A dreadful and tremendous ex-

A. C. 1794 explosion of powder took place at Grenelle, near Paris, whereby 60 persons were killed, and about the same number wounded.

Sept. 3. Lord Macartney's embassy returned unsuccessful from China.

10. The duke of York, overpowered by numbers, was obliged to cross the Meuse, and retreat to Thiel.

16. The adjutant of the Leicestershire militia was shot by a musket-ball, at Danbury Camp, while the line was drawn out, and firing a *feu-de-joie* for the duke of York's birth-day.

17. Astley's amphitheatre, with some adjoining houses, was burned down.

The duke of York was defeated at Bostel.

A young man lost his life, in escaping from a recruiting-house, when the recruiting houses were attacked by the mob, but preserved by the prompt appearance of the military.

One quarter of the town of Boston, in New England, was destroyed by fire.

20. Two young gentlemen, at Shrewsbury assizes, recovered an estate of 150,000*l.* value, which had been in the possession of a Mrs. Lloyd for twenty years.

24. Sierra Leone, on the African coast, was destroyed by a division of French frigates.

25. A verdict was given against a carrier, in an action brought by the post-master-general, the former having conveyed letters, and thereby defrauded the revenue.

29. The army of the Sambre and Meuse having been victorious at Aldenhoven, the result was the surrender of Maestricht, Cologne, and Bonn, to the French.

30. Thirty waggons, laden with specie, arrived at Paris, as well as other captures, taken in Belgium.

Oct. 2. A commission was opened, to try the state prisoners at the Old Bailey.

6. The Austrians, under Clairfait, were defeated by the French,

near Juliers, with the loss of 10,000 men. A. C. 1794

18. The Jacobin club was suppressed by the convention.

20. The remains of the Polish army were defeated by Suwarrow.

The duke of York was defeated at Druten by the French.

23. Coblenz was taken by General Marceau.

25. The Friesland States acknowledged the French revolution.

26. Messrs. Horne Tooke, Hardy, and Thelwall, were put on their trials, for high treason.

26. Vanloo was captured by the army of the north, under Pichegru.

Watt and Downie were tried at Edinburgh, for high-treason, when the former was executed, but the latter pardoned.

30. The Ecole Normale was established in France, intended for the formation of professors, and to render education uniform.

Nov. 4. General Marbot, having beaten the Spaniards, took possession of Pampeluna.

5. After a trial, which had lasted eight days, Mr. Hardy was honourably acquitted.

7. Maestricht and Nimeguen were taken by the French, the allies having suffered an immense loss of men.

8. Warsaw was entered by the Russians, and the liberty of the Poles crushed; the preceding engagement had been extremely bloody, for, of 26,000 men, only 2000 escaped, as 14,000 were slain, and 10,000 made prisoners by the Russians.

17. The Spaniards were completely beaten by the French, after a battle of two days. Dugommier, the French commander, fell on that occasion.

20. The Spaniards were defeated by the French, in Catalonia.

Mr. John Horne Tooke was tried and acquitted.

22. The commercial treaty between Britain and America was signed.

25. The French obtained a very

A.C. important victory over the Spaniards, near the eastern Pyrenees.
1794

The remains of Whitby Abbey church were blown down.

27. The duke of York's army was afflicted with a dangerous distemper.

Carrier, governor of Nantz, was executed, by order of the national convention, for his excessive cruelties exerted towards the citizens.

29. Rheinfels was taken by the French, under General Vincent.

Dec. 3. Seventy-two Republican deputies of the French convention were discharged, after suffering a long imprisonment under Robespierre; among them was Thomas Paine.

5. Mr. Thelwall was honourably acquitted, after which, the other persons who stood accused were discharged.

6. The earl of Abingdon, for a libel, was sentenced to imprisonment.

Figueras, with 9000 Spaniards, was surrendered to the French.

12. Utrecht was taken by the French, after a very obstinate action, in which the British Guards and Hessians suffered severely.

An insurrection broke out at St. Domingo, in the course of which 400 whites, 16,000 blacks, and 500 plantations were destroyed.

The British took Corsica under their protection.

A quintuple belt was observed by Dr. Herschel, on the planet Saturn.

Telegraphs, invented in 1637, were brought into use by the French, at the battle of Fleurus; and subsequently, by the English, in 1796.

A bale of yarn, soaked in rape oil, became spontaneously ignited.

Mr. Hulhouse discovered the art of gilding and silvering silks.

The revenue of the East £
India Company was . 8,245,460
Expenditures . . . 5,601,218

Balance 2,644,342

Debts outstanding
in India . . . 7,857,459l. A.C. 1794

The gold coined this year amounted to 2,555,895l.

The total produce of the customs, excise, stamps, &c., amounted to 15,376,593l.

The loan of this year, amounted to 11,000,000, which was borrowed at an interest of 4l. 10s. 5d. per cent.

The supplies this year amounted to 20,228,125l.; the ways and means were 20,419,841l., of which, 11,000,000l. were borrowed on loan, as above.

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1793, to December, 1794.

CHRISTENED,

Males 9538
Females 9151

Total . . 18,689

BURIED.

Males 9826
Females 9415

Total . . 19,241

Died—Dr. Russel, who published a history of modern Europe; Princess Christian of Mecklenburgh, sister to Charlotte, queen of England; George Colman, Esq., the dramatist; Prince Kaunitz, prime minister of the Empress Maria Theresa; Edward Gibbon, the admired historian; earl of Camden; Dr. Woodward, bishop of Cloyne; Doctor John Roebuck; Charles Pigott; Earl Bathurst; Cardinal de Bernis; and James Bruce, the famous traveller.

Jan. 1. The powder-mills at 1795 Dartford blew up, and killed 11 men.

Tippoo Saib, Sultan, having complied with the treaty, his hostages were given up.

7. Pichegru and the French army overrun Holland.

11. The French obtained a complete victory over the allies, at the battle of Heussen, since, of 4000 Austrians who came into the field,

A.C. not more than seven or eight hundred escaped.

1795

15. A mutiny broke out on board the *Culloden*, man-of-war, for which five men were executed.

18. A fire destroyed the council-room at Liverpool.

19. The French, commanded by Pichegru, with an immense army, entered Amsterdam, and the adjacent cities, and were received by the inhabitants with the greatest tokens of friendship.

The Society of Friends of the People met, and agreed to suspend all proceedings on the subject of parliamentary reform.

20. The Dutch fleet fell into the hands of the victorious republicans.

The stadtholder and his whole family set sail for England, and arrived in safety at Colchester.

The Zuyder Zee being frozen over, the French marched into every one of the United Provinces, and took possession of the Dutch fleet at Amsterdam.

24. The assemblies of the Jacobin Club were finally closed.

An embargo was laid upon all Dutch ships.

Mr. John Thelwall's popular political lectures commenced, which were interdicted by an act of parliament passed for that purpose.

29. The public entry of the Turkish ambassador into London took place in great state.

30, 31. Bergen-op-Zoom and Zwoll were captured by Pichegru, which terminated the subjugation of Holland by the French.

Feb. 3. A change in the government of Holland took place.

Roses was captured, after a siege of seventy days, by General Perignon, commanding the French forces of the Eastern Pyrenees.

9. The treaty of peace was ratified between France and Tuscany.

The parliament of Corsica was opened by Sir Gilbert Elliot, as Viceroy.

12. The free exercise of all religions was tolerated in France.

15. The first pacification be-

tween the national assembly and the Vendéans was concluded at Jau-nais, the same being ratified by Charette, on the part of the latter.

16. The French took possession of the English magazines in Holland.

18. A defensive alliance with the Russians was entered into.

19. An armistice was agreed on in La Vendée.

March 1. The military situation of France, on the opening of this campaign, was as follows. The republic had eight armies, that of the north was commanded by Moreau; that of the Sambre and Meuse by Jourdan; the Rhine and Moselle by Pichegru; the Alps and Italy by Kellerman; the Eastern Pyrenees by Schærer; the Western Pyrenees by Moncey; the western coasts of France by Canelaux; and that of the coasts of Brest and Cherbourg by Hoche.

6. Brothers, the pretended prophet, was imprisoned.

8. Sir Edward Pellew, afterwards Lord Exmouth, took fifteen, and burned seven, of a French fleet of thirty-five sail of transports.

It was asserted in the national convention of France, that the republic had gained twenty-seven victories, taken sixteen strong places, 91,000 prisoners, and 3800 pieces of cannon.

14. The French fleet was defeated, and two ships of war taken, by Admiral Hotham.

21. The formation of the Polytechnic School, under the name of the Central School of Public Works, was completed, and its operations commenced.

26. Mentz was blockaded by the French under General Jourdan.

April 1. Termed Day of *The Twelfth Germinal*, when the assembly decreed the banishment of the four accused members, Barrere, Collot d'Herbois, Billaud de Varrennes, and Vadier, who had officiated as members of the committee of public safety, under Robes-

A.C. 1795

^{A.C.}
1795 pierre ; many others of their confederates were also arrested.

5. The king of Prussia, having acquired so much territory by the dismemberment of Poland, declined assisting the allies any further against the French republic, and, in violation of every previous engagement entered into with England, ratified peace with the national convention.

7. A decree passed the national assembly, equalizing all weights, measures, and coinage, according to the decimal system.

Princess Caroline of Brunswick landed in England, and was married, on the 8th, to the prince of Wales.

9. A decree passed for the disarming of the Terrorists.

14. A foreigner found in England, contrary to the stipulation of the alien act, was sentenced to fourteen days hard labour, and then banished.

23. Mr. Hastings, after a trial before the house of lords, which had lasted 149 days, was acquitted.

The East India Company paid Mr. Hastings the cost of his trial, which amounted to 70,000*l*.

30. William Jackson, who, it was supposed, had swallowed poison, died in prison, in Dublin, having been convicted of high-treason.

May. Lyons was bombarded and laid in ruins, and all its loyal inhabitants massacred.

3. The convention decreed the restitution of all property which had been seized from the victims of the revolutionary tribunals, excepting only such effects as had belonged to the families of Robespierre and Louis the Sixteenth.

4. Fourteen men perished in the *Boyne*, man-of-war, which vessel, having caught fire, blew up at Spithead.

6. Fouquier Tainville, the general accuser of the *ci-devant* revolutionary tribunal, and fifteen of the judges, were conducted to the guillotine.

16. A treaty of alliance was signed between France and the United Provinces. ^{A.C.}
1795

17. The Oxfordshire militia, on a seizure of flour at Newhaven, committed a riot.

20, 28. Day of the *First Prairial*. During this period, every effort was made, by means of the lowest classes, and those who had figured during the sanguinary stages of the French revolution, to restore the system of terror, pillage, and blood. The national assembly, however, having displayed becoming firmness, the rabble were disarmed, and tranquillity restored. The convention then decreed the arrest of thirty of its members, who had shewn themselves most prominent in endeavouring to renew Robespierre's system. Thirteen of the arrested committed suicide in gaol, with one knife, which they had procured and lent one another, after perpetrating the fatal act ; the rest suffered under the revolutionary hatchet.

23. Clifden-house was burned.

31. The revolutionary tribunal was abolished in France, by a decree of the convention.

June 1. Two of the Oxfordshire militia were shot for riots at Newhaven.

Discontents broke out in Ireland.

Thirteen-hundred and sixty-three dwellings were destroyed by fire at Copenhagen.

7. Luxembourg, the only strong place which had remained unsubdued, capitulated, after a siege of eight months, when it was entered by Jourdan and his forces.

Admiral Cornwallis took eight transports, under convoy of three French men-of-war.

8. Died, in the Temple, at Paris, Louis Charles, son of Louis the Sixteenth, supposed to have fallen a victim to the cruel treatment to which he had been subjected, by his brutal Jacobin keeper, Simon the Cobbler.

Mr. Hastings had a pension

A.C. of 5000*l.* per annum granted him
1795 from the East India Company.

22. A new constitution for France was presented to the convention.

24. Charette took up arms again in La Vendée, and assembled 12,000 men at Belleville.

25. The French fleet was defeated by Lord Bridport, and three ships of war taken off L'Orient.

27. Parliament rose.

July 20. The Archduke Leopold, palatinate of Hungary, was blown up, while manufacturing some fireworks, and expired.

21. Part of the emigrant army was destroyed, at Quiberon Bay.

22. Peace was ratified between France and Spain, at Basle, whereby the former ceded her conquests in Biscay and Catalonia; and the latter that portion of St. Domingo which she possessed.

28. Louis the Eighteenth published a manifesto, wherein he stated that he would not accept the kingdom of France, without the same was accompanied by all its former prerogatives.

Aug. 3. The conservatory of music was established at Paris.

5. One hundred and eighty-eight French emigrants were shot at Quiberon Bay.

7. The national convention of France was informed that Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and St. Eustacia, had been captured by the English.

26. The Count d'Artois embarked at Portsmouth, on board the Jason, to land on the French coast.

The British took Trincomalee.

Sept. 1. A gentleman named Barclay emancipated twenty-eight negroes, who arrived at Philadelphia, and were well received and taken care of.

Hesse Cassel and France concluded a treaty of peace.

The price of a Louis d'or, in assignats, was 1200 francs, or 50*l.*

6. General Jourdan passed the Rhine, and invested Dusseldorf.

The primary assembly accepted ^{A.C.}
the French constitution. 1795

8. The republicans under General Championnette, took Dusseldorf.

16. The English captured the Cape of Good Hope.

19. St. Paul's church, Covent Garden, was burned.

20. Mannheim capitulated, which was placed under the command of Pichegru.

It was declared at the Old Bailey sessions, that gleaning is only a *gleaning* matter of courtesy, and not of right.

France and Hanover ratified peace.

23. The third constitution, denominated Constitution of *The Third Year*, was proclaimed at Paris. It consisted of 377 articles, and was, according to custom, headed by a declaration of the rights of man, &c.

24. Captain Vancouver, in the Discovery, returned from a voyage of survey on the north-west coast of America.

25. The French were repulsed near Mannheim, by Wurmser.

30. The national convention formally decreed the incorporation of Belgium with France.

Oct. Dreadful disorders reigned in Ireland during the months of October, November, and December.

1. It was decreed by the convention, that all the territories conquered beyond the Rhine, as Belgium, with the territories of Liege and Luxembourg, were united to the French republic.

2. An English squadron anchored off Ile Dieu, three leagues from the coast of La Vendée, when the Count d'Artois, with 8000 emigrants and 4000 British landed.

5. Day called *The Thirteenth Vendemiaire*. Nearly 30,000 insurgents marched against the national convention, who were speedily opposed by the regular forces, when a civil war was on the point of breaking out. Bonaparte, who had then only attained his twenty-

^{A.C.}
¹⁷⁹⁵ sixth year, at that trying juncture, gave a proof of his energy and decision, since, to his conduct there is little doubt the government was indebted for its safety. The result was, that the fomenters of the revolt were condemned to banishment, and many others confined, which terminated the third æra of the sanguinary French revolution.

7. The Centaur, man-of-war, from the Mediterranean, and most of the convoy, were taken by the French.

A forced loan was decreed in France, amounting to six hundred millions of livres.

11. The French were totally defeated on the Maese.

13. Jourdan was forced back upon Mentz.

14. The king was insulted when going to the parliament house.

The parliament met.

18. General Wurmser, with the Austrians, attacked a French intrenched camp, near Mannheim, forced it, and made General Oudinot prisoner.

25. The national convention decreed the formation of the Institute of Sciences and Arts.

26. The convention terminated its sessions by a decree of amnesty for all crimes of the revolution, unconnected with robbery and murder. This convention had passed 8370 decrees; three parts of which related to passing events; extraordinary ordinances, and laws of blood.

The following is a curious list of the various terms employed by the different factions against one another;—

In 1789-90-91, Aristocrats, Monarchists, Constitutionals, Democrats, Men of the 14th July, Members of the Left-side, Members of the Right-side, Feuillantines, Fayetteists, Orleanists, Cordeliers, Jacobins.

In 1792-93, Ministerialists, Partisans of the Civil List, Knights of the Poignard, Men of the 10th August, Septembriseurs, Girondins, Brissotins, Federalists, Men

of the State, Men of 31st May, ^{A.C.}
Moderates, Suspected Members of the Plain, Frogs of the Stagnant Pool, Montagnards.

In 1794, Alarmists, Apitoyeurs, Vilifiers, Sleepers, Emissaries of Pitt and Cobourg, Muscadins, Hebertists, Sans Culottes, Counter Revolutionists, Inhabitants of Crete, Terrorists, Maratists, Cut-throats, Blood-drinkers, Thermidorians, Patriots of 1789, Companions of Jesus, and Chouans.

28. The first sitting of the two legislative councils held at the Tuileries in the hall of the convention; and the council of five hundred in the saloon of the Riding House.

29. Battle of Mannheim, in which Wurmser repulsed the French, who had attacked him, and captured five pieces of cannon.

Battle of Monbach, in which the Austrian general, Clairfait, having passed the Rhine, near Mentz, defeated the French with the loss of 3000 men, and 100 pieces of cannon.

The treaty of commerce with America was exchanged.

Nov. 1. A Louis d'or in gold was worth at Paris, 2600 francs in assignats, or 108*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling.

The directory was formed at Paris by the legislative councils, when the five following members were appointed: Reveillère Lepaux, Letourneur, Rewbell, Barras, and Carnot, all convention-
alists, who had voted for the death of Louis the Sixteenth.

4. The executive directory established its sittings at the Luxemburg.

10. The French took Voltri, near Genoa.

17. The British evacuated Ile Dieu, notwithstanding the entreaties of Count d'Artois to prolong their stay, in hopes of a junction with the Vendéans.

23, 24. The battle of Loans was fought, when the French army of Italy was victorious, the fate of the day being in a great measure due to Massena. In that affair Generals Augereau and Victor, as well

terms

A. C. as Colonel Suchet, rendered themselves conspicuous. 1795

25. The partition of Poland took place between Austria, Prussia, and Russia, when the unfortunate sovereign of that kingdom retired on an annual pension of 200,000 ducats.

Great scarcity was experienced at the close of this year.

An act passed for suppressing seditious meetings.

Dec. 1. A Louis d'or, at Paris, was worth 3050 francs in assignats, or 123*l.* sterling.

The affair of Creutznach took place, in which Bernadotte greatly distinguished himself.

9. The Austrian and Sardinian armies suffered a defeat in Italy by the French.

19. Madame, daughter of Louis the Sixteenth, quitted the Temple, at Paris, after having been detained there 40 months.

21. Mannheim was captured by the Austrian general, Wurmser, after sustaining a long bombardment. The French garrison, consisting of 8000 men, were made prisoners.

26. At Richen, near Basle, the exchange took place of Madame, daughter of Louis the Sixteenth, for the five conventionalists, Camus, Lamarque, Quinette, Bancal, and the ex-minister of finance, Beurnonville, all having been delivered over to the Austrians by Dumourier. On the 10th of June following, she married her first cousin, the Duc D'Angouleme.

27. A stone fell from the atmosphere near Wood Cottage, in Yorkshire, weighing 55 pounds.

31. An armistice was signed between the French and the Austrian forces on the banks of the Rhine.

In the course of this year public discontents ran very high in England, and various societies of a dangerous kind were incorporated, particularly that demominated the Corresponding Society, which had its ramifications all over the kingdom. Meetings were held of the

members near Copenhagen-house, A. C. when it was computed that 50,000 1795 people at least were present.

Great Britain granted four millions sterling, as a loan to the emperor of Germany, for the purpose of enabling him to prosecute the war against France.

On the marriage of the prince of Wales to the princess of Brunswick his income was augmented by parliament to 125,000*l.* a year, of which 25,000*l.* were set apart to liquidate his debts. To that was added 27,000*l.* for preparations for the nuptials, 80,000*l.* for jewels and plate, and 26,000*l.* for furnishing Carlton-house.

The debts of the prince of Wales as laid before parliament were

On securities . . .	£300,351
On tradsmen's bills	319,219
	619,570

The sums paid by the duchy of Cornwall during the minority of his royal highness made 233,760*l.*

Mr. Herschell completed his celebrated telescope; the tube of which was 40 feet long, and the great mirror 40 inches in diameter.

There were voted for the sea service of England, 100,000 men, and 120,000 regulars; 40,000 for Ireland, and 56,000 militia; the support of which demanded a supply of 29 millions sterling.

The Revenue of the East

India Company was	£.
for 1793 and 1794 . .	8,294,399
The Expenditure . . .	6,181,504

Balance 2,112,895

The interest of the debt was 458,043*l.*

The gold coinage amounted to 493,416*l.*

The silver coinage amounted to 293,110*l.*

The unredeemed debt was 244,936,323*l.*

The supplies were 19,307,563*l.* and the ways and means 29,903,541*l.*

A.C. A loan of 18,000,000*l.* was
1795 agreed for at 4*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* per cent.

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1794, to December, 1795.

CHRISTENED,

Males 9344

Females 9019

Total . . . 18,363

BURIED,

Males 10,778

Females 10,401

Total . . . 21,179

Died—James Boswell, author of the *Life of Dr. Johnson*; William Romaine, an eloquent divine, and theological writer; Robert Bakewell, an agriculturalist and grazier, who greatly improved the breeds of animals; Josiah Wedgwood; Monsieur De Barthelemy, author of the *Voyages of Young Anacharsis*; Dr. Zimmerman, the esteemed moral writer; Dr. Andrew Kippis, a classical author; Sir W. Jones; Rev. Dr. Algerard; Dr. Thomas Balguy; William Smellie; and the Rev. Richard Southgate, the antiquarian.

1796 Jan. 1. The princess Charlotte of Wales was born.

The Louis d'or in gold was worth in paper currency at Paris 4600 francs, or 185*l.* sterling; and on the 1st February, it had increased to 5200 francs, or 214*l.* sterling.

3. Fifty soldiers were suffocated during a storm, by the hatches being closed on them in a vessel bound from Guernsey to Cowes.

4. The Austrians were defeated by Moreau, and Kreutznach taken.

6. Advice was received of the taking of Trincomalee.

The Count d'Artois and suite took up their residence at Edinburgh castle.

9. An armistice between the French and Austrians was agreed upon.

10. The Defenders in Ireland

committed many outrages on their oppressors.

14. Dissenting chapels were pronounced not subject to poor-rates, at a quarter-sessions, by the justices.

19. Admiral Christian's fleet returned to port, with only 50 sail out of 200, having suffered severely by storms during a whole month.

26. M. W. Stone was acquitted of high treason by the court of King's Bench, he having been tried for the same.

Feb. 2. The twelve municipalities of Paris were regularly installed under the new order of things.

3. The king was insulted by the populace, and a stone was thrown into his carriage, on returning from Drury-lane theatre.

7. The prince of Wales received addresses of congratulation on the birth of his daughter, from the lords, commons, and city of London, in private.

A forged French newspaper (*L'Eclair*) was circulated in London.

16. The young princess was christened by the name of Charlotte Augusta.

The English took Amboyna.

19. A national assembly was convened by the Dutch.

20. The English captured Batavia.

23. Bonaparte assumed the command of the French army in Italy.

24. Stofflet, who from a game-keeper had risen to be one of the ablest leaders of the Vendéans, was surprised at Jallais, and shot the ensuing day at Angiers.

March 1. The Louis d'or was worth in assignats 7200 francs, or 300*l.* sterling.

Nine Englishmen were found settled, and living comfortably at Otaheite, having been shipwrecked there.

2. Advice was received of the capture of Ceylon.

7. Died, the Abbé Raynal, at Paris, aged 84; he principally

A.C.
1796

A.C. contributed to the philosophical history of the Indies, and was esteemed a great literary character.

8. Banda surrendered to the English.

14. Colonel Cawthorne was expelled the house of commons, he having been cashiered by a court-martial for defrauding his men.

23. Charette, the famous Vendean commander, was captured at Saint Sulpice near Montaign, with 32 adherents, when he surrendered, after receiving many wounds.

25. The princess royal of France appeared publicly at the court of Vienna.

29. Charette was shot at Nantes, after having conducted himself with the greatest bravery before the military tribunal.

31. Advice was received that the Maroons had laid down their arms in Jamaica.

April 2. The tragedy of *Vortigern and Rowena*, written by W. H. Ireland, and attributed by that gentleman to Shakspeare, was performed at Drury-lane theatre. The subject of the papers in question caused the greatest ferment in the world of literature, nor was it until the voluntary confession of the youthful fabricator, then aged 17, was made, that any thing of a decisive nature could be depended upon as to their non-authenticity; he having in language, writing, and paper, so completely deceived the wisest among the learned, and those addicted to research in antiquarian lore.

2—9. An insurrection broke out in the department of Berry, where the royalists were led by Phellipeaux d'Herbault, who captured the town of Sancerre, but being surprised at Beaujeu, by General Cannel, he was completely worsted, and the revolt ended.

Mr. Pitt evidently determined to ratify no peace with France, unless the restoration of the king was agreed upon. Finding, however, Mr. Wilberforce and the opposition so hostile to the continuance of a ruinous war, he temporized, and

for that purpose Lord Malmesbury was despatched to Paris, with a show of pacific intentions on the part of England.

The alarm of invasion was at this period at its height in England, and ministers consequently adopted every plan to ensure the safeguard of the coasts.

11, 12. The battle of Montenotte was fought three leagues from Savona, being the opening of the campaign of Italy. Bonaparte, then aged 26, had under his command Massena and 36,000 troops; General Beaulieu, 76 years old, commanded 50,000 Austrians, who were worsted, and compelled to make a retrograde movement.

13. The Venetian senate fearing to compromise itself with the French government, ordered Monsieur Count de Provence, afterwards Louis the Eighteenth, to quit Verona and the territories of the republic. Monsieur, in consequence, traversed the Grison country, and joined the corps under the prince of Condé, who was serving in Germany with the Austrians.

14, 15. The battles of Millisimo and Dego were fought, when Beaulieu being vigorously pursued, lost in those two encounters 20 pieces of cannon, 8000 prisoners, with General Provera, leaving 2000 dead on the field of battle.

15. Bonaparte separated the Sardinian army from that of Austria.

22. This day was fought the battle of Mondovi, when Colli, commanding the Sardinians, being left alone after the conflicts of the 14th and 15th, having been every day worsted in striving to cover Piedmont, experienced a considerable loss, upon which he sought shelter behind the Stura. On that occasion Massena, Augereau, and Serrurier, with Berthier and Murat, greatly signalized themselves.

23. Demerara, Issequibo, and Berbice, surrendered to the British.

25. Sir Sidney Smith was cap-

*26 Oct 1796
Bonaparte's
opening of the
campaign*

*26 Oct 1796
Bonaparte's
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*26 Oct 1796
Bonaparte's
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Bonaparte's
opening of the
campaign*

A.C. 1796 tured in a boat on the coast of France, while landing spies and emigrants.

Admiral Cornwallis was honourably acquitted, having been tried for disobedience of orders.

25—28. During those days the French continued advancing, and occupied Cherasco, 45 miles from Turin, where they found a great park of artillery and military stores. An armistice was in consequence entered into between the Sardinians and the republicans, the latter receiving by way of surety, the fortresses of Coni, Tortona, and Ceva.

28. Louis the Eighteenth having quitted Verona, arrived at the headquarters of the prince of Condé at Rastadt in the duchy of Baden.

May 6. Mr. Gray's motion for impeaching the minister was negatived by a majority of two only.

8. Kydd Wake was sentenced to five years solitary confinement and hard labour, for insulting the king while going to parliament.

10. The battle of Lodi was fought on the Adda, 27 miles from Milan. The bridge in question, 600 feet long, was defended by 10,000 Austrians, and 30 pieces of cannon; when the latter were forced, with the loss of 18 field pieces, and 2000 men. On that occasion Napoleon commanded in person, aided by Massena, Augereau, and Berthier, generals, and Lannes and Marinont, then superior officers. In consequence of that affair Lombardy was invaded.

Milan was invested by General Massena.

Crossfield and three others, were tried and acquitted, for conspiring the death of the king.

13. Lisbon was declared a free port.

15. A treaty of peace was concluded between the French republic and the king of Sardinia, whereby the latter ceded to France, Savoy, Nice, the territory of Tende, granting a free passage through his states, and also placing at the disposal of the republicans the

fortresses of Exiles, La Brunette, and Suza; his Sardinian majesty also expelled the emigrants from his dominions.

17. Peace was ratified between the Algerines and the Americans.

19. The king prorogued the parliament, and on the 21st the same was dissolved, having been the sixth parliament since his majesty's accession.

The armistice upon the Rhine terminated.

25. General Abercrombie took St. Lucia.

30. Verona was captured by the French.

31. Fourteen new barons were created.

June 4. The French were defeated near Wetzlaer.

The battle of Altenkirchen, in Franconia, was fought by the left wing of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, commanded by Jourdan. The Austrians in that affair were driven from their positions, with the loss of 10 cannon, and 3000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners. Generals Lefevre, Soult, and Hautpoul, with Adjutant-general Ney, signalized themselves.

8. An insurrection in Corsica was suppressed.

9. The Austrians were again defeated near Mannheim.

11. General Abercrombie re-captured St. Vincent and Grenada.

21. Bonaparte accorded an armistice to the pope, which was ratified at Bologna, the terms being particularly hard.

24. The passage of the Rhine was compassed at Khel by the army of the Rhine and Moselle, that daring enterprise being effected by General Dessaix, and considered a great achievement. This affair decided the military reputation of Moreau, who had just then arrived to replace Pichegru, who had given cause for dissatisfaction to the directory.

26. The French and the king of Naples concluded an armistice.

27. Seventeen persons were killed or wounded by the falling

A.C. of two old houses in Houghton-
1796 street, Clare-market.

Leghorn was occupied by the French under General Vaubois.

28. The Austrians were defeated at Reschen by Moreau.

29. The fortress of Milan was taken, with 1800 men, and 150 pieces of cannon.

July 1. The army of the prince of Condé was totally defeated at Edengen.

D. Stuart, proprietor of the *Morning Post*, had a verdict given against him of 100*l.* for sending a forged French paper to the proprietors of the *Telegraph*.

A verdict of 1500*l.* was awarded against a person for falsely accusing Mr. Goldsmid, the money broker, of forging the above paper.

5. Moreau gained the battle of Rastadt, in which he was opposed by the Archduke Charles, who in consequence retired from the Rhine. Gouvion, St. Cyr, and Lecourbe, generals, and Decaen, adjutant-general, figured in that affair.

6. Lefebvre defeated the Austrians at Neukerchen.

A cessation of hostilities took place between France and Wirtemberg.

14. Frankfort, on the Maine, was invested by the army of Jourdan, the attack being commanded by General Kleber.

17. Moreau took Ettingen, and defeated the Archduke Charles.

18. Louis the Eighteenth being compelled by the Austrian government to quit the army of Condé, proceeded to Dillingen in Suabia, where he was wounded by the hand of an unknown assassin.

Assignats having lost even a nominal value ceased to be taken in payment; it is believed that the sum in paper which had been issued amounted to forty milliards, each milliard being equivalent to one hundred millions of livres, of which 32 milliards still remained in currency.

20. A cessation of hostilities was agreed upon between France and Baden.

23. A young whale was killed in A.C.
the river Thames, near Execution 1796
Dock.

Stutgard was invested by General Gouvion St. Cyr, of the army of the Moselle, commanded by Moreau, after an obstinate conflict, which forced the Austrians to the right bank of the Necker.

Wartzburg was invested by Generals Klein and Ney, of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, commanded by Jourdan: on that occasion 300 cannon played upon that town.

27. The circle of Suabia, in Germany, ratified peace with the French republic.

31. The siege of Mantua was raised, when the French left behind them 140 pieces of cannon, 100,000 shells, balls, &c.

Aug. 3. Wurmsier was defeated by Bonaparte, and lost 4000 prisoners.

Above 250 men perished on the blowing up of the Amphion man-of-war, in Plymouth harbour.

4. Bamberg was invested by the army of Jourdan.

5. The treaty of Berlin was ratified between the French republic and the king of Prussia, relative to the line of demarcation, whereby the neutrality of the north of Germany was guaranteed.

The battle of Castiglione was fought on the Mincio and lake Garda, Bonaparte commanding as general-in-chief, with the generals of division, Massena, Serrurier, and Augereau, the latter performing prodigies of valour; Junot and Marmont also distinguished themselves. This conflict, in which Wurmsier was defeated, terminated a series of battles, called by military men the Five Days' Campaign; the results of which gave to the French 10,000 prisoners, and 60 pieces of cannon, the remnants of the beaten army penetrating into the defiles of the Tyrole.

8. Verona was invested by General Serrurier.

9. The island of Elba was taken by the British.

A.C. 11. The Austrians were de-
1796 feated by General Jourdan, after
a dreadful battle, which lasted 17
hours.

Moreau encountered the Arch-
duke Charles at Neresheim, when
a sanguinary conflict took place,
which produced, however, no re-
sults on either side.

13. The Archduke was de-
feated, and crossed the Danube.

15. General Hoche, equally
famed for his humanity and talents,
at length succeeded in pacifying La
Vendée, being seconded in that
praiseworthy undertaking by He-
douville, when Autichamp, who had
led the royalists, submitted to the
republic.

17. The Archduke attacked Jour-
dan, but was repulsed.

The battle of Amberg was
fought, and that town invested by
the army under Jourdan, on which
occasion Legrand, Klein, and
Ney, made themselves conspicu-
ous.

18. An alliance offensive and
defensive between France and
Spain was concluded at St. Ilde-
fonso, by General Perignon and
Don Manuel Godoi, prince of
Peace. Spain thereby agreed
to furnish fifteen ships of the line,
six frigates, four sloops, with
18,000 infantry, 6000 cavalry, and
the requisite train of artillery.

19. The Dutch fleet under Ad-
miral Lucas, in Saldanha Bay,
Africa, consisting of five men-of-
war, and several frigates, surren-
dered to Sir George Keith Elphin-
stone.

22—24. The battle of Neu-
mark was fought, 39 miles from
Ratisbon; the Archduke Charles
having been beaten at Rastadt by
Moreau, made a sudden movement,
and uniting himself with other
corps under General Wartensleben,
attacked the French. In that affair
Bernadotte, who commanded the
right of the French force, expe-
rienced great losses, and was com-
pelled to fall back to the left of the
Maine, while Moreau preserving
and increasing his advantages,

forced the passage of the Loch, and
penetrated into Bavaria. A.C. 1796

25. The Austrians were de-
feated, and the result was the sur-
render of Augsburg and Munich
to Moreau.

26. Trincomalee was taken from
the Dutch.

29. France and Spain concluded
an alliance offensive and defensive.

31. A treaty of peace was con-
cluded between the French repub-
lic and the elector of Baden.

Sept. 2. The Austrians were
again defeated by Moreau on the
Inn.

3. Jourdan, after his defeat at
Neumark, retreated upon Wurtz-
burg, where he was attacked un-
der the walls of the city by the Arch-
duke Charles; when the faults of
the French general led to a second
defeat. After that affair the French
fled as far as Dusseldorf. Jourdan
was then replaced by Beurnon-
ville.

3, 4. The battles of Roveredo
and Cagliano were fought, 18 miles
south of Trent, in which Bona-
parte commanded, having under
him Massena, Augereau, and Vau-
bois, in which affair Generals
Wurmser and Davidovich were
beaten, with the loss of 5000 men
and 20 pieces of cannon.

4. The Austrians were over-
thrown by Massena, near Trent;
and on the 6th, Bonaparte defeated
them at Cavallo.

5. Trente was invested by Ge-
neral Vaubois.

7. Moreau, although very cri-
tically circumstanced after the de-
feats sustained by Jourdan, never-
theless imposed a very rigid armis-
tice on the elector of Bavaria; three
days after which he commenced the
retreat so universally applauded by
all military tacticians.

8. Bonaparte fought the battle
of Bassano on the Brenta, 18 miles
from Vicenza, when 3000 Austri-
ans and 25 pieces of cannon fell
into his hands. In that affair Mas-
sena and Augereau, with Lannes,
general of brigade, greatly sig-
nalized themselves. That affair,

^{A.C.}
¹⁷⁹⁶ which led to the capture of Legnago, was followed up by several partial actions, all to the advantage of the French; which produced the dismemberment of the *third army*, formed by the emperor for the defence of Italy. That victory was the more famous, since it reduced the remnants of the Imperialists, as well as their General-in-Chief Wurmser, to shut themselves up in Mantua.

11. Moreau was defeated near Munich.

16. The Cape of Good Hope, with a squadron of nine ships of the line, surrendered to the English.

17. Writs were issued for a new parliament.

Washington resigned the presidency of the United States of America.

22. Lord Malmesbury arrived at Paris as ambassador to treat for peace.

Parliament met.

Oct. 1. General Moreau, in his retreat through Suabia, finding himself closely hemmed in and nearly surrounded by the Imperialists, suddenly faced about, fell upon the Austrians commanded by La Tour, whom he entirely overthrew, with the loss on the part of the vanquished of 5000 men and 20 pieces of cannon.

A woman, for cruelly beating her apprentices, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

2. The army of the Rhine, being then on its retreat, captured from the Austrians, at the battle of Riberach, 4000 prisoners and 18 pieces of cannon. The masterly dispositions of Moreau, ably performed by Dessaix and Gouvion St. Cyr, were the principal causes of that success, which ensured the march of the retreating French forces in safety.

8. A manifesto was published by the king of Spain, wherein he declared hostilities against England.

10. A treaty of peace was signed

at Paris, between the French and ^{A.C.}
Ferdinand the Fourth, king of the ¹⁷⁹⁶
Tyro Sicilies.

15. Peace was ratified between Naples and France.

16. Died—Victor Amadeus the Third, king of Sardinia, in the 70th year of his age, and the 23d of his reign, who was succeeded by his son Charles Emanuel the Fourth; he immediately protested in the humblest terms his attachment to the republic of France.

18. The empress of Russia died suddenly, in the 68th year of her age, and the 35th of her reign; when she was succeeded by her son Paul Petrowitz, who was proclaimed.

22. Corsica returned under the dominion of France; when the British, who had occupied the island for two years, were compelled to evacuate the same; the natives being weary of the English government, and seeking the protection of the French republic.

23. The Archduke Charles, at the head of the Imperialists, attacked the French forces on the Rhine and Moselle, which were strongly posted on the eminence of Fribourg, under the command of Moreau; when, after a sanguinary conflict, the republicans were compelled to recross the Rhine, at Huninguen.

25. The *arrière* guard of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, which had marched from the very heart of Bavaria, effected a retreat of 300 miles in 40 days, through a country full of mountains, covered with forests, intersected by defiles and rivers, amidst a population irritated and under arms. From day to day the army had been subjected to attacks, in which the French had uniformly the advantage; they were victorious at Riberach on the Elz, as before-mentioned, and at Schliengen; they debouched in two columns on Kehl and Huninguen, remaining masters of the bridges on the Upper Rhine, and the principal positions on the right bank. The honour of

^{A.C.}
¹⁷⁹⁶ that famous retreat was due to the military tactics of Moreau, the generals of division Regnier, Desaix, and Gouvion St. Cyr.

Nov. 6. A treaty of peace was concluded between the French republic and the infant duke of Parma.

7. An indecisive battle was fought between Bonaparte and the Austrians.

15—17. The battle of Arcola, which was fought fifteen miles from Verona, proved very sanguinary; Bonaparte there directed as general-in-chief. The loss of the enemy was computed at from eight to 10,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners; that army being the fourth equipped by Austria for the field since the commencement of the year; it was commanded by General Alvinzy, who shared no better fate than his predecessors Beaulieu and Wurmser. In the affair of Arcola, Generals Massena, Augereau, Lannes, Vignoles, and Belliard, greatly distinguished themselves.

19. The spice islands surrendered to the British forces.

Dec. 6. A subscription loan, to the amount of 18,000,000*l.* was subscribed in 15 hours and 20 minutes, for enabling government to prosecute the war against France.

7. An armistice was agreed upon on the Lower Rhine.

19. Lord Malmesbury returned, after an unsuccessful mission from Paris.

Prussia, Saxony, and Hesse, agreed to a neutrality, and withdrew their troops.

24. A fleet, commanded by Vice-Admiral Morard de Galles, set sail from Brest on the 16th, with 17 ships of the line, 12 frigates, and other small craft, having on board 18,000 troops, under the command of General Hoche. The division of Rear-Admiral Bouvet landed the forces at Bantry Bay; when on the 27th a contrary wind drove the rest of the fleet to sea, which was dispersed by tempestuous weather;

when the fleet ultimately got into ^{A.C.}
Brest harbour, with the exception ¹⁷⁹⁶ of three ships of the line and two frigates, which were lost, another frigate and two sloops being captured by the British. To that circumstance may be attributed the preservation of Ireland; for, had the whole Republican force effected a landing, under the then existing fermentation of the public mind in that country, it is difficult to say what might have proved the result.

25. Paul, emperor of Russia, set Kosciusko, and other Polish prisoners, at liberty.

The king ordered gold and silver medals to be presented to the admirals and captains who had distinguished themselves under Lord Howe.

Some stones fell from the atmosphere both in Russia and Portugal.

The most intense cold ever known was felt in London, the thermometer being below zero.

Dr. Scott sent from Bombay a substance of the name of wootz, which was a species of steel.

A patent was granted to Mr. Watt for lessening the consumption of fuel used in steam-engines.

A patent was granted to Mr. Aston for tanning leather.

A patent was granted to Lord Dundonald for extracting tar from pit coal.

Mr. Ward invented a machine for preserving persons when working in white lead works from injury.

Mr. Fould invented a machine for cutting piles.

At this period, various misunderstandings took place between the prince of Wales and his consort; which, from letters published, and to all appearance authentic, proved that the desire for a separation originated with the prince and not his wife. The prince, in one of those communications, stated, "*our inclinations are not in our power*;" which was sufficiently intelligible as regarded previous matters between his royal highness and another personage who had long engrossed his attachment.

A.C. 1796 Towards the end of 1796, the brave and virtuous Washington retired from public life, and closed a career almost unexampled in the annals of history. His farewell address to the American congress was a complete master-piece of patriotism, wisdom, and inherent worth and integrity.

The telegraph was erected over the Admiralty-office for the speedy communication of intelligence, with other similar machines placed on different heights.

A matter of a viscous quality fell with a meteor in Lusatia; the ingredient consisting of sulphur and iron.

The military, militia, and fencibles amounted to 272,000 men; and for the sea service the complement was 110,000.

The quantity of coals imported into London was 932,238 chaldrons.

Revenue of the East	£.
India Company was	8,294,399
Expenditure of ditto	6,181,506
Balance .	2,112,893

The interest on the debt of the East India Company was 458,543*l*.

The gold coinage amounted to 464,686*l*.

Two loans were raised during this year; the one of 18,000,000*l*. at 4*l*. 14*s*. 9*d*. per cent.; the other of 2,500,000*l*. at 4*l*. 14*s*. 2*d*. per cent.

The supplies this year amounted to 37,588,497*l*., and the ways and means to 38,070,000*l*.

The unredeemed debt was 293,558,500*l*.

Christened and died in London from December, 1795, to December, 1796,

CHRISTENED.

Males	9344
Females	9017
Total	18,361

BURIED.

Males	10,778
Females	10,401
Total	21,179

A.C.

1796

Died—James Macpherson, translator of the poems of Ossian; Dr George Campbell; General Charette, chief of the Vendéans; Sir William Chambers, architect; Robert Burns, the admired Scotch poet; Rev. James Fordyce, D.D.; Rev. Thomas Reid, D.D., a philosophical writer; Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia; Don Antonio de Ulloa, the mathematician; Catherine, empress of Russia; David, Earl Mansfield; John Anderson, F.R.S.; Henry Flood, M.P., and Abbe Raynal.

Jan. 3. Three of the stones at 1797 Stonehenge fell to the ground; which was occasioned by a rapid thaw.

The new emperor of Russia ordered all his subjects to wear cocked hats and bags to their hair.

7. Riots happened at Carlisle, in consequence of the supplementary militia being raised.

An insurrection took place at Bois-le-Duc, in Holland.

9. Kehl capitulated to the Archduke Charles, the 48th day after the trenches had been opened.

14—16. The battle of Rivoli was fought, 12 miles from Verona, as well as those of Saint George and La Favorita, under the walls of Mantua; Bonaparte being general-in-chief. General Alvinzi made the most astonishing efforts to break up the blockade of Mantua, on the fate of which city depended that of Upper Italy. After many partial actions, he at length fought this general battle, and was completely overthrown; which determined the fate of the fourth army sent into the field by the emperor in the course of 18 months. The result of the above three conflicts was 5000 Austrians killed and wounded, and 20,000 prisoners, of whom 5000 were commanded by the

A. C. same General Provera who had
1797 been made prisoner at the affair of Millesimo, with his whole division of 8000 men. Generals Massena, Augereau, Serrurier, Victor, Joubert, Brune, Miollis, Lannes, and Murat, greatly distinguished themselves in those actions.

Two prisoners were shot for having laid a plot for the liberation of others at Porchester Castle.

29. Trente was invested by General Joubert.

Feb. 1. Sir John Jervis defeated the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent; for which service that gallant admiral received the title of Earl St. Vincent.

2. Mantua surrendered to the French, after General Wurmser had been shut up in that fortress during five months, who thus found himself obliged to capitulate. The garrison still consisted of 12,000 men, notwithstanding the ravages of sickness and the dearth that had reigned. The victors also captured 500 pieces of cannon, and military stores in abundance; on the loss of Mantua, the Austrians possessed no more strong places in Italy.

5. The reduction of the bridgehead at Huninguen was effected, where the French had continued three months, and from whence they retired at liberty, bearing away all the spoils they thought fit to transport.

9. General Victor captured Ancona, with 80 pieces of cannon and vast magazines.

10. A commercial treaty was signed between Great Britain and Russia.

The army of the pope was defeated by Bonaparte, and 12,000 prisoners taken.

15. Bonaparte issued a proclamation from Macerata, in the Marches of Ancona, relative to the French priesthood who had sought refuge in the papal territories. In that document the general ordered that they should not be molested, but relieved from their wants in the various convents; added to which,

he awarded them pecuniary stipends. A. C. 1797

19. A treaty of peace was entered into at Tolentino, between the French republic and the pope, who therein renounced all claim to Avignon and the Comte Venaissin; he also surrendered up Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna, engaging to pay 10,000,000 in specie, and 5,000,000 in diamonds and various precious effects.

20. A demand on the country banks for gold obliged many of them to stop payment.

21. Trinidad surrendered to the English.

The whole of the country between Sta. Fe and Panama was destroyed by an earthquake, when 40,000 persons perished.

Twelve hundred French landed in Wales, but were soon captured.

The bank, by order of council, stopped payment in specie, and on the 6th of March, the directors issued twenty shilling notes, and stamped five shilling dollars.

March 1. A battle took place at the Opera-house, between the soldiers on duty and the chairmen and footmen.

11. Three ladies of quality, for playing at faro, were convicted in penalties of 50*l.* each, and the keeper of the table in 200*l.*

The king refused to receive the petition of the common-hall on the throne.

16. The passage of the Tagliamento took place. The Archduke Charles, who was commander-in-chief of the new army levied by the emperor to oppose the invasion of Lower Austria, was forced in his strong intrenchments; when the Venetian territories and the Tyrole remained undefended. The success of that affair was in a great measure due to the vigorous proceedings of Generals Serrurier and Bernadotte.

19. The important fortress of Gradisca, contiguous to Frioul, was captured sword-in-hand, by General Bernadotte, seconded by Serru-

A.C. rier. Two thousand prisoners were
1797 captured.

22. Botzen was captured by the forces of General Joubert.

24. General Massena obtained a great advantage at Tarvis, 30 miles from Klagenfurth.

Trieste was taken by Bernadotte.

29. Klagenfurth, capital of Carinthia, fell into the hands of Massena, after a very brisk action.

April 1. General Bernadotte became master of Laybach, the capital of Carniola.

Hoche defeated the Austrians, and took 4000 men.

15. Preliminaries of peace between France and Austria were signed at Leoben, in Upper Styria.

16. Loss, to the amount of 100,000*l.*, was incurred by the burning of the theatre, and the houses of the Christians, during a riot at Smyrna, by the Janissaries, when above 1200 persons were killed.

An alarming mutiny broke out in the Channel fleet, at Spithead; but having been suppressed, in a few days a more serious commotion took place in the North Sea Fleet, lying at the Nore; but the firmness and decisive measures of government soon suppressed the same.

His majesty received various petitions for the dismissal of the ministry.

18. The army of the Sambre and Meuse, under Beurnonville, defeated the Austrians at Neuweid and Diersdorff, near Coblenz; when the latter lost 5000 men and 20 pieces of artillery. Championnet, Lefebvre, and Grenier, with Ney and Soult, then generals of brigade, distinguished themselves.

20, 21. The army of the Rhine and Moselle, under the command of Moreau, took Kehl and Offenburg, and effected the passage of the Rhine, in presence of the enemy's forces; being the most famous passage of that stream recorded in history. The loss of the Austrians

on the above days amounted to ^{A.C.} 40,000 men and 20 pieces of cannon. Dessaix, Gouvion St. Cyr, and Desolles, contributed to the success of those actions.

23. An armistice was agreed to upon the Rhine, in conformity with the preliminary convention entered into at Leoben.

26. Lord Howe having offered a general pardon, the mutiny was suppressed at Spithead.

27. The French captured Demerara, Issequibo, and Berbice.

May 7. The Austrians were defeated on the Upper Rhine, when the French took Frankfort, Kehl, &c.

16. General Augereau entered Venice at the head of a French division, when the ancient form of government was overturned, and reinstated by a democratic municipality. Bonaparte, however, declared the establishment of any new constitution suspended until peace should be ratified with Austria.

17. The princess royal was married to the prince of Wirtemburgh.

20. A third part of the legislative body of Paris was renewed, on which nomination Barrere was not admitted; Francis Barthelemy was named director.

30. Kosciusko, the Polish patriot, arrived in London.

31. The revolution was effected at Genoa, being the origin of the Ligurian republic, which brought into notice the Advocate Corvette, one of the most ardent promoters of that change.

June 11. Two-penny and penny pieces were coined by Mr. Bolton, at the Soho manufactory, Birmingham, by a license granted for that purpose.

20. The Norwood settlement of gipsies was broken up, and the gang treated as vagrants.

28. The French possessed themselves of Corfu, where they captured 600 pieces of artillery.

30. Lord Malmesbury was despatched a second time on an embassy to Paris.

A.C.
1797 Parker, the chief of the mutineers at the Nore, was hanged at Sheerness.

Parliament rose.

July 6. Conferences were opened at Lisle to treat for peace, between Lord Malmesbury, on the part of Britain, and Letourneur, &c., on behalf of the French republic.

9. A proclamation appeared from the heads of the Cisalpine republic, which consisted of Lombardy, Bergamo, Brescia, Cremona, and other Venetian states, as well as Mantua, Modena, Massa, Carrara, Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna.

15. The banished clergy of France, on taking the oaths to the constitution, were permitted to return to the territory of the republic.

28. The French entered Leghorn.

Aug. Scutari was destroyed by fire, being the largest suburb of Constantinople.

Sept. 4. Day termed of *The Eighteenth Fructidor*. This new revolution in the affairs of France continued its operations until the 14th, when some of the leading members of the government were condemned to be banished to Siam, in French Guiana. The change in question produced the most disastrous consequences, and led the way to the subsequent change, whereby France was placed under a military government.

The marquis de la Fayette and his companions were released from prison at Olmutz.

9. Three men employed to clean a brewer's vat were suffocated by the carbonic gas.

14. Barthélemy, Pichegru, and several of the deputies, for a conspiracy in France, were imprisoned, and Carnot, one of the directors, fled.

17. The conferences between Lord Malmesbury and the French commissioners, which had taken place at Lisle since the 6th, were broken off by the directory.

18. Died General Hoche, aged 29, supposed to have been the vic-

tim of poison, administered through the means of the directory, whose members determined to cut short the career of all those generals who had marked characters, or possessed superior abilities. On that account, Moreau had been put upon half-pay, although he had denounced Pichegru, who was proscribed. Bernadotte was transferred from his military command, to undertake diplomacy; Bonaparte was destined to cross the ocean, on the Egyptian expedition, in the hope that he would be frustrated; and with the same view, Hoche had been previously sent with a French force to Bantry Bay.

19. Lord Malmesbury returned, having been ordered to quit Paris.

20. News arrived of a great earthquake having taken place at Quito, in South America.

Various riots occurred in Scotland, on account of the supplementary militia.

Oct. 3. The bank directors called in the stamped dollars.

The yellow fever made most destructive ravages at Philadelphia.

11. Admiral Duncan defeated the Dutch fleet, off Camperdown, when their two admirals were captured, and fifteen ships of war taken or destroyed, for which signal service, he was raised to the dignity of a viscount.

Sir Benjamin Hamet, for refusing to serve the office of lord mayor, was fined 1000*l*.

17. Venice was surrendered up to Austria.

A treaty of peace was signed at Campo Formio, between Bonaparte, on behalf of France, and Count Cobentzel, on the part of Austria. By that treaty, the latter power yielded up the Low Countries to the French republic; and Milan, Mantua, and Modena, to the Cisalpine republic. The Venetian States were given up to the emperor, with the exception of the Ionian Islands, which were retained by France.

Nov. 3. Louvaine University

A.C. was dissolved by a decree of the department.
1797

16. The king of Prussia died, aged forty-three, and was succeeded by his son, Frederick William the Third.

Dec. 2. Gold seven-shilling pieces were issued.

9. The directory, during its sittings, indicated new political and military projects. The army of Italy was placed under the direction of Berthier, General Bonaparte being destined to command the forces then collecting on the coast, which was named *The Army of England*, but he was first appointed to preside at the congress at Rastadt, to treat respecting a general peace with the Germanic empire, which commenced its labours this day.

10. Bonaparte was presented to the directory with great solemnity, an altar to the country being raised in the court of the Luxemburg. The General was, on that occasion, presented to Talleyrand, then minister for foreign affairs, who pronounced a speech, eulogising the conqueror of Italy.

19. A general thanksgiving for the naval victories of Howe, St. Vincent, and Duncan, was offered up, on which occasion the king and parliament went in procession, to deposit the colours taken, in St. Paul's cathedral.

28. A rising of the populace took place at Rome, when Joseph Bonaparte, ambassador from the French republic, was insulted by the Papal troops, and General Duphot killed at his side. The French legation, in consequence, quitted Rome and the ecclesiastical states.

Great Britain, during this year, conquered Trinidad, and attempted Porto Rico, but failed. The war continued to rage with great violence in St. Domingo, and blood flowed in torrents. Lord Nelson attempted, but failed in, an attack on Teneriffe.

The dissensions in Ireland rose to the highest pitch, and a society, assuming the title of *United Irish-*

men, regularly organized throughout that distracted country, sent deputies, to treat with the French Directory, respecting its emancipation from the yoke of Great Britain.

This year, John Adams was elected president of the American congress, and Mr. Jefferson vice-president.

Tippoo Saib fortified himself by various alliances in the East Indies.

Courts of judicature were, by act of parliament, established at Madras and Calcutta.

Mr. Desmond received a patent for a new method of tanning.

One thousand pounds were bequeathed by Count Rumford to any person who should communicate a discovery on light and heat, tending to promote the good of mankind.

Mr. Bowin invented a method of giving a beautiful white colour to raw silk, without scouring that commodity.

Hogarth's six pictures, representing the Marriage A-la-mode, were purchased by Mr. Angerstein, for 1000*l*.

From a return made to parliament, it appeared that the number of aliens in London was 7640.

The amount of English manufactures exported was 16,903,000*l*.

The exports this year amounted to 289,977,000*l*. and the imports to 20,014,000*l*.

The amount of bank-notes in circulation, from January to June, was 10,821,574*l*.; and from July to December, 11,218,084*l*.

The gold coin was 2,000,207*l*.

The disbursements for the navy were 13,487,888*l*. and for the army, 12,857,315*l*.

The total expenditure during the year was 52,105,609*l*.

The supplies were 42,786,600*l*. and the ways and means 44,270,000*l*. of which, 34,500,000*l*. were by way of loan, and 3,000,000*l*. in exchequer bills.

The unredeemed debt amounted to 348,113,465*l*.

Christenings and burials in Lon-

A.C.
1797

A.C. don, from December, 1796, to
1797 December, 1797,

CHRISTENED.

Males . . .	9615
Females . . .	9030
Total . . .	18,645

BURIED.

Males . . .	8877
Females . . .	8437
Total . . .	17,314

Died—Dr. Cadogan, a medical writer; Mrs. Pope, a pupil of Garrick, and a favourite actress; Captain Stedman, author of a *History of Surinam*; the Right Honourable Edmund Burke, the great orator, and famous political writer; Mrs. Godwin, author of the *Rights of Woman*; Dr. William Enfield, a philologist and moral writer; Joseph Wright, the painter; Dr. Richard Farmer, the critic and theologian; Dr. S. A. Tissot, a medical writer; Horace Walpole, earl of Orford, an admired miscellaneous writer; William Mason, the poet; Walter Minto, the mathematician; Doctor James Hutton; and Charles Macklin, the comedian.

1798 Jan. Upwards of two millions and a half were raised this year in England, by voluntary subscription.

1. Silver tokens were issued by the bank, of the value of five shillings.

4. The directory, at the same instant, caused all English merchandise in France, to be seized and confiscated.

6. The French threatened to invade England, and destroy the English manufactures.

15. Both the military and peasantry committed great excesses in Ireland.

28. The duke of Norfolk, having met some gentlemen, to celebrate Mr. Fox's birth-day, at the Crown and Anchor tavern, gave for our sovereign's health, *The Majesty of the People*; the king, in

consequence, took from his grace A.C. the lieutenancy of the West-Riding of Yorkshire, and his regiment of militia. 1798

The population of the Lygurian republic contained 636,000 souls.

The French forces having made an irruption into the territory of Vaud, under pretext of establishing tranquillity, as the Vaudois had risen in insurrection against the government of Berne, made that the plea for invading the whole of Switzerland. The result, as will after appear, was a complete revolution in that country.

A treaty was ratified, whereby Mulhausen, a free city on the Upper Rhine, and confederated with Switzerland, was united to the French territory.

Feb. 9. A meeting was convened at the Royal Exchange, in order to collect a voluntary contribution, for the support of government.

10. General Berthier flew to avenge the murder of Duphot, and oppose the papal authority, which had entered into secret engagements with the Neapolitan court; he therefore encamped under the walls of Rome, and occupied the Castle of St. Angelo.

11. Louis the Eighteenth quitted his asylum at Blackenburgh, in the Duchy of Brunswick, where he had lived, under the name of Count de Lille, since the house of Austria obliged him to separate from the emigrants forming the corps under Prince Condé. Louis therefore repaired to Russia, where he had an asylum granted by Paul the First.

12. The late king of Poland died, at Petersburg, aged 66.

15. The populace of Rome rejected the pope's authority, when the French troops favoured the insurrection, and General Berthier recognised the republic of Rome, in the name of France.

20. Pius the Sixth, whose throne was shaken to the centre, quitted Rome, and retired to a convent at Sienna.

23. Lord Camelford hastily shot

A.C. 1793 an officer, at Antigua, in a dispute upon a question of rank, but was acquitted by a court-martial.

March 1. At the congress at Rastadt, a deputation from the empire recognised the left bank of the Rhine as the limit of the French republic.

2. The invasion of Switzerland by the French produced the battle and capture of Friburg, and the occupation of Soleure and Morat.

3. Arthur O'Connor and three persons, in attempting to emigrate to France, were taken into custody.

5. Berne was taken, by capitulation, after several sanguinary battles between the French and the Switzers. The capture of that principal city by Brune led to the submission of nearly the whole of Switzerland.

6. The Habeas Corpus act was suspended.

Twelve delegates and their secretary were seized in Dublin.

12. Many persons were arrested in Dublin, charged with high-treason.

13. At Newport, in Monmouthshire, a hair-dresser having eaten so voraciously as to occasion his death, a coroner's inquest brought in a verdict, *Felo-de-se*.

21. The counties of Cork and Wexford were in a complete state of insurrection.

Dublin was proclaimed in a state of rebellion.

The earl of Bristol, who was also bishop of Derry, was arrested in Italy, as a spy, but afterwards released.

Paul, emperor of Russia, allowed the residue of the Bourbon family to seek an asylum in Russia.

April 2. The land-tax redemption plan was introduced by Mr. Pitt.

3. Mr. Wilberforce lost his motion, by 87 to 83, for the abolition of the slave-trade.

13. General Bernadotte, ambassador from the French republic to the court of Vienna, was assailed in his hotel by a mob, which was

incensed at seeing the tri-coloured flag surmounted by a red night-cap, with the words Liberty and Equality.

20. Several members of the London Corresponding Society were arrested.

21. Colonel Despard and others were apprehended.

26. A treaty of re-union was ratified between Geneva and France.

May 1. The insurgents in Ireland came to action with the king's forces, when 1000 were killed.

Holland adopted a new constitution, under the title of the Batavian Republic, one and indivisible.

9. The English troops terminated the evacuation of the ports at St. Domingo, conformably with the convention ratified with the negro General Toussaint L'Ouverture, commanding the forces of that colony.

A directory was established in Switzerland.

12. Sir Sidney Smith, after an imprisonment of two years, having got out of the Temple at Paris, escaped from France.

19. The soldiers of an English regiment were taken prisoners, under Sir Home Popham, but the canal at Ostend was destroyed by the British.

A fleet of thirty-one sail of ships of war, &c. sailed from Toulon, commanded by Admiral Brueys, with Bonaparte and the army under his orders, destined to effect the conquest of Egypt.

20. O'Coigley was executed at Maidstone, for high-treason.

21. Lord Edward Fitzgerald was wounded, and died on being taken into custody in Dublin.

23. A rebellion broke out in Ireland, during the night, when the mail coaches were seized and burnt that were proceeding from Dublin, through the different provinces.

24. Ireland was put under martial law.

The North Cork militia was cut to pieces by the rebels, at Enniscorthy.

A.C.
1798 Hostilities commenced between the Irish insurgents and the king's troops, at Naas, in which affair 125 of the former were killed.

25. Sir Richard Strachan bombarded Havre de Grace.

The king struck Mr. Fox's name out of the list of privy-councillors.

A dreadful earthquake occurred at Sienna, which caused the death of a considerable number of persons.

The Irish rebels were defeated at Hacketstown, in the county of Carlow, and at Baltinglass, in the county of Wicklow, with great slaughter.

27. The Irish rebels were again worsted on the hill of Taragh, about 25 miles from Dublin, where 350 of them were left dead on the field.

A duel was fought between Mr. Tierney and Mr. Pitt.

28. Four thousand Irish rebels laid down their arms to General Dundas, upon promise of his majesty's pardon, on the Curreagh of Kildare.

29. Two hundred and seventy men were killed and wounded on board the frigate *La Seine*, when captured by the *La Pique*.

The Turks were defeated by Passawan Oglou.

The emperor Paul suppressed public schools and printing presses.

The British under General Coote surrendered to the French, after having destroyed the sluices at Ostend.

30. The emperor of Germany, having been rescued, when nearly captured, at the battle of Cambray, by a detachment of the Fifteenth Light Dragoons, sent them medals, and to the officers he distributed orders of knighthood.

June 1. Sir Edward Crosbie and several others were hanged in Dublin, for treason.

General Johnson defeated the Irish rebels at New Ross, with the loss of 3000 left dead on the field.

A body of Irish rebels was defeated by the king's troops, at Ballycanew,

2. The Americans broke off all intercourse with France. A.C.
1798

The royalists were beaten by the Irish rebels, who retired to Ark-lone.

8. The lords divided on the land-tax bill, when the numbers were 27 to 7.

9. The Irish insurgents in the county of Wicklow dispersed in several directions, when 1500 broke their pikes, and returned to their allegiance.

A cause was determined in favour of the University of Cambridge, respecting the Downing estate.

10. The Toulon fleet appeared before Malta, which soon capitulated, when three millions in specie fell into the hands of Bonaparte. There was also found one frigate, four galleys, twelve hundred pieces of cannon, forty thousand muskets, and one million five hundred thousand pounds weight of powder.

14. The house of commons divided against Mr. Sheridan's motion, on the state of Ireland, 159 to 143.

18. The school discipline was opposed by the Eton scholars, who were punished, and one expelled.

20—26. General Moore defeated a numerous detachment of the Wexford rebels, as also General Lake at Vinegar Hill, in the county of Wexford; Sir Charles Asgill also gained a decisive victory over the insurgents of Kilkenny. Father Murphy, their leader, and upwards of one thousand were killed, and ten pieces of cannon, and great quantities of arms, ammunition, and cattle, taken.

29. The parliament was prorogued by the king.

July 1. The Irish insurgents in the county of Wicklow were defeated and dispersed; about 700 of the rebels being killed.

The French fleet, after the capture of Malta, set sail and arrived in safety before Alexandria, which Kleber entered with the *avant*

A.C. 1798 guard, sword in hand; the French force having acquired the name of Army of the East.

12. The Irish insurgents in Kildare surrendered.

Most of the printing-offices in Russia were shut up, the emperor having issued so severe an *ukase* against the press, as before-mentioned.

Two clergymen, at Shrewsbury, were fined, the one 1000*l.*, the other 500*l.*, for defamation.

Many of the Roman Catholics of Ireland declared their firm reliance in and attachment to government.

21. Between the villages of Embabch and Gizah, near the Nile, and in sight of the Pyramids, was fought the battle so designated, where Napoleon commanded in person. On that memorable occasion he used the following emphatic exclamation; "Frenchmen, remember that from the summit of yonder monuments forty centuries are looking down upon you." The French were victorious; and on the following day entered Cairo.

30. Marquis Cornwallis forbade the wearing of Orange ribbons in Dublin Castle, as emblems of faction.

Aug. 1. Admiral Nelson defeated the French fleet at Aboukir, off the mouth of the Nile; the French Admiral Bruyx was killed; his flag-ship, *L'Orient*, having blown up; and of 16 sail of the line, nine were captured, two burned, and two escaped, with Admirals Villeneuve and Decres.

Advice was received of the Royal Charlotte East Indiaman having blown up at Culpee, when all hands on board perished.

2. Mr. John Palmer, the celebrated comedian, dropped down dead, while performing the part of the *Stranger*, on the Liverpool stage.

22. A French force, under General Humbert, landed in Ireland, consisting of about 1000 men, who took possession of Killala, making the bishop, a detachment of the

prince of Wales's fencibles, and some yeomen, prisoners.

27. General Lake was defeated by the French troops at Castlebar, and compelled to retire with the loss of six pieces of cannon.

Sept. 2. The Wicklow insurgents, under the command of Holt, were defeated in several skirmishes.

A new constitution was received by the Cisalpine republic.

The yellow fever raged with great violence on the coast of North America.

4. On the approach of the army of Lord Cornwallis, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, the French army retreated from Castlebar, towards Sligo, leaving behind them 200 stand of arms, between 40 and 50 barrels of powder, a quantity of pikes, and their sick and wounded.

6. The Limerick militia and some detachments of British fencibles were defeated by the French, at Colcony.

8. General Humbert, with 1150 men, having for 16 days kept in check the British forces in Ireland, was at length defeated and captured, with 840 men, by Lord Cornwallis, at Ballinamuck, who commanded 25,000 men.

9. A dreadful battle took place at Unterwalden, in Switzerland, between the French and a numerous body of Swiss insurgents; when the latter were totally defeated, with immense slaughter; the town of Santz was immediately after burned to ashes, and the inhabitants in great numbers put to the sword.

12. War was declared against France by the Porte, and an alliance offensive and defensive entered into between the latter power, Russia, and Great Britain.

23. The Irish rebels were driven from Killala, and 270 barrels of powder captured at the head-quarters of the French commander, which proved a decisive check to the rebellion.

24. The directory passed a law, ordering the raising of 200,000 conscripts.

A.C.
1798

A.C.
1798 The troops under General Trench gave a final blow to the Irish rebellion in the province of Connaught, by defeating the remnant of the insurgents, with the loss of between 5 and 600 men in killed, at a place called Laken.

30. Colonel Burke and Major Bellow were executed for high treason.

It was estimated that 30,000 Irish had been killed in Ireland during the rebellion, and a greater number wounded.

The French prisoners in England were estimated at 27,000 men, and the English detained in France at 6000.

Negotiations at Rastadt were carried on throughout this year.

Admiral Nelson presented the city of London with the sword which had belonged to the French Admiral Blanquet.

Oct. 6. Admiral Nelson was created a peer of Great Britain.

7. The battle of Sediman was fought in Upper Egypt, when 2000 men, commanded by General Dessaix, defeated an immense body of Mameluke cavalry, and drove them into the desert. In that most gallant affair, General Friant, Adjutant Donzelots, and Captain, afterwards General, Rapp, greatly signalized themselves.

12. Sir J. B. Warren defeated a French squadron of nine ships of the line off the coast of Ireland, destined for the invasion of that country, when he took the Hoche of 84 guns and five frigates.

22. Cape Français was taken by Toussaint.

Nov. 3. Naples and Sardinia commenced hostilities against France.

The Turks determined to attack Bonaparte in Egypt.

15. Minorca was taken by the English.

21. Mr. Pitt's system of finance was approved of at a numerous meeting of the merchants and traders.

Advice was received that the yel-

low fever had made dreadful havoc at Philadelphia.

Dec. 3. Mr. Pitt proposed the income tax of 10% per cent. on an estimate of 100,000,000*l.*; taking the rent of land at 500,000,000*l.*, of houses at 5,000,000*l.*, and the profits of trade at 40,000,000*l.*

5. The French formally declared war against the kings of Naples and Sardinia.

The state prisoners in Ireland were allowed to proceed to any part of Europe not at war with England, excepting only about 12 individuals.

The battle of Civita Castellana was fought, when General Mack, at the head of 40,000 Neapolitans, attacked the French, under Championnet. By the skilful manœuvres of Macdonald he was, however, completely routed, with the loss of 24 pieces of cannon and 500 men.

James Napper Tandy was seized at Hamburgh.

8—10. Turin was invested by General Joubert, where he found 1800 pieces of artillery. The king of Sardinia yielded to France all his rights to Piedmont, and retired to Cagliari, when a provisional government was established at Turin.

11. Mr. Tierney's motion, recommending a negotiation for peace, was negatived, by 183 to 23.

15. Rome was entered by Championnet, when the French killed and took prisoners near 20,000 Neapolitans, and possessed themselves of 40 pieces of cannon.

18. A treaty of alliance and subsidies was agreed upon between England and Russia against France.

20. The mint in the Tower was robbed of upwards of 2000 new guineas, by a private soldier of the guards.

21. A corps of Russians, despatched against the French, arrived in Moravia.

23. A defensive treaty was concluded between Russia and the Porte.

28. A bill passed for suspending the *Habeas Corpus Act*.

^{A.C.}
¹⁷⁹⁸ The Emperor Paul of Russia, during this year, fitted out a large fleet, and entered into an alliance with Great Britain to march 45,000 men into the field on receiving a monthly subsidy. He equally ratified an alliance with Turkey, and accepted the post of chief of the Maltese knights.

Dr. Herschel discovered four additional satellites to the planet bearing his name.

Mr. Boulton obtained a patent for a machine for raising water by its own literal motion.

Sir James Mackintosh delivered a course of lectures on the law of nations in Lincoln's Inn.

Professor Robinson and Abbé Baruel published their visions about freemasons and the illuminati.

The French established schools for public instruction.

The imposture of the metallic tractors was introduced.

A shower of stones, some very large, fell at Sales on the Rhine, March 8th, and in Bengal, December 19th.

An improvement was discovered in manufacturing guns by boring the barrel out of a solid block of steel.

Bolton Watt's manufactory was lighted by gas.

Gypsum was announced in America as a valuable manure.

M. Colcomb invented a method of producing very strong artificial magnets.

Mr. Browne, the traveller, returned from Abyssinia.

A life-boat was invented at Shields, by one Greathead.

The army of England was composed of 41 regiments of cavalry, 110 of infantry, 30 of fencible cavalry, and 42 of infantry, 110 of old and new militia, not including invalids and volunteer corps, estimated at 100,000 men.

The number of officers in the British army holding ranks of majors and upwards was 1869.

The number of officers in the navy of the rank of lieutenants and upwards was 2989.

There were in commission 140 ^{A.C.}
ships of the line, 165 frigates, and ¹⁷⁹⁸
317 sloops.

British manufactures exported amounted to 19,772,000*l*.

The exports were 33,655,000*l*., and the imports 27,858,000*l*.

The bank notes circulated from January to June, amounted to 12,954,688*l*.; and from July to December, to 12,204,547*l*.

The value of gold coined was 2,967,504*l*.

There was 2,826,823*l*. voluntary contributions raised in aid of the war; besides 139,332*l*. 15*s*., remitted from the British settlements at Bengal.

The expenditures amounted to 34,357,234*l*.; and the revenue and loan to 50,278,000*l*.

The national debt on the 1st of January was 462,424,967*l*.

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1797, to December, 1798,

CHRISTENED.

Males	9597
Females	8450
Total	18,047

BURIED.

Males	8966
Females	9096
Total	18,062

Died—Stanislaus, king of Poland; William Jennings, Esq., the greatest stockholder in England; Pelletier, the French chemist; John Palmer, the famous comedian; John Zephaniah Holwell, who wrote on Indian affairs, and one of those who had suffered in the Black Hole, at Calcutta; Thomas Pennant, Esq., a pleasing miscellaneous writer; Thomas Sandby, an eminent architect; George Vancouver, who circumnavigated the globe; Marmon-
tel, author of *Moral Tales*; Duke de Nivernois; Daniel Webb; Dr. Edward Waring; P. F. Suhm; W. Wale, F.R.S.; J. Reinh. Foster; J. H. Arzenius; J. P. Panc-ton; Rev. C. M. Cracherode;

A.C. L. Galvani; William Seward,
— F.R.S.; C. Borda, and the Rev.
Joseph Tucker.

1799 Jan. 1. The Athenæum at Liverpool was opened.

3. General Rey captured Gaeta, having struck terror into 4000 Neapolitans, who were shut up in that city, which is of great strength. The French captured 70 pieces of cannon, 20 mortars, 20,000 guns, 100,000 weight of powder, and incalculable stores of provisions.

4. The proposed nuncio was condemned in many resolutions, at a great meeting in Dublin.

5. A treaty offensive and defensive was signed between England and Russia.

10. Capona was invested by General Championnet.

15. The Vizier Ali caused Mr. Cherry, Captain Conway, &c., to be assassinated at Benares.

20. Peace was restored in La Vendée, which was due to the humanity and able conduct of General Hedouville, who terminated the same without effusion of blood or proscriptions. That war had been known under the name of Second War of La Vendée.

21. A treaty was ratified by the Porte and the king of the Two Sicilies against France.

22. The Irish parliament divided 105 to 106 against the union with Great Britain. The English house of commons, on the same question, divided 140, 141, and 149, for the union, against 15, 25, and 28.

23. In the course of two months the Roman states were recaptured from the Neapolitans, who were completely annihilated; when Mack, the Austrian General, threatened by the revolted Lazaroni, presented himself to the French, and implored their assistance. King Ferdinand had retired to Sicily without drawing a sword, imitating the pusillanimous king of Sardinia, who had sought refuge at Cagliari. Naples was, in consequence, occupied by General Championnet, which assumed the title of the Parthenopian Republic,

which, however, continued only a few months. A.C. 1799

General Dessaix, having under his command Davoust, Belliard, and Friant, with only 400 men, fought and defeated an armed multitude at Samanhout, near Girgeh, composed of Egyptians, Arabians, Mekkans, &c., supported by the Mamelukes, under Murad Bey.

24. The motion for the union of England and Ireland was rejected in the Irish house of commons.

Feb. 3. General Dessaix vigorously following up his successes, displayed an activity and acumen almost unrivalled, in advancing through Upper Egypt, where he pursued Murad Bey, the most famous of the Mameluke chiefs. After repeated victories, he at length gained the island of Philoé, under the tropic, being the extremest boundary of the Roman empire, which at present forms the limits of Egypt and Ethiopia.

6. A shock of an earthquake was felt at Guernsey.

10. Bonaparte finding the tenure of Egypt exposed on the side of Syria, resolved to undertake an expedition to those territories, which was called the Syrian Expedition, in order to seize the treasures and destroy the dominion of the Djezzar Pacha, who, from his residence at Acre, despatched bands to the western borders of the Desert of Rahma, which had afforded a retreat to Ibrahim Bey.

12. The French passed the Rhine, under Jourdan and Bernadotte; and entered Switzerland, under Massena.

18. El Arish, a strong fortified place, commanding the route from Egypt to Syria, was attacked by General Regnier, with the greatest bravery, when the same was carried by assault, the castle capitulating on the 10th day.

21. Borda, the famous geome-
trician and astronomer, died, aged 64.

25. The French, having traversed 180 miles of the sterile and burning desert, at length arrived

^{A.C.}
1799 in the fertile plains conducting to Gaza, the first city in Palestine. After some hours fighting, the French completely conquered and drove away a host of adversaries, under their able commanders Kleber and Lannes, when they became masters of that ancient capital of the Philistines.

March 1. The French army of the Danube gained the right bank of the Rhine, from Mannheim to Kehl, when Jourdan established his head-quarters at Offenbourg.

2. In the Isle of Wight, 130 feet of land suddenly separated from the adjoining ground, and was propelled towards the sea.

3. After sustaining an attack of four months, the feeble garrison of Corfu capitulated, when that place was entered by Russo-Turks, and the French re-entered France.

4. The Archduke Charles crossed the Lech.

5. The French were defeated by the Archduke Charles, near Verona.

6, 7. Massena, commanding the army of Helvetia, took possession of Coira, beat the Austrians, and effected the conquest of the Grison country with the greatest rapidity, notwithstanding the difficulty of the enterprise.

7—10. The French army of the East took Jaffa by assault; when the sacking continued for two days, immediately after which the plague manifested itself among the French troops.

15. A proclamation was issued against treasonable practices in Ireland.

16. A well was discovered which had not been used for 600 years, near the Royal Exchange.

18. Great land floods overflowed the river at Bath.

21. The ports of Holland were in a state of blockade.

21—25. The Archduke Charles gained the battles of Pfullendorf and Stokbach, notwithstanding the advantages previously gained by the left wing of Jourdan's army, com-

manded by Gouvion St. Cyr. The ^{A.C.}
1799 French army then retreated to the left bank of the Rhine.

23. Nearly two-thirds of Pera were destroyed by fire, being one of the suburbs of Constantinople.

25—30. Scherer attacked the Austrians, being double in number to his own forces, under the walls of Vienna; on which occasion he rejected the advice of Moreau, who served on that occasion as a volunteer, and the French army was defeated.

27. Pope Pius the Sixth retired to Tuscany, when he was stopped by order of the directory.

29. The battle of Osterach was fought.

30. A Russian army of 40,000 picked men, commanded by Suwarow, arrived at Trieste, and proceeded for Italy, in order to reinforce the 60,000 Austrians opposed to Scherer.

April 2. Jourdan was defeated by the Archduke Charles.

3. General Vial captured Sour, anciently the city of Tyre.

5. Scherer was again overthrown at the battle of Mognano on the Adige, by the Imperialists, under Kray; which defeat was once more owing to Scherer's neglecting the advice of Moreau, who served under him without a commission.

8. Junot, with 500 French, resisted the attacks of 3000 Turks and Arabians, at the battle of Nazareth, in ancient Palestine, when he completely beat that superior force.

The conferences at Rastadt were broken up, which had commenced the 9th December, 1797.

The second coalition against France was formed, by England, the emperors of Germany and Russia, part of the German empire, the kings of Naples and Portugal, Turkey, and the Barbary States.

9. The Austrians defeated the French, near Cremona, in Italy.

14. The Russian army arrived in Italy, under Suwarow.

16. Generals Kleber and Junot,

A.C. 1799 with 2000 French, sustained a most obstinate contest against the combined Turks and Arabians, at the battle of Mount Tabor. On that occasion, Bonaparte, quitting the siege of Acre, with a small troop, overthrew 25,000 cavalry and a host of infantry, which had collected from various parts.

17. General Murat captured the small fortress of Tabarieh, between Mount Tabor and the Jordan.

25. An attempt was made to rescue Arthur O'Connor after his trial at Maidstone.

27. Suwarrow, commanding the Austro-Russian army, consisting of 80,000 men, defeated the French, who were 30,000 strong, and led by Moreau, who was not enabled to evade the encounter, owing to the faults previously committed by Scherer. The French lost nearly 8000 men in killed and prisoners, and left 100 pieces of cannon in possession of the victors.

28. General Serrurier, in consequence of the defeat of Moreau, being cut off, was obliged to capitulate, with 3000 men.

The French plenipotentiaries, Bonnier, Roberjot, and Jean Debry, were basely assassinated on their departure from Rastadt, by an Austrian regiment; the two former died.

May 4. Tippoo Saib having been defeated in an engagement with General Harris, fell back, in order to cover his capital Seringapatam, when he risked another engagement, and was overthrown. He then sought a negotiation, but it was too late, and the city was besieged, when a breach having been effected, the storm commenced. In the heat of that affair, Tippoo fell, bravely fighting, which terminated hostilities; when his immense wealth and possessions, excepting a portion left to the chief of Mysore, were shared among the victors.

7. Great interest was excited by a transit of Mercury.

9. The vicar of St. Leonard's,

Shoreditch, was cast in the penalty of 1100*l.* for non-residence. A.C. 1799

12. The French being attacked by Suwarrow at the battle of Rappinana, General Moreau, who had been invested with a temporary command, repulsed the Austro-Russians.

16. Abbé Sieyes was named a director.

21. The army of the east, under Bonaparte, raised the siege of Acre, after the trenches had been open for 60 days, the besiegers having repeated the assault eight times. The loss of the French was estimated at 7000 men; among whom Bonaparte had to regret the death of Caffarelli Dufalga. Napoleon instantly commenced his march for Egypt, in order to oppose the Turks, who intended to effect a landing.

22. The Archduke Charles entered Switzerland.

23. In forcing the passage of the Adda, Suwarrow defeated the French.

24. The citadel of Milan surrendered to Suwarrow, with 2500 men; after which, Brescia, Peschiera, and Pizzighitona, were taken, while Ferrara, and other towns, were on the point of falling into his power.

29. Generals Belliard and Donzolo captured Kosseir, a port of Egypt, in the Red Sea.

30. The Rev. G. Wakefield was sentenced to two years imprisonment in Dorchester gaol, for an alleged libel.

June 4—8. Very sanguinary battles took place near Zurich, which terminated in favour of the Archduke Charles, who ultimately captured that place.

5. The French were defeated near Naples, by Cardinal Ruffo.

Twelve thousand of the volunteers were reviewed by the king in Hyde-park.

10. Lord Thanet was fined 1000*l.*, and condemned to a year's imprisonment; Mr. Ferguson also 100*l.*, and a year's imprisonment,

A.C. for their conduct at Maidstone, during O'Connor's trial.

12. Macdonald encountered the Austrians at Modena, when General Hoenzollern was defeated with great loss.

16—18. The wretched state of the French armies, and the total loss of public credit, produced the events of the Thirtieth Prairial, which left harassed France open to the guidance of the first bold and experienced politician who should arrive to seize the helm of affairs, and snatch the vessel of the state from irretrievable ruin.

17—19. Macdonald, who had assumed the command since the arrest of Championnet, with 30,000 men resisted the efforts of 50,000 Austro-Russians, and, adopting a bold expedient, passed the Trebia in presence of the enemy, whom he attacked throughout his whole line. At length, being hemmed in on the right bank, he experienced a loss of 12,000 men, and retired to Modena.

18—21. Moreau beat General Bellegarde in the environs of Tortona.

19. The French were defeated near Tranto.

20. Cardinal Ruffo, with an army of Russians and Calabrians, committed great cruelties on the friends of the French in Naples.

The citadel of Turin surrendered to the Austrians, after the attack had been carried on seventeen days with open trenches.

27. The army of Naples under Macdonald, effected a junction with that of Moreau, denominated the army of Italy. Macdonald then finding himself second in command, sent in his dismissal.

July 6. A new Jacobin club was formed in Paris, of which Drouet was president.

7. The Kennet and Avon canal was opened.

9. Westminster abbey was damaged by fire.

12. Printing presses were licensed in England, in order to suppress seditious principles.

The Neapolitan patriots surrendered to Ruffo and Captain Foote, on terms which were violated by Nelson; and the chiefs, including the illustrious Carriola, were hanged on board the English squadron.

Macdonald was defeated near Parma, by Suwarrow, with the loss of 10,000 men, and four generals.

Parliament was prorogued.

June and July. A dreadful plague raged at Morocco, of which about 3000 persons died daily; Fez was nearly depopulated by its ravages, as well as the dependent villages.

13. The king of the two Sicilies entered Naples.

14. Pope Pius the Sixth, a prisoner of the directory, arrived at Valence.

A fire took place in the King's Bench prison.

17—19. The great battle of Placenza was gained by Suwarrow over the French.

22. The citadel of Alexandria, in Piedmont, defended by General Gardanne, surrendered to the Austro-Russian general, Bellegarde.

25. The battle of Aboukir, between Bonaparte and the Turks, was fought, in which the latter lost 18,000 men, and the former not 1000 in killed and prisoners.

30. The Vienna Gazette estimated the loss of the French in Italy in June at 6000 killed, 12,268 prisoners, and 7183 wounded.

Mantua, after 70 days' siege, 20 of blockade, and 14 of bombardment, with open trenches, surrendered, and was given up by Latour Foissac to the Austrian general, Kray. The garrison, 40,000 strong, was marched back to France, considered as prisoners of war, while the commander and his staff were retained prisoners, and conducted to Styria.

Aug. 2. Five thousand Turks, who had shut themselves up in the fortress of Aboukir, all perished by famine or the sword, with the ex-

A.C. ception of a trifling number made
1799 prisoners.

12. On the borders of the Frozen Ocean, the complete skeleton of a Mammoth was discovered.

The French were defeated at Mannheim.

The English and Neapolitans captured Rome and Civita Vecchia.

14. Massena having maintained his positions on the Zug and Lucerne, and on the Aar and Rhine as far as Basle, attacked the Archduke Charles, and was repulsed; but having thereby facilitated the operations of Lacourbe, the latter surmounted every obstacle, cut the Austrians in pieces near Zurich, and became master of St. Gothard, the whole course of the Reuss, and all the passes communicating with Italy and the Grisons; a brilliant operation, which decided the fate of the campaign.

15. The sanguinary and obstinate battle of Novi was fought, when it was computed that 20,000 men were lost on either side; the only favourable results to Suwarrow being the capture of Tortona. Joubert fell in that action.

22. The British captured Surinam from the Dutch.

23. Bonaparte left the army in Egypt to General Kleber, and embarked for France.

27. Sir Ralph Abercrombie, with a British and Hanoverian force of 30,000 men, landed at the Helder.

28. The Dutch fleet, consisting of twelve ships, and thirteen Indiamen, surrendered to Admiral Mitchell, on his taking the Helder.

The Habeas Corpus act was suspended.

The city of Manilla was destroyed by fire.

29. Pope Pius the Sixth died, aged 82, at Valence, where he had been retained captive by the directory.

Sept. The amount of claims to indemnify persons for their losses during the rebellion in Ireland, amounted to 792,506*l*.

13. The duke of York and the

second division of troops landed in A.C.
Holland, consisting of 17,000 Rus- 1799
sians.

19. The battle of Bergen and Alkmaer was fought, in which the allies were defeated by the French and Dutch, with the loss of six or seven thousand men.

21. A treaty of peace was ratified between Russia and Portugal.

24. Parliament met.

24—26. Eighteen thousand Russians, the remains of the army of Suwarrow, traversed St. Gothard, and penetrated into Switzerland by the valley of Reuss.

25. The battle of Zurich was gained by Massena, when the enemy lost 16,000 men; the passage of the Linth subsequently took place, as well as the Rineath, and the capture of Zurich was effected.

Oct. 6. Another battle was fought, in which the allies lost 4000 men; and on the 6th, they were again defeated, with the loss of 5000 men, before Alkmaer.

Sir John Orde challenged Earl St. Vincent, for preferring Nelson in the command of the squadron detached for Egypt.

7. General Gazan fought the battle, and took the town of Constance, which was defended by the corps of Condé. The Austrians and Russians then passed to the right bank of the Rhine.

9. Bonaparte landed at Saint Raphaél, near Frejus, with his staff, from Egypt, and on the 16th arrived at Paris.

15. France declared war against Hamburg, in consequence of its treachery towards Napper Tandy.

16. Two Spanish galleons were taken, with 3000 dollars on board.

18. A capitulation took place at Alkmaer, between the duke of York and General Brune, whereby it was stipulated that the British should re-embark with all expedition, and that 8000 French and Batavian prisoners of war should be sent back free, without any exchange or conditions whatsoever.

31. The Russians no longer made common cause with the Aus-

trians, but retired from the theatre of war, General Suwarrow preparing to return to Russia.

After the funeral of Pope Pius the Sixth, the cardinals sent for instructions to Vienna.

Nov. 4. General Malas defeated Championnet at the battle of Savigliano and Fossano, when the latter evacuated all his positions on the plain of Piedmont.

Days of the *eighteenth* and *nineteenth Brumaire*. Bonaparte, indignant on finding that all his conquests in Italy had been lost by the mal-administration of the directory, and that France was on the point of once more falling into a state of anarchy, dismissed the Council of Five Hundred at Saint Cloud.

9. The Director Abbé Sieyes and Bonaparte planned a new form of government for France.

11. The two councils decreed the abolition of the directory, when Napoleon, aided by his brother, Lucien, and Abbé Sieyes, instituted a provisional government, composed of three consuls; namely, Sieyes, Roger Ducos, and General Bonaparte.

12. A train of meteors, accompanied by vivid flashes of light, passed over England.

13. General Monnier, after sustaining a long and vigorous siege of six months, concluded an honourable capitulation, and surrendered up Ancona.

24. The French armies of the Rhine and the Danube formed a junction, when Moreau was appointed to the command; Massena being named to that of Italy.

Dec. 2, 3. The French were beaten by General Sztaray, at the battle of Phillipsburg.

4. Six waggon loads of treasure, which had been captured in four Spanish ships, arrived at the Bank.

5. Coni was reduced, after a siege of seventeen days, being a key for the Austrians to enter the Piedmontese territories.

8. Mannheim, on the right bank of the Rhine, was evacuated.

9. Died, aged 68, the virtuous and renowned George Washington.

13. The newly-decreed constitution of France was proclaimed, with Bonaparte, Cambacérés, and Lebrun, as consuls.

13—16. The first prize-cattle show took place at Smithfield.

14. The city of London presented a sword to Earl St. Vincent.

15. General Gouvion St. Cyr, at the battle of Montefaccio, defeated the Austrian general, Kleinau, notwithstanding an almost impregnable position and superiority of numbers. The Austrians lost 3000 men, and four pieces of cannon, Genoa remaining in the power of the French.

24. Napoleon Bonaparte was chosen first consul.

26. Bonaparte offered peace to England, in a letter forwarded to the king of England, which was not accepted.

29. Fort El Arish was captured by the grand vizier and the British, notwithstanding negotiations were then pending between the belligerent parties.

Died, Daubenton, aged 83, a famous naturalist, and assistant of the great Buffon.

30. Died, Marmontel, in his 78th year.

Many battles were fought during the last two months, between the French and Austrians on the frontiers of Italy and Germany.

During this year the queen of Portugal becoming deranged in her intellects, her son, the prince of the Brazils, assumed the reins of government.

The Turks gained possession of the islands on the Adriatic, and the dominions formerly enjoyed by the Venetians.

This year was founded the Royal Institution.

Mr. Edward Howard discovered a new fulminating mercury.

A.C. 1799 The French adopted the metre of 328,084, or the 10 millionth part of the distance of the pole to the equator, as the standard of measure; and the kilogramme, equal to 2255 pounds avoirdupois, as the standard of weight.

The differential thermometer was invented by Mr. Leslie.

Fifty-six pounds of mercury were frozen into a solid mass by artificial cold, on Seguin's plan.

Experiments on the combustion of the diamond took place this year, by Guitor Morveau.

It appeared that printing-paper had risen twenty per cent. within the last three years, owing to speculations.

A method for destroying the insects in apple-trees, was published by Forsyth.

Mr. Tassie of London, imitated all precious stones and antiques.

At Genoa and Cairo, the French established national institutes.

A valuable patent for tanning, was obtained by Mr. Brewin.

A patent for economising heat in the boiling of water was obtained by Mr. Wilkinson of Rotherhithe.

A submarine forest was discovered in Lincolnshire, by Mr. Correa.

Mr. Acland from white beet-root manufactured good sugar.

Stones fell from the atmosphere at Batonrouge, on the Mississippi.

Kotzebue's *Pizarro* was translated for the British stage by Mr. Sheridan.

The Milton Gallery, executed by Mr. Fuseli, was exhibited during this year.

A new instrument was invented by Lowry, to engrave parallel lines.

Artificial cold was first produced by eight parts of muriate of lime, with six parts of snow.

Mr. Ashley Cooper found, that by perforating the tympanum, a remedy for deafness might be performed.

The cow-pox inoculation was generally formed.

The boric acid was decomposed by Crell. A.C. 1799

Kant's metaphysical philosophy began to be taught in England.

Great discoveries were made at Herculanum by the French.

Some curious experiments on light were published by Mr. Galton.

The consumption of corn in Great Britain, was calculated to amount to 13,954,000 quarters in the course of the year.

The exports this year amounted to 24,010,842*l.*; the imports were 29,930,450*l.*; the British manufactures exported were 19,672,103*l.*

Loan of 3,000,000*l.* at 5*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* per cent.

Loan of 15,500,000 at 5*l.* 5*s.* per cent.

The first income tax commenced.

The supplies this year amounted to 30,947,357*l.*

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1798, to December, 1799.

CHRISTENED,

Males . . .	10,087
Females . . .	8883
Total . . .	18,970

BURIED,

Males . . .	9146
Females . . .	9038
Total . . .	18,184

Died—J. Reinhold Forster, a miscellaneous writer; Thomas Paine, author of the *Rights of Man*, &c.; Lazarus Spolanzani, the naturalist; Charles Theodore, elector of Bavaria; M. de Beaumarchais, the writer and editor of Voltaire's Works; Chevalier Borda, the mathematician; James Burnet; Lord Montboddo, author of *Ancient Metaphysics*; Dr. Ingenhouz, the naturalist; John Angelo Braschi; Pope Pius the Sixth; Kien Long, emperor of China, crowned in 1735; Dr. William Withering, the bota-

^{A.C.}
¹⁷⁹⁹ nical writer; Dean Josiah Tucker; John Arnold, a mechanic; William Curtis, the botanist; M. de Paw; M. Marmontel; Louis Galvani, the experimental philosopher; Etienne Montgolfier, the inventor of balloons; W. Seward, Esq., writer on the *Belles Lettres*; John Hedgwig, botanist; William Wales, the mathematician; John Bacon, sculptor; William Melmoth; Edward, lord bishop of St. David's; Sir James Eyre, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas; Dr. Charles Morton; Jos. Strange, LL.D.; Jos. Towers, LL.D.; Dr. Jos. Black, and General Washington.

1800 Jan. 2. An official answer was returned to Bonaparte's letter, by Lord Grenville.

10. The first soup establishment for the poor took place in Spital-fields.

21. Parliament met.

24. A treaty was entered into between General Kleber and the grand vizier, purporting that Egypt should be evacuated. Notwithstanding those stipulations, however, Sir Sidney Smith interposed to invalidate the agreements so entered into.

25. King John's castle, in Old Ford, was blown down.

The French prisoners in England amounted to 25,646.

The act passed the English legislature for the union of England and Ireland.

The number of emigrants from France who had sought refuge in England, was

Clergy . . .	5621
Laity . . .	4153
Total . . .	9774

The militia was augmented to 104,000 men.

The marriages registered this year in England amounted to 73,000; in the year 1750 they were only 40,000.

On account of the high price of bread, there were riots in different parts of the kingdom.

Feb. 3. The address in the house of commons was opposed by

Messrs Whitbread, Fox, &c., but ^{A.C.}
carried by a majority of 265 against ¹⁸⁰⁰
64.

11. An Act passed, that no bread should be sold until it had been baked 24 hours.

Three warehouses, valued at 300,000*l.*, in Thames-street, were destroyed by fire.

13. The Chouans of Morbihan, the northern coasts, and Finistere, submitted to the French government.

14. Cardinal Barnaba Chiaramonte was elected pope at Venice, under the name of Pius the Seventh.

The Irish house of commons divided on the union, when 161 votes appeared against 115; and again on the 21st, 152 against 108.

A law passed for dividing the French territory into departments and *arrondissements*.

19. The emigrant corps under the Prince of Condé passed into the service of Russia, being paid by England.

Resolutions in favour of peace were moved by Mr. Waithman in the Common-hall, London, and unanimously carried.

24. In consequence of Mr. Waithman's motion, the Common-hall agreed to petition for peace.

26. The house of commons divided on Mr. Tierney's motion for peace, when the ayes were 44, and the noes 143.

March 8. The three consuls ordered an army of reserve, consisting of 60,000 men, to assemble at Dijon.

A law was passed, placing at the disposition of the French government, all subjects ranked under the first class of the conscription who had completed their 20th years, within 23rd September, 1799. Every conscript deserting was to pay a fine of 1500 francs, or 60*l.*

11. The Royal Institution was opened, under the patronage of the king.

17. The Queen Charlotte, of 110 guns, was blown up at Leghorn, when Captain Todd and 800 of the crew perished.

A.C.
1800

20. General Kleber, relying on the treaty of El Arisch, had placed at the disposal of the grand vizier the several towns stipulated, when he received a letter from Lord Keith, requiring that the French should lay down their arms, and surrender at discretion. Kleber, indignant, made known the contents of that communication, and by way of haranguing his men, merely said, "Soldiers, the only reply to such insolence is victory,—march!" The result proved the victory obtained by the French at Heliopolis, where 60,000 Turks, Mamelukes, &c., were put to flight by 10,000 French. These successes were followed up on the two subsequent days, when the flying remnants of the conquered army being forced into the desert, were massacred by the Arabians.

27. The *Dance* frigate was carried into Brest by her crew, the men having mutinied.

30. The French ship *Guillaume Tell*, was taken by the English.

April 6. The result of many obstinate encounters between the Austrians and French, the former being three times more numerous than the forces under Massena, was the latter falling back upon Genoa; while Suchet retreated towards Nice.

8. The French were defeated at the battle of Savona.

A large ash-tree, containing 500 cubic feet of timber, was cut down at Skipton, in Yorkshire.

11. The Austrians were defeated by Moreau at Salfello.

25. After the victory at Heliopolis, General Kleber made himself once more master of Cairo, which he entered sword in hand; after which the whole of Egypt submitted, notwithstanding the breach of faith practised by England in regard to the breaking the treaty of El Arisch.

25—30. Gouvion St. Cyr, commanding the central army under Moreau, passed the Rhine, and captured Friburg.

May 3. Moreau encountered the Austrians under General Kray,

when the battle of Engen was fought, and lost by the latter, who had 10,000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners.

5. Moreau again encountered, and worsted the Austrians at Maeskirch, with the loss of 7000 men, and part of their magazines.

9. Still following up his successes, Moreau encountered the enemy at Biberach, where the Austrians lost 4000 men, and the residue of their magazines.

11. General Lecourbe captured Memmingen, after a very brisk encounter, which cost the Austrians 3000 men; when the imperialists having been beaten four times in eight days fell back, having their left wing on Vorarlberg, and the right upon Ulm.

Two boxes of valuable medals and coins were purloined from King's College, Cambridge.

Nice was taken by the Austrians.

Bonaparte left Paris for Dijon.

A field-day took place in Hyde-park, when a shot wounded a young gentleman who stood near the king. The same evening his majesty was shot at in Drury-lane theatre, by one James Hatfield, who was proved to be insane, and ordered into confinement for life.

12. The life-boat at Shields had preserved the lives and crews of 27 ships, within the same number of months.

The first stone of the West India docks was laid by Mr. Pitt.

16. The major part of the army of reserve intended to act against Italy having set out from Dijon under the command of Napoleon, effected the passage of Great St. Bernard, the Simplon, St. Gothard, Mount Cenis, and the Genevre. The passage in question was one of the most rapid and extraordinary efforts of the kind ever recorded in history: the French, by that means, penetrated into Italy by three openings, which had been deemed impossible by their enemies.

In the Irish parliament on the bill for the union, the numbers were 160 against 130.

A.C.
1800

A.C.
1800 18. Lannes, with the avant guard, having traversed St. Bernard, debouched in Piedmont, by the valley of Aost, and surprised the town so called. That portion of the army had in three days marched 75 miles, scaling the highest precipices.

22—25. Different corps of the army of reserve took Suza, Brunetta, and Ivrea.

25. General Moncey's division passed Mount St. Gothard.

27. Murat invested Verceil.

28. Melas, the Austrian commander-in-chief in Italy, persisted in affirming that the reports of a French army of reserve was a mere fable; so that the whole gigantic plan of Bonaparte was executed before the Austrians were in a situation to offer the smallest resistance.

29. Lecourbe, commanding the right of the army of Moreau, invested Augsburg. Since the 26th April, the Austrians had evacuated all the territory between the Rhine, the lake of Constance, the Danube, and the Lech.

June 1. The first essays were made at Paris with the matter for the vaccine inoculation, which had been transmitted from London.

The proposal of the same was due to the Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt, the great philanthropist.

2. The French army of reserve occupied Milan; the Cisalpine republic was organized; and all Lombardy in the power of the French.

5. Genoa was reduced to subjection after having been defended for 52 days, during which the garrison and population of 120,000 souls, had been reduced to the greatest possible want: the siege in question raised the fame of Massena to its highest pitch, as through his unwearied efforts the French garrison had sustained every privation with a fortitude almost unexampled.

Suchet beat the Austrian general Elsnitz at the Pieva, and pursued him to Ceva. A.C.
1800

Kray attacked the French on the left bank of the Iller, at Kirchberg, near Memmingen, when he was repulsed by General Grenier, who had under him General Ney.

7. Pavia was captured by Lannes, who took 350 cannon, 10,000 muskets, and immense magazines.

9. Bonaparte attacked the Austrian general, Ott, at Montebello, who was completely overthrown, with the loss of 8000 men.

The battle of Broni was fought, whereby the French became again possessed of Italy from Milan to Placentia.

The French released an immense number of victims of the Austrian government from the dungeons at Milan, and other towns.

12. Augsburg was taken by General Lecourbe.

14. The famous battle of Marengo was fought and gained by Bonaparte over the Austrians, commanded by General Melas, when the latter had 6000 killed, and 12,000 made prisoners, with 45 pieces of cannon taken, and seven of their generals; upwards of 400 officers were also wounded, the two armies having been engaged for more than 14 hours within musket shot.

The gallant General Kleber was assassinated at Cairo, by a fanatic Turk, when he was succeeded in command by Menou, a man without capacity, either in a military or administrative point of view.

The laurels obtained by the French at Marengo were partly withered, by the death of General Dessaix, one of the most exemplary characters, and greatest generals, France ever boasted. It is somewhat singular that Kleber in Egypt lost his life by assassination on the very day that Dessaix perished nobly on the field of battle.

16. The duke of Bedford's sheep-shearing was held.

A.C. Alexandria, in Italy, between Bo-

1800 A convention was signed at naparte and Melas. By the articles, it was stipulated that the Austrians should retire to the left bank of the Lower Po, and the fortresses of Tortona, Alexandria, Placentia, Turin, Milan, Pizzighitona, Aro- na, Ancona, Fort Urbino, Corri, Ceva, Sarova, and Genoa, should be surrendered up to the French.

Moreau completely defeated the Austrians under Kray, at the battle of Hochstedt, on the left bank of the Danube, six miles from Dillingen. After that victory, which cost the imperialists an immense number in killed, with 5000 prisoners, and 20 pieces of cannon, the French captured Ulm, which is the key of the Danube, with the rich magazines of Donawerth.

20. A treaty of subsidies was ratified at Vienna, between Austria and England, when it was agreed that the war against France should be vigorously followed up, and that neither of the contracting powers should enter into a separate peace.

23. Suchet entered Genoa, when he captured an immense train of artillery.

28. The armies of Italy and the reserve were united, under the command of Massena.

Munich was occupied by General Decaen, after many partial encounters, all of which were favourable to the French army of the Rhine.

30. The French took possession of Bavaria.

July 1. Died, General Arson, a celebrated French engineer and mechanician.

The bill for uniting Great Britain and Ireland into one parliament, received the royal assent.

12. A charter was granted to Downing College.

The Grand Junction canal was opened from Brentford to Fenny Stratford.

14. Feldkirch, on the Iller, a very strong fortress, was captured by Lecourbe and Mollitor.

15. An armistice was concluded

upon at Parsdorff, six miles from Munich, whereby it was agreed that the French should continue to occupy Switzerland and the Grison country, with the exception of Engaddine, and the provinces on the left bank of the Lech.

Parliament rose.

The supplies were 39,500,000*l*.

18. The atrocities of Governor Aris and his abettors in Cold Bath Field's prison were exposed to the house of commons.

Four millions and a half were voted by the house of commons for foreign subsidies.

20. A Danish convoy was captured by a British squadron.

29. Parliament was prorogued.

Aug. 10. Radnor Forest Sheep Walk, was set fire to, and burned for several miles in circumference.

13. Riots took place in London, on account of the high price of provisions.

Two of the mutineers of the *Hermione* were executed at Portsmouth.

At Colmar, in Sweden, 150 houses were burned.

Ten thousand acres of the forest of Saltzburg were destroyed by fire, and Newburg, in the Palatinate, completely burned down.

Cold Bath Field's prison was attacked by the populace, who designated that edifice as the English Bastile.

A colony on the frontiers of China was established by the emperor of Russia.

It appeared that there had been in the port of London an increase per annum within one century, of 6,547 vessels, carrying 1,327,763 tons, and that the river employed 2288 lighters and barges, besides 336 for lading and discharging vessels; 3000 watermen's wherries, and 350 other boats; the total imports and exports amounting to 67,000,000*l*. per annum.

The queen of Naples retired to Vienna with her family.

19. Pieces of ice as large as an hen's egg fell at Heyford, in Ox-

^{A.C.}
¹⁸⁰⁰fordshire, the same storm doing great mischief in Bedfordshire, where hailstones fell of eleven inches in circumference, killing many hares and partridges.

Sept. 4. Bognor was sold for 64,000*l.*, which had previously cost 160,000*l.*; it was the property of Sir Richard Hotham.

5. General Vaubois surrendered Malta to the British, after a vigorous blockade, which had lasted two years. The garrison at that period was reduced to 2000 men, having been attacked by disease, and suffered every privation.

10. The new pope was restored.

15. A great storm of thunder and lightning fell over the whole kingdom.

20. An attorney at Brakeley was found guilty of fraudulent practices.

The house of commons was enlarged.

Eighteen whales were driven on shore at St. Fergus.

22. The remains of the celebrated Martial Turenne were conveyed to the church of the Invalids at Paris, where they were inhumed with great solemnity.

26. An earthquake was felt at Constantinople, which destroyed the royal palace, and many other buildings.

30. A treaty of amity and commerce was ratified between France and the United States; it was therein stipulated that the flag was a protection to merchandise.

Oct. 3. The king of England renounced the title of king of France, in order to facilitate the negotiations for peace then carrying on with the consular government.

The common hall resolved, on Mr. Waithman's motion, to address the king on the throne, who refused to receive the same, except at the levee, when the hall remonstrated, but the petition was not admitted.

The national income this year was estimated by Mr. Grellier at 130,570,000*l.*

6. The British fleet, with 18,000 troops on board, was visited off

Cadiz by an epidemic disease, and the expedition abandoned, the same ^{A.C.}
¹⁸⁰⁰having been also dispersed by a storm.

19. Captain Baudin fitted out the sloops called Geography, Naturalist, and the galleon Cazuarnia, commanded by Louis Freycinet, to circumnavigate the globe, and particularly the southern hemisphere.

31. The average price of wheat this month was 10*s.* 7*d.*

Nov. 3. The guard of one of the Dover coaches was shot at by two highwaymen, and the coach robbed.

4. The Marlborough of 74 guns was lost near Belleisle.

Negotiations commenced at Luneville, between France and Austria.

11. Parliament met.

12—20. A rupture took place of the armistice in Italy, and that entered into in Germany; at which period the forces of France were as under—Augereau headed the Gallo-Batavian forces. Moreau those of the Rhine. Murat led the army of reserve. Macdonald commanded the army of the Grisons, and General Brune was at the head of the army of Italy. The whole were comprised of 250,000 men, occupying a line formed from that laid down by the Prussian neutrality, to the centre of Italy.

Dec. 1. The French army of the Grisons penetrated into the Val-tine, through the Splugen, one of the most elevated points of the Tyrolean Alps, notwithstanding tempests, snow, and ice. Macdonald, commanding those forces, thus opened a communication with the Army of Italy, under General Brune.

3. Moreau, in the midst of the most dreadful snow-storm, gained the important battle of Hohenlinden; one of the most terrible and memorable which occurred during the revolution. The Austrians, on that occasion, lost 80 pieces of cannon, 10,000 prisoners, with two generals, leaving 6000 dead on the field of battle. Thus, in the course of one week from the commence-

^{A.C.}
1800 ment of hostilities, the formidable forces of the Imperialists were in full retreat.

9. General Lecourbe, at Neuhevern, effected the passage of the Nur, sword in hand.

15. The battle of Lauffen was fought by Generals Decaen and Lecourbe, which was gained by the French, when Salzburg and the lines of the Salza were taken.

16. A treaty of armed neutrality was ratified between Russia and Sweden, at Petersburg, in order to cause their flags to be respected by the belligerent powers. The principle, that *neutral flags protected neutral bottoms*, being contrary to the maritime system of England, the British cabinet remonstrated, when the Emperor Paul caused an embargo to be laid on all English vessels in his ports, detaining their crews, whom he marched up the country. Denmark and Prussia acceded to that convention.

19, 20. The army of Moreau passed the Traun, and captured Lintz, capital of Upper Austria.

24. An attempt was made on Bonaparte's life in Paris, by means of a machine called the *Infernale*, whereby several lives were lost.

25. An armistice was concluded at Steyer, between General Moreau and the Archduke Charles, when all the strong holds and fortresses of Wartzburg, Brannau, Kuffstein, Schœrintz, with the defiles and fortifications of the Tyrolese territory, were placed at the disposal of the French. Thus, in less than 20 days, he had conquered 270 miles of territory, vigorously disputed, having passed the lines of the Inn, the Salza, the Traun, and the Ens.

25—27. General Brune attacked the Imperialists, under Bellegarde, at Pozzolo, when the latter were driven in with the loss of 10,000 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and 30 pieces of cannon. Suchet, Dupont, Davoust, and Marmont, were greatly instrumental in gaining that victory.

27. The Austrians had lost since the 28th November, 168 pieces of

cannon and 57,000 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners. ^{A.C.}
1800

During this year, the British were successful in their naval expeditions, having taken Minorca, Malta, and Curaçoa; but the attempts on Ferrol and Belleisle failed.

A new insular republic was formed, under the title of The Ionian, consisting of the several islands of Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, and others, which had belonged to the Venetians.

In the East Indies, a treaty was concluded with the nizam of the Deccan, who surrendered up to the company all the spoils which had been allotted him from the treasures of Tippoo Saib.

Russia abandoned the coalition against France, and became a zealous advocate for Bonaparte's continental system.

It was found that the Russian population amounted to forty millions of souls.

Water was decomposed by the galvanic battery.

The Venus de Medici and the Apollo Belvidere, &c., were this year placed in the Louvre at Paris.

Some discoveries on the absorption of heat were published by Mr. Leslie of Largo.

Dr. Woodville went to Paris on a public mission, in order to introduce the cow-pox.

Schiller's *Mary Stuart* was performed at Weimar.

The rotation and other circumstances relating to the planet Mercury were determined by Schrœter.

The influence of light on vegetables was demonstrated by Decandolle.

A French prisoner at Liverpool indulged in the propensity of devouring nauseous diet, particularly cats; of which, in one year, he ate 174, many of them in a living state.

Disputes arose about the commencement of the new century, some asserting that it should date from January 1, 1800, and others, in January, 1801; the latter opinion, however, prevailed.

A.C. 1800 A first edition of Shakspeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, in 4to., was sold for 28*l.* at Steevens's sale.

Sugar from beat-root was manufactured in vast quantities in France, owing to the prohibitions against West India produce, as being beneficial to England.

Sugar was extracted from various plants by Hermstadt.

A manufactory for converting old paper into new was established at Rotherhithe.

Herschel discovered the invisible heating rays of the prism.

The efficacy of vaccine inoculation was verified by the testimonials of the chief physicians and surgeons in London.

Mr. Knight discovered a process for rendering platina malleable.

The art of distillation was so much improved in Scotland, that the still could be charged and run off 480 times in 24 hours.

A new method of bleaching cotton was made known by M. Chap-tal.

Horneman made his African discoveries this year.

Cold was found to be produced by mixing sulphuric and muriatic ether.

The first experiments were made of the inhaling of oxygen.

Mr. Brown, of Derby, invented a quick method of converting vegetable matter into manure.

Mr. Dodd discovered a plan for a bridge over the Thames, which should have sufficient elevation for ships to pass under the same.

A stone paper was invented by the Swedes, for covering houses, sheathings of ships, &c.

The British Mineralogical Society was established.

Mr. Foden procured a patent for chrystallized size. Mr. Wyatt for constructing bridges without the use of timber. Mr. Smart for making hollow masts, yards, &c.

M. Sequin invented a new gasometer.

M. Volta invented an electric galvanic apparatus.

The expenditure of the American A.C. States in dollars was 15,393,034; 1800 and the revenue 10,301,295.

It was found from public returns that the various fees paid into the house of commons on 707 enclosure bills, from 1786, to 1799, had amounted to the enormous sum of 59,867*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*

The number of men for the army service to December 24th, from the commencement of the war, was 208,388.

The navy expenditures in England were 13,619,029*l.*; and those of the army 9,588,951*l.*; the militia and fencibles was 2,382,816*l.*; the ordnance expenditure amounted to 6,000,767*l.*

A loan of 2,000,000*l.* was granted to the emperor of Germany by England.

The income of the East £.

India Company was 8,637,421

The expenditure was 8,930,599

The bank-notes in circulation on the 25th of December, amounted to 15,451,000*l.*

The revenue of the post-office netted 745,318*l.*

The exports in British manufactures was 24,304,283*l.*; and the foreign and colonial 13,815,837*l.*

The loan this year amounted to 20,500,000*l.*

The ways and means were 48,076,250*l.*

The national debt amounted to 451,699,000*l.*; and the interest upon the same was 19,813,569*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1799, to December, 1800.

CHRISTENED,	
Males	10,112
Females	9064
Total	19,176

BURIED,	
Males	11,605
Females	11,463
Total	23,068

^{A.C.}
1800 Died—George Steevens, Esq., the famous commentator on Shakspeare; Count Finkenstein, the oldest statesman in Europe; Dr. Warren, bishop of Bangor; the Hon. Daines Barrington, a well-known literary gentleman; Henry, Baron Dimsdale, the inoculator; Sir George Leonard Staunton, secretary to the Chinese embassy; Samuel Pegg, the antiquarian; M. le Herelier, the botanist; Dr. M. E. Block, ichthyologist; Dr. Hugh Blair, the Scottish divine, and moral writer; William Cowper, the poet; Mrs. Elizabeth Montague; Mr. Benjamin Kenton, a very rich merchant; Judge Buller, named the Bloody, on account of his severity; Mallet du Pan, a French political writer; William Fuller, the miser; General Dessaix, the brave and virtuous hero of Marengo; General Kleber, assassinated in Egypt; Professor Edward Waring, the mathematician; Duc de Biron, a statesman; Monsieur Daubenton, the naturalist; William Cruikshank, Esq., a famous surgeon; Marshal Suwarrow, who died in disgrace; Bry. Edwards; C. Girtauner; J. S. Monturla; Rev. Joseph Warton, poet; Dr. D. Lysons; P. A. Guys; Rev. William Tasker; Dr. W. Brownrigg; Rev. William Thomas; John Bap. Munos; M. de Guignes, and Rev. James Macknight.

1801 Jan. 1. Congress was opened at Luneville, relative to the negotiations for peace with Austria, who consented to treat without the participation of England, notwithstanding the prior convention of 20th June, 1800.

General Brune effected the passage of the Adige above Verona.

On the union of Great Britain with Ireland, a standard was hoisted on the Tower of London.

2. A new great seal was ordered on account of the union.

A proclamation was issued, stating, that his majesty's royal titles should be altered, leaving out the

title of *king of France*, and expunging the *Fleur-de-lis* from the English arms.

The planet *Piazza*, or *Ceres*, was discovered at Palermo.

Bonaparte recalled the exiled clergy of France.

A lottery was sanctioned for disposing of the *Pigot diamond*.

3. The city of Verona was invested.

The privy council for the united kingdom was sworn in.

The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge asserted that it had distributed 137,554 books in 1800.

8. Vincenza was occupied by the French.

11. The Brenta was passed by the republicans.

14. The king of England, by a proclamation, authorized reprisals, and laid an embargo on all Russian, Swedish, and Danish vessels.

15. The East India Company granted the marquis of Wellesley £000*l.* per annum for 20 years, on account of his services.

16. An armistice was ratified at Treviso, between General Brune and the Austrian commander Bellegarde. By those conditions, numerous strong places in Italy were surrendered to the French. Mantua still continuing in a state of blockade; while the Tagliamento was to form a line of demarcation between the two armies.

22. The first meeting of the imperial parliament took place.

Bonaparte sat as president of the national institute in France, when he ordered some books, superbly bound, to be presented to the Royal Society, for which they returned him a letter of thanks.

23. Louis the Eighteenth quitted Mittau and the Russian territories, the king of Prussia having accorded him an asylum, first at Königsberg, and subsequently at Warsaw.

Feb. 2. General Toussaint Louverture, in the name of the French government, took possession of St. Domingo, notwithstanding the opposition of the civil authorities on

A.C. the part of Spain, as regarded their
1801 portion of that island.

9. A treaty of peace was ratified at Luneville, between the French republic and the emperor of Germany. By that document, the cessions stipulated by the treaty of Campo Formio were confirmed, in addition to which the Rhine to the Dutch territories became the boundary of France. Tuscany was ceded to the infant of Parma, and the independence of the Batavian, Helvetic, Ligurian, and Cisalpine republics were recognised.

10. Sir John Mitford was chosen speaker of the house of commons, in the room of Mr. Addington.

John Horne Tooke took his seat in the house of commons for Old Sarum.

14. The king of England was attacked by a mental disorder.

Nearly 40 persons perished by fire, in a manufactory at Manchester.

An attempt was made to cut a tunnel under the Thames at Gravesend, which failed.

March 2. The state prisoners were liberated, some of whom had been cruelly confined several years under the Suspension Bill.

3. War was declared against Portugal by Spain.

4. England and the Baltic powers determined on hostilities.

6. The Kent East Indiaman was taken by Surcouff, in the Indian seas.

8. Seventeen thousand British troops landed at Aboukir, in Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, after a loss of 2000 men.

9. Mr. Jefferson, president of the United States, made his speech to the two houses of congress.

12. His majesty recovered from his indisposition.

14. Many houses and individuals perished by a quantity of powder blowing up at Inverness.

17. Aboukir surrendered to the English, under Sir Sidney Smith, after a very sanguinary conflict.

The captain and 400 men pe-

rished in the *Invincible*, a 74-gun A.C. ship, lost off Yarmouth.

Mr. Pitt and his party went out of administration, and were succeeded by Mr. Addington, the late speaker of the house of commons, and his friends.

Two thousand pounds per annum were voted to Mr. Dundas, by the East India Company, for his services.

18. Peace was ratified between Naples and France.

21. The battle of Canopus was fought near Alexandria, between the English and French, in which Sir Ralph Abercrombie defeated the latter, with the loss of 3000 in killed and prisoners, but received his death wound on that occasion; he expired on the 28th.

The bank, exclusive of the usual dividend, gave the proprietors a bonus of five per cent.

A treaty between France and Spain was signed at Madrid, whereby the estates of Parma were yielded up to France, who, on her part, ceded Tuscany in favour of the infant prince of Parma, with the title of king of Etruria.

Negotiations for peace were entered into between England and France, through the medium of Lord Hawkesbury and Mr. Otto.

23. Hamburgh was occupied by the Danes.

23, 24. Paul, emperor of Russia, was strangled in his palace by conspirators during the night, and was succeeded by his son Alexander.

26. Mr. Grey's motion on the state of the nation, supported by a celebrated speech of Mr. Fox, was lost by a majority of 301 to 105.

28. A treaty of peace between France and the king of Naples was signed at Florence, whereby that potentate ceded all his rights to the island of Elba, Piombino, and Presides.

The Danish West India islands of St. Thomas, St. Bartholomew, St. Martin, and St. Croix, were captured by the British.

The British fleet, under Sir

A.C.
1801 Hyde Parker and Lord Nelson, passed the Sound, with hostile views.

Lubeck was entered by the Russians.

April 2. Lord Nelson having arrived with a British fleet in the Sound, on the 4th captured the Dutch navy, bombarded Copenhagen, and obliged the Danish government to enter into an armistice, which put an end to the armed neutrality of the north.

3. The king of Prussia seized upon Hanover.

The British navigation on the Elbe was stopped.

Naples was re-entered by the French.

4. A Mrs. Robinson was taken into custody, who had swindled tradesmen to the amount of twenty thousand pounds.

6. A British army was landed at Suez, by Admiral Blanket.

19. The castle of Rosetta surrendered to the Turks and British.

The Habeas Corpus, Suspension, and Seditious Acts, passed the commons, by a majority of 189 against 42.

The Ministerial Indemnity Bill passed.

21. The emperor of Russia offered Louis the Eighteenth a continuation of his pension of 200,000 roubles, which the latter, however, rejected on leaving the Russian territories.

St. Eustatia was taken.

26. A riot occurred in Wychstreet, owing to some human bodies having been dissected there.

May 1. The canal from Buckingham to the Grand Junction was opened.

5. Fifteen hundred houses at Brody, in Galicia, were destroyed by fire.

6. Lord Temple, in order to remove Horne Tooke from his seat in parliament, moved for a new writ for Old Sarum.

10. General La Grange, with 3600 men, being attacked at Rahmaniah in the Delta, by the pacha

and British, sustained their united A.C.
efforts with great firmness, till, 1801
forced to yield to superior numbers, he fell back upon Cairo.

14. Portugal was subsidized by Great Britain.

A valuable convoy was intercepted by the English, destined for Alexandria.

17. The English surrounded and made prisoners a foraging corps of 600 men, on the banks of the Nile.

The Clergy Incapacitating Act passed.

Portugal was invaded by the Spaniards.

21. Tamatave, near Madagascar, surrendered to the English.

23. General Baird landed at Kosseir, an Egyptian port on the Red Sea, 1000 English and 10,000 sepoys, whom he had conducted from India.

27. A convention was entered into for the evacuation of Egypt by the French, when General Belliard, on the part of the latter, obtained very favourable terms.

28. A subsidy was granted to Portugal of 300,000*l*.

29. The negotiations for peace were renewed by M. Otto.

June 1. The embargo was taken off the Russian, Danish, and Swedish ships.

The first vessel arrived at Paddington by the Grand Junction canal.

3. The first stone was laid of the bank of Scotland.

6. The Spaniards drove the Portuguese beyond the Tagus.

Preliminaries of peace were signed at Badajos, between Portugal and Spain.

M. Otto, in a letter, termed Lord Hawkesbury's negotiation for peace ambiguous and insincere.

14. A tradesman who had recommended the swindler Mrs. Robinson to other shopkeepers, had a verdict given against him of 483*l*.

15. A note from Mr. Otto required, as the ultimatum of France, the *Status ante Bellum* for Portugal, as an equivalent for the *Status*

^{A.C.}
¹⁸⁰¹ *ante Bellum* for America, when that demand was refused by Lord Hawkesbury,

17. A convention was concluded between Great Britain and Russia, signed at St. Petersburg.

19. The first stone of the Royal Military Asylum, at Chelsea, was laid by the duke of York.

21. After a resolute resistance of fifty-two days, the English captured St. Ternate, in the East Indies.

27. Grand Cairo surrendered to the English.

28. The French invaded Portugal.

July 1. Toussaint L'Overture, commanding at St. Domingo, in the name of the French government, having assembled deputies from the several districts of the island, presented a constitution, which was accepted. The principal features of that document were, the abolition of slavery, the eligibility of citizens of all colours to occupy posts in the government, &c. Toussaint was appointed governor for life, being invested with the power of naming his successor.

2. Parliament rose.

5. An engagement took place between the French and English fleets in Gibraltar Bay, when the *Hannibal*, seventy-four, was captured by the former.

13. The *Royal Carlos*, the *San Hermenegilda*, both of 110 guns, took fire, and blew up, with their crews, during the night, in the Straits of Gibraltar.

The Spanish fleet was defeated by Sir James Saumarez, off Cape Trafalgar, when he took the *Saint Antonio*, of seventy-four guns.

15. The concordat, or convention, on the subject of Catholic worship, &c., entered into between the first consul and Pope Pius the Seventh, was signed at Paris.

22. Bahama received immense damage from a storm and inundation.

Four thousand seven hundred ^{A.C.}
and ninety-four volunteers were ¹⁸⁰¹
reviewed in Hyde Park.

Seventeen labourers were drowned in the West India Docks, at Blackwall, by the wind and tide forcing in the dam, and admitting the river.

The Lyceum library was finished at Liverpool.

A remarkable strata of flint was discovered in a chalk-pit, in the Isle of Wight.

25. Madeira was occupied by the English.

The lord mayor backed the press warrants in the city of London, for one month.

The conquest of Egypt was completed by Lord Hutchinson.

26. Louis de Bourbon, prince of Parma, was proclaimed king of Etruria.

Aug. 3, and 15. Boulogne was bombarded by Lord Nelson, who disabled ten vessels, and sunk five, but failed in the attempt to destroy the flotilla, being repulsed with considerable loss, and Captain Parker, of the *Medusa*, killed, with two-thirds of his crew.

8. A treaty of peace was concluded between Spain and Portugal.

18. A Mr. Robinson, of Stockwell, left 70,000*l.* for a botanic garden; but by an error in the will, the heir-at-law claimed, and procured, the property.

21. A prisoner at Shrewsbury assizes stood wilfully mute, but was, notwithstanding, tried and convicted.

24. Peace was ratified between France and Bavaria.

30. Alexandria, the last place occupied by the French army in Egypt, was surrendered, and a convention ratified between Abdallah James Menou, the British, and the Capitan Pacha. Thus terminated one of the most formidable expeditions undertaken in modern times, which began under the most brilliant auspices, and was intended to restore to degenerated Egypt all

A. C. the blessings of industry and civilization.
1801

Sept. 7. A new Helvetic diet was convened at Berne, under the auspices of the French republic.

15. Thomas Scott, a clerical impostor, was detected; he had officiated at St. Martin's church, without having been ordained, and was afterwards tried on a charge of forgery, and found guilty.

21. The house of lords was robbed of the whole of the lace and ornaments of the throne, except the king's arms.

27. Piedmont was united to France.

Admiral Warren was repulsed in attempting to relieve the garrison, and reduce the island of Porto Ferrajo.

29. A treaty of peace between France and Portugal was signed at Madrid, whereby the limits of French Guyana were extended to the river of the Amazons, near the mouth of that stream.

The English navy in commission amounted to 143 ships of the line, 623 of various classes; and the army had 42 regiments of cavalry, and 147 of infantry, besides 130 battalions of fencibles and militia.

Oct. 1. A secret treaty between France and Spain was entered into at St. Ildefonso, wherein it was stipulated that Louisiana, which had been surrendered up to Spain, after the humiliating peace of 1793, should be restored to the French republic.

After a long negotiation, preliminary articles of peace between England and France, were signed at London, by Lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto.

8. A treaty of peace was ratified at Paris between the emperor of Russia and the French government. By secret articles, it was therein stipulated that no further changes should take place in Italy, and that the House of Savoy should receive indemnities.

9. Preliminaries of peace were

signed at Paris, between France and the Ottoman Porte. A. C.
1801

10. General Lauriston arrived in London with the ratification of the treaty between Britain and France, when he was drawn in his carriage by the populace.

Peace between Spain and Russia was ratified.

17. A new constitution was proclaimed in Holland, which had been secretly formed by the French government, as the ministers of the latter power were still anxious to place the Dutch in a greater state of dependance on the Gallic republic.

18. A new constitution for the Batavian republic was proclaimed.

29. The imperial parliament met.

Nov. 3. Violent debates in the house of lords arose on the preliminaries of peace, but on a division, there were 114 votes for, and 10 against, it.

Similar debates occurred in the house of commons, Mr. Fox dissenting in terming the peace glorious, as a glorious peace was only the result of a glorious war.

9. A grand celebration of the general peace took place at Paris.

Savoy was constituted a department of France.

10. Mr. Barclay, of Ely, walked ninety miles in twenty-one hours and a half.

Lord Hutchinson received the thanks of the house of parliament, for his services in Egypt.

A massacre took place of the seven beys, in Egypt.

13. Warm debates arose in both houses, on the convention entered into with Russia.

By a report to congress, it appeared that the public debt of America was 78,000,000, or 160,068*l.* sterling.

21. The legislative body of the French republic assembled, when M. Chaptal declared the temple of Janus to be shut.

An inundation took place on the coast of Holland and Germany.

A. C. 1801 A great storm occurred in Devonshire, and in the Baltic.

Dec. 7. A mutiny broke out on board the *Temeraire*, the *Vengeance*, and the *Formidable*, in Bantry Bay.

14. Squadrons fitted out at Brest and L'Orient, which were to be followed by others from Toulon, Cadiz, Havre, and Flushing, set sail for St. Domingo. Those first expeditions transported 22,000 troops, intended to reinstate the colony, under the obedience of France, the mother country. The whole forces ultimately employed for that enterprise amounted to 34 ships of the line, 20 frigates, with a proportionate number of small craft.

Sir Sydney Smith received the freedom of the city of London, and a valuable sword.

The quartern loaf this year had sold as high as one shilling and ten pence half-penny.

A prize ox was exhibited in Smithfield, that weighed 300 stone; 160*l.* was given for the beast.

24. Bonaparte, being invited thereto by the city of Paris, declined having a statue erected to his honour, during his life-time.

Mr. Martin Koops manufactured good paper from straw, hay, thistles, and various other commodities.

M. Dalton ascertained the power of various fluids for the conducting of heat.

Mr. Benjamin Hawkins manufactured an engine to be worked by tides or currents of water, for the grinding corn.

Mr. Walker produced artificial cold, by having recourse to muriate of lime.

Mr. J. W. Boswell invented a blast ventilator.

M. Volta produced a new galvanic apparatus.

Mr. Vauquelin discovered a new earth, in a black stone, from Sweden, making the ninth species of earth.

Mr. Davy invented a new eudiometer.

M. Chaptal found out a method of bleaching by means of steam. A. C. 1801

Some Egyptian antiquities were ordered to be deposited in the British museum.

Nine millions of acres of corn were grown in England.

The amount of the population of Britain was 9,313,379.

The subsidies paid to foreign powers, by Great Britain, during the late war, amounted to 22,599,288*l.*

The bank notes in currency above 2*l.* was 13,843,500*l.*; of the amount of 1*l.* and 2*l.* 2,319,400*l.*

The revenue of the post-office was 800,361*l.*

The gold coined during the year was valued at 450,242*l.*

The exports of British manufactures was 41,770,354*l.*

The number of assessments amounted to 320,750, of which 54,321 were from 60*l.* to 65*l.* per annum. The total aggregate of income was 80,002,394*l.*

The produce of the income tax was 5,710,572*l.*, at five per cent.

The yearly supplies amounted to 36,886,302*l.*; the ways and means were 48,427,203*l.*; and the unredeemed debt was 413,038,977*l.*

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1800, to December, 1801;

CHRISTENED.

Males . . .	9400
Females . . .	8414

Total . . .	17,814
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BURIED.

Males . . .	9661
Females . . .	9113

Total . . .	18,774
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Died—Robert Orme, author of the *History of Hindoostan*; Paul, emperor of Russia; Lavater, the physiognomist; Dr. William Herberden; M. T. Malten, lecturer on perspective and geometry; Mr. T. Davies, who left 20,000*l.* to the Orphan School; General Sir Ralph

1801 Alexander M'Nair, the Archdeacon of Exeter, and elector of Cologne; Prince Henry of Prussia; John Wilson, Esq., F.R.S., surgeon; Thomas Walsford, a learned critic and moral writer; Mrs. Crawford, formerly Mrs. Barry, the actress; Rev. Joseph Robertson, the critical writer; the author of the *Carnegie*; Rev. Wm. Drake; Professor Joseph Miller; Comares, the musician; and Dr. R. Pulteney, the botanist.

Jan. 1. The first anniversary of the union with Ireland was celebrated.

8. The trial of the mutineers at Bury Bay began at Portsmouth, and on the 18th they were all found guilty.

10. Six of the Bury Bay mutineers were executed at Portsmouth.

21. A great storm occurred at Manchester, Liverpool, Chester, and Warrington.

The medical men of Herefordshire declared in favour of vaccination.

25. The Hereford lunatic asylum was completed.

The Sarum railway was opened at Wootton Bassett.

26. Bonaparte convoked a congress of the Cisalpines at Lyons, when he was named president of the Italian republic, which was no longer to be styled Cisalpine, but received a constitution analogous to that established in France.

28. Governor Wall was executed at Newgate, for the murder of Benjamin Armstrong, a sergeant in the African corps, at Goree, in July 1782, by ordering him to receive 800 lashes, of which he died, the same having been inflicted without the sentence of a court-martial.

Feb. 2. At Newton St. Lee, in Hampshire, an elephant's tusk was discovered, six feet and a half long, in a bed of gravel.

3. An anonymous friend gave 10,000*l.* to Greenwich Hospital, and a similar sum to the chest at Chelsea was also presented by the same unknown benefactor.

4. The French expedition destined for St. Domingo entered the port of Cape François, with Vice Admiral Villaret Joyeuse and Le Cere. Toussaint, taken by surprise, at first had recourse to artifice, but in the end resisted the attempts of the French with fury, burning and devastating in all directions. Christopher, the lieutenant of Toussaint, being, however, unable to retain Cape City, set the same on fire, that being the second time the beautiful capital of the French Antillas was reduced to a heap of ruins.

5. The people of Malta offered to place that island under the protection of England.

One of the Margate boats was lost near the Revellers, and all the people drowned.

Mr. Jenner was presented with a piece of plate by the gentry of Gloucestershire, for promulgating the practice of vaccination.

Swansea pier was completed.

On account of the enormous deficiencies of the civil list, the chancellor of the exchequer made a motion for its future regulation.

17. The natives were repulsed on their attack of the settlement at Sierra Leone.

A distinguished meeting of the Whig Club took place, when Mr. Sheridan was in the chair.

20. The booksellers succeeded in obtaining the repeal of the last day on paper.

23. A treaty of peace was ratified between France and the regency of Tunis.

Boston, in New England, was twice attempted to be burned.

Government was accused by Mr. Robinson of having dishonoured a bill of 19*l.* 7*s.*

March 2. The patriotic duke of Bedford died, in the 27th year of his age.

3. The land forces of Great Britain, for this year, consisted of 203,237 men.

The seamen were computed at 130,000.

Edinburgh printed in Scotland by

A.C. the king's printer cannot be sold
1802 in that country, such having been
the determination of the lord chan-
cellor.

The livery of London petitioned
against the income tax, on Messrs.
Waithman and Favell's motion.

16. Mr. Fox delivered an elegant
eulogium on the late duke of Bed-
ford, in the house of commons.

22. Woolwich arsenal was set
on fire, supposed by some incendi-
ary, which occasioned great da-
mage.

24. The house of commons di-
vided on the civil list, when there
appeared 252 against 51; and on
the 31st, respecting the prince's
claims, 123 against 160 votes.

25. Peace was finally settled be-
tween England, France, Spain, and
Holland, the same being ratified
at Amiens, when Great Britain
surrendered up all her conquests,
except the islands of Trinidad and
Ceylon, obtained from the Dutch
and Spaniards. Malta was also
given back to the Knights of St.
John of Jerusalem, under the
guarantee of the principal European
powers.

A dreadful mortality occurred in
the ships with Irish emigrants on
board, bound for America, half the
number dying in many of the ves-
sels.

The Turkish empire was greatly
distressed by Paswan Oglou.

The sea greatly encroached on
the land near Winterton, in Nor-
folk.

Discussions took place in the
house of commons, respecting the
income tax.

28. The planet Olbers, or Pal-
las, was discovered.

30. A national religion was es-
tablished in France.

April 9. The bank restriction
bill was continued.

10. Toussaint Louverture was de-
feated in St. Domingo.

14. A vote of censure on the
last administration was moved by
Sir Francis Burdett, but negatived
by 249 to 39 voices.

A piece of plate was presented

to Sir Sydney Smith, for his ser-
vices in the Levant.

15. Mr. Calvert shot himself in
a coffee-house at Chelsea.

17. The concordat was published
at Paris.

21. Mr. Shaw rode 171 miles in
twelve hours, whereby he won a
wager of 1000 guineas.

24. The militia was disbanded.

26. The Senatus Consultum at
Paris published a law of amnesty
for all those found guilty of emi-
gration, who had not been defini-
tively erased from the lists. It was
found that the number of emigrants
amounted to 150,000 souls, occu-
pying nine volumes.

May 1. The law passed in France
establishing *Primary Schools*, for
public instruction, in the several
communes or districts; the *Sec-
ondary Schools* equally at the charge
of the communes, with the *Lycées*
and *Special Seminaries*, the ex-
penses of which were liquidated by
the public treasury.

The exhibition of the Royal
Academy opened, containing 1100
pictures, drawings, and miniatures.

An insurrection broke out in the
Pays de Vaud.

7. Mr. Nicols moved an address
of thanks to the king for the remo-
val of Mr. Pitt from office.

The blacks, after resisting, for
three months, in various direc-
tions, and Christopher, reduced to
the last extremity, surrendered to
the French, with his forces and
artillery, when Toussaint found
himself compelled to negotiate with
Le Clerc, and ultimately surren-
dered, with Dessalines, giving up
his arms, magazines, and ammu-
nition. During that struggle at
St. Domingo, the French lost up-
wards of 5000 men, the hospitals
containing an equal number of
sick and disabled, so that the whole
French army was reduced to about
12,000 men.

8. The Senatus Consultum, call-
ed the organ of the constitution,
re-elected Bonaparte first consul of
the French republic, for the term
of ten years beyond the ten speci-

A.C. 1802 fied by the constitutional act of the 13th December, 1799. On that occasion, Napoleon, in his address to the senate, uttered the following words, in some measure prophetic; "Fortune has smiled upon the republic, but she is inconstant; for how many men are there not, who, having been loaded with her favours, have continued to exist some years beyond the time they ought to have done? The interest of my glory and of my happiness would seem to have pointed out the term of my public life—at the moment when the peace of the universe was proclaimed. But you demand at my hands a new sacrifice for the people;—I will comply, if the popular voice commands what your suffrage has authorized."

10. The Pigot diamond was sold by auction, for 9,500 guineas.

Peace was proclaimed in London, when the most brilliant illuminations ever witnessed were displayed. Some lives were lost by the pressure in the crowded streets.

13. Both houses of parliament had warm debates on the definitive treaty with France.

The definitive treaty was approved of in the house of lords, but the commons divided, when the numbers were 276 against 20 voices.

17. The junior department of the military college opened, at Marlow, Bucks.

19. The famous *Legion of Honour* was created by Bonaparte, destined to reward such as rendered themselves conspicuous in a civil or military point of view.

23. A correspondence commenced, respecting a commercial treaty between France and England, the same being carried on between Lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto.

29. In the commons, 990,055*l.* were moved for, in order to pay off the civil list debts.

Mr. Greathead received a premium from parliament, for his invention of life-boats.

The Ligurian republic, instiga-

ted by France, completely changed its form of government. A.C. 1802

June 1. A thanksgiving was offered up for peace.

3. Parliament voted 10,000*l.* to Dr. Jenner, for his introduction of vaccine inoculation.

The French government was displeased with England, for permitting the residence of plotters against their government, and patronising libels against the first consul, in the ministerial papers.

4. The king's birth-day was kept with unusual demonstrations of joy, on account of the peace.

Charles Emanuel the Fourth, king of Sardinia, abdicated his throne in favour of Victor Emanuel, his brother, the island of Sardinia being the only territory of which the house of Savoy could not dispossess him.

10. Toussaint Louverture, general of the blacks, who had retired to live privately on one of the estates at St. Domingo, after his submitting to the French, was suddenly seized, and conveyed to France.

11. The 8th West India Black regiment mutinied in Dominica, but the same was suppressed, with some loss to the whites.

12. Crema, in Upper Egypt, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake.

25. The definitive treaty was ratified at Paris between France and the Porte, whereby the free navigation of the Black Sea was ensured to the merchants of the former power.

26. The chancellor of the exchequer laid the first stone of the London Docks.

The Ligurian republic was established.

28. The imperial parliament of England was dissolved.

M. Garnerin ascended from Ranelagh with a balloon, and descended near Colchester, in less than one hour.

The Brecknock canal was opened. Guadaloupe was reduced to subjection by the French.

July 8. The cantons of Uri,

A. C. Schweitz, and Underwalden, separated themselves from the Helvetic republic. 1802

23. Eight workmen were drowned at the new docks at Blackwall, in consequence of the coffer-dam giving way.

The prince of Orange renounced the stadtholderate of Holland.

Aug. 1. The Irish state prisoners were landed at Hamburgh, who prepared to transport themselves to America and France.

2. The senatus consultum conferred upon Napoleon Bonaparte the title of consul for life. In his reply to the message of the senate, he stated, "The life of a citizen belongs to his country; the French people is desirous that mine should be entirely consecrated to its service. I obey the will of the people—the liberty, the equality, and the prosperity of France shall be secured; the best of people shall be the happiest."

11. A battle was fought in the East Indies, on which occasion the English gained a victory over Scindiah.

16. The new parliament assembled; there were present 145 English, 14 Scotch, and 25 Irish members, making a total of 184.

18. A violent storm raged throughout the north of England.

21. The West India Docks, at Poplar, were opened.

Mr. Fox was received at Paris by Bonaparte, with the highest marks of distinction and regard.

25. The inflammatory English newspapers were suppressed in France.

26. The re-union of the Elbe to the French territory, was ordered by the senatus consultum.

Sept. 7. The powder corning mills at Feversham, were blown up, and two men killed.

11. Piedmont was united to France by the senatus consultum.

14. An insurrection broke out at St. Domingo, when the revolted attacked Cape Town, under their principal leaders, Petion and Clervaux, who were whites, and Dessa-

lines and Christopher, who were blacks. A. C. 1802

A number of elegant built warehouses, and property to the amount of 1,000,000*l.* was consumed by fire at Liverpool.

Piedmont was formed into departments by a decree of the French government.

18. Berne surrendered to the troops of the Swiss confederation.

21. M. Garnerin ascended with a balloon to the height of 4000 feet, and descended by means of a parachute, without receiving any material injury.

22. The labours commenced at the river De l'Ourcq, in order to supply the population of Paris with plenty of good water, of which the inhabitants had been in a great measure deprived until the period in question.

27. Property to the value of 40,000*l.* was destroyed by fire, at a brewery in Store-street, Tottenham Court Road.

28. Six persons were killed, and thirty wounded, in consequence of an alarm of fire being spread in a theatre at Sturbich Fair.

30. Bonaparte declared himself mediator of the Helvetic republic.

Oct. 3. The chief of a gang of robbers was apprehended in Germany, who had plundered none but the rich, and gave to the poor. He preferred robbing the Jews and clergy.

A whale 80 feet long was cast on shore at Arklow, in Ireland.

9. The states of Parma were occupied immediately after the demise of the last duke, Don Ferdinand de Bourbon, father of the king of Etruria. The death of that potentate having been very sudden, it was conjectured to have been the effect of poison.

The planet Mercury passed over the sun's disc, the transit beginning at fourteen minutes after nine, and ending at twelve.

15. The commendaries of the order of Malta were suppressed in France and Spain.

A.C. 20. Ships of war were ordered
1802 to be fitted out in the English
ports.

21. Under pretext of appeasing the commotions which had been fermented by France, an irruption was made into Switzerland by General Ney, at the head of 12,000 men, when he entered Basil.

23. Parma, Piacenza, and GUSTELLA, were annexed to the French republic.

The yellow fever raged with much violence at Philadelphia.

26. Switzerland was completely subdued, 40,000 French troops having entered that territory.

The diet of Schweitz was dissolved, and the Helvetic government reinstated at Berne.

Nov. Paswan Oglou submitted to the Ottoman Porte.

Bonaparte's resentment was announced in the *Moniteur*, originating in the conduct of the court of London. That print affirmed that every line published by the ministerial journalists was a line of blood.

The French ambassador, General Andreossi, arrived in England.

10. Mr. Steele, of Catherine-street, in the Strand, was murdered on Hounslow-heath.

Stockholm was nearly destroyed by fire.

16. The nineteenth parliament of Great Britain, and the second of the united kingdom, assembled, when Charles Abbot, Esq., was unanimously chosen speaker.

19. Colonel Despard and 32 deluded men and soldiers, were taken into custody, on a charge of high treason.

27. One Hamlyn was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of 100*l.*, for having offered a bribe to Lord Sidmouth.

Dec. 2, 3. Dublin was much damaged by the Liffey overflowing its banks.

5. Bonaparte received Lord Whitworth as ambassador at Paris.

10. Lord Ellenborough ruled, that no witness can be obliged to

answer questions tending to de-
grade himself. A.C. 1802

Mutinous conduct was displayed by the garrison of Gibraltar.

15. The Brahmins condemned five women to death at Patna, on a plea of sorcery, and caused them to be executed.

29. Colonel Despard and his associates were committed to prison on a charge of high treason.

31. A treaty was signed at Bassein, between the British government in the East Indies, and the Peishwa.

A massacre of 600 negroes by the French took place at St. Marks, St. Domingo.

The income-tax was repealed, to the great joy of the nation.

Many societies were established, in order to abolish the common method of sweeping chimneys, and alleviate the sufferings of the climbing boys.

In the East Indies, during this year, the persons employed by the company dethroned the nabob of Arcot.

Napoleon reinstated the pope at Rome, and restored peace to his holiness, for his having made a trifling sacrifice to the French republic, in ratifying the concordat.

Twenty thousand numbers of the *Moniteur* were printed in Paris daily.

The obliquity of the ecliptic was determined at Paris to be $23^{\circ} 28' 6''$, while in 1750, it had been $23^{\circ} 28' 18''$.

Mr. Hayter discovered various new works in the museum at Portici.

The Royal Institution of London was opened.

A mountain, 80 miles in length, of rock salt, was discovered in the Missouri territory, in North America.

The art of hatching birds by artificial heat, was brought to perfection in England.

The Society of Arts presented Mr. Bentham with a gold medal, for having found out a method of

A.C. preserving water sweet on long
1802 voyages at sea.

Mr. Greathead, of Shields, was presented with a medal by the Royal Humane Society, for his invention of the life-boat.

A plant was discovered, whereby serpents were charmed.

A telescope which cost 11,000*l.* was manufactured in London, for the observatory at Madrid.

Sub-marine navigation was announced by Fulton.

It was ascertained that yeast is a specific in putrid fevers.

The triple inscription from Egypt was deposited in the British Museum.

Lord Seaforth caused the palm and cinnamon-trees to be planted in the Carribbee islands.

Mr. Leslie discovered, from the surfaces of different substances, the relative radiatic of heat.

Atmospheric stones fell in Scotland.

Phillipsthal's phantasmagoria was invented.

A new instrument called a cultivator, was invented by Mr. Lister.

A floating water-mill was established on the Thames.

Two new species of birds were brought over from Botany Bay.

Paintings were discovered on the walls of St. Stephen's chapel, of the fourteenth century.

M. Leborne invented the thermo lamp.

A printing establishment was formed at Constantinople.

The bread-fruit-tree, the pepper-tree, and the clove-tree, were cultivated in French Guiana.

Koster's statue was set up at Haerlem.

Messrs. Robertson, of Glasgow, manufactured furnaces which consumed their own smoke.

Stereotype printing was practised in Paris, by Didot.

Lord Elgin began to collect antiquities at Athens.

Jennerianism, or vaccination, was adopted throughout Europe.

The numerous works of artists A.C. were displayed in the Louvre of 1802 Paris, which had been conveyed from Italy.

A horse was shown, having no hair on its skin.

Powder of ginger was found to be a palliative for the pains of the gout.

The patents enrolled were, to Mr. Wilkinson, for making leaden pipes; to Mr. Cartwright, for a combing machine, renewed for 14 years; and to Mr. Murray, for saving fuel in the steam-engine.

Patents were granted to Mr. Francis Bruen, for a mode of tanning; and to Mr. Murray, for an air-pump.

By a census taken, the American population was computed at 6,000,000 of souls.

The Irish revenue this year was 2,131,253*l.*; and the civil list, 300,990,053*l.*

The British manufactures exported amounted to 2,400,000*l.*; the colonial produce was 2,181,000*l.*

The total amount raised for the poor from Easter, 1802, to Easter, 1803, was 4,952,421*l.*, being 4*s.* 6½*d.*, in the pound. The number of out-poor relieved was 750,000, and of the in-poor, 77,995.

The bank-notes circulated, amounted to 16,571,726*l.*; and the gold coined was 437,961*l.*

Amount of taxes from October 10th, 1801, to October 10th, 1802, 25,199,088*l.*

The supplies this year amounted to 56,435,828*l.*; and the ways and means were 56,904,000*l.*, of which sum 23,000,000*l.* were raised by loans.

The unredeemed national debt was 459,067,551*l.*

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1801, to December, 1802;

CHRISTENED.

Males 10,564

Females 9354

Total . . 19,918

A. C.	BURIED.
1802	Males 9889
	Females 9490
	Total 19,379

Died—Colonel Turner, author of a work on the embassy to Thibet; Mrs. Chapone, an entertaining writer; Mr. Henry Redhead Yorke, a political writer; Dr. John Moore, author of travels and novels; Francis Russel, duke of Bedford, distinguished for his talents as a legislator, a patriot, and an agriculturalist; the queen of Sardinia; Lloyd, Lord Kenyon, chief justice of the court of King's Bench; Welbore Ellis, Lord Mendip; Miss Wilkes, only daughter of the famous John Wilkes; Arthur O'Leary, a very eminent Irish divine; Dr. Erasmus Darwin, a philosopher and a poet; Prince Philip, of Lichtenstein; George Fordyce, M.D., a famous physician; Henry Frederic, prince of Prussia, brother of Frederic the Second; Ferdinand, infant of Spain, and duke of Parma; Mr. Jos. Strutt, author of various works on British antiquities; Dr. G. Wallis, a medical writer; Samuel Arnold, M.D., a musical composer; Henry Hunter, D.D., author of Sacred Biography; Dr. Alexander Geddes, who translated the Bible; James Basire, an eminent engraver; Dr. Thomas Garnet, a philosopher and physician; the earl of Clare; and M. de Calonne, formerly the great French financier.

1803 Jan. 1. A violent whirlwind took place at Falmouth, which stripped the roofings from off the houses.

5. A whirlwind passed over the town of Plymouth, and did much mischief.

11. The Hindoostan East India-man was lost in Margate Roads.

19. The Royal Jennerian Institution was founded.

A new constitution was published in Switzerland.

20. A special commission was

opened to try Colonel Despard and others for high treason.

Feb. 1. A Protestant church in Paris was fully organized.

2. Hamilton's printing-office was destroyed by fire in Falcon-court, Fleet-street.

Monsieur Peltier was tried for a libel on Bonaparte, and found guilty.

11. Died at Paris, M. La Harpe, a distinguished writer, and good critic.

21. Colonel Despard and six of his associates were executed for high treason in Horsemonger-lane.

26. Bonaparte offered provision for life to Louis the Eighteenth, if he would renounce his pretensions to the throne of France, which the latter refused.

The reply to Napoleon's proposal contained the following paragraphs of Louis the Eighteenth: "I do not mean to confound Monsieur Bonaparte with those who have preceded him; I esteem his bravery and military talents; and I only have to complain against some acts of his administration,—but he deceives himself, if he imagines I can be led to renounce my rights; far from that being the case, he would re-establish them himself, if he could be litigious, by the proceedings which he adopts at the present moment!"

27. Many lives were lost at Bombay, which was nearly destroyed by fire.

March 1. The Caledonian canal was begun, extending from the Moray Firth to the Firth of Mull.

A military college was established at High Wycombe.

3. The city of London presented a superb sword to Sir James Saumarez, for his services.

16. Hostilities were renewed between Great Britain and France.

Alexandria was evacuated by the French.

21. A Turkish piece of ordnance taken by the French, but re-captured at Alexandria, was

A.C. placed on an elegant carriage in
1803 St. James's Park.

25. A law passed the French senate, placing at the disposal of government 120,000 conscripts.

April 27. Died, Toussaint Louverture, leader of the blacks at St. Domingo, from whence he had been removed by the French government; he had first been confined in the castle De Joux, and subsequently in that of Besançon.

Died, Louis the First, king of Etruria, having a son under age, who succeeded him, under the title of Louis the Second.

The emperor of Germany ratified the new organization of the German empire.

Colonel Montgomery was killed in a duel by Captain Macnamara, of the royal navy.

A curious robe and altar were dug up near Carlisle.

28. Aslett, assistant to the principal cashier of the Bank of England, was committed to Newgate, for having embezzled exchequer bills to the value of half a million.

May 5. A note was forged, purporting to be sent from the minister to the lord mayor, designed to effect the rise and fall of stocks.

12. Lord Whitworth returned from France, and General Andreossi, the French ambassador, in consequence left London.

13. The Peishwa was restored to his authority at Poonah.

18. War was declared against France.

19. Nineteen new knights of the Bath were installed, on which occasion a grand installation took place.

22. All the English in France were detained as prisoners of war.

23. The church at Boston, in Lincolnshire, was damaged by fire.

June 3. General Mortier having marched his forces into Hanover, took possession of that electorate, by virtue of a convention entered into with the authorities of that territory, which was signed at Schulingen.

6. The Episcopalian church, A.C. the Jesuits College, and the prison, 1803 were burned at Montreal.

Several British troops were murdered by the adigar of Candi, in Columbo.

17. Great Britain declared war against the republic of Batavia.

21. English colonial produce was strictly prohibited throughout France.

The legislative council of Holland declared itself the ally of France.

22. The English took St. Lucia.

28. The city of London, in a common-hall, opposed any renewal of the tax on income.

30. Tobago was taken by the English.

At this period most of the printing presses in the kingdom were employed by the agents of ministers in printing libels against Bonaparte, for the purpose of fomenting a national war spirit. Thousands of the most absurd fables, and incredible anecdotes, were in consequence disseminated during several years, which fully answered the intent proposed by government.

The city of London determined to levy 800 men for the king's service.

July 1. An elector of Durham, for receiving a bribe for his vote, was fined 500*l*.

4. During a thunder-storm, lightning fell on a house in Wapping, and set fire to the same.

9. The great tower over the choir of Westminster Abbey, was much injured by fire.

14. Wechab, a new Arabian prophet, appeared.

The Bank directors informed the general court that their loss by Aslett amounted to upwards of 300,000*l*.

23. Lord Kilwarden, chief justice of Ireland, and his nephew, were put to death by the populace in Dublin, and a new insurrection broke out in that distracted country.

25. Five thousand persons met at the Royal Exchange, and una-

A.C. 1803. unanimously agreed to support government, for which purpose a subscription was opened, and 150,000*l.* were speedily collected.

Aug. A treaty was ratified between Great Britain and Sweden.

2. Lady Munro and her three servants were drowned while bathing.

The French islands of St. Pierre and Miquilon were taken by the British.

8. Hostilities commenced between the confederated Mahratta chieftains and the British forces.

10. A most destructive fire took place at Collumpton, in Devonshire.

The British defeated the Mahratta chief, Scindiah.

19. Russia having offered to mediate between the two great belligerent powers, England rejected the same, until France should have evacuated Hanover.

Sept. 1. Astley's amphitheatre, and about 20 houses adjoining, were burned down.

4. Ally Ghur was taken by storm.

6. Havre-de-Grace was declared in a state of blockade.

7. The French consuls enacted a law for preserving the liberty of the press, as they termed it, that no bookseller should vend a work before it had been presented for revisal to a commission appointed for that purpose, which would restore the same for publication, in the event of its containing nothing censurable.

15. A man leaping for the third time from off one of the bridges in London perished.

23. Sir Arthur Wellesley (the present duke of Wellington) gained a brilliant victory over the Mahrattas in India; and afterwards occupied the cities of Agra and Delhi.

24. The towns of Granville and Dieppe were bombarded by the British.

Several persons were this month executed in Dublin for high treason.

The yellow fever broke out in Spain.

Shah Al Culum was restored.

A ship named the Duke of Clarence was lost in the gulf of St. Laurence. A.C. 1803

The Battle of Assaye was fought. Demerara was captured by the British.

25. The English took Berbice.

Oct. 26. Twelve thousand four hundred volunteers were inspected and reviewed by the king.

28. A second review of 14,676 took place, making a total of 27,076.

St. Maro, in the West Indies, was taken by the English.

Nov. A meteor was visible, which illumined the atmosphere for nearly a minute.

16. A speech was delivered from the throne, which gave no hopes of the restoration of peace; and in consequence, the first vote was for 50,000 seamen, and 129,000 land forces. On the subsequent recal of Lord Whitworth from Paris, 10,000 additional seamen were voted, and vigorous measures adopted for defending the country.

19. The salary of the recorder of London was increased from 600 to 1000*l.* per annum.

Several thousand persons perished at Gerghon, capital of Assam, which was nearly destroyed by an earthquake.

30. A convention was entered into, for securing the neutrality between France and Spain on the one part, and Portugal on the other.

General Rochambeau, who commanded the feeble remains of the fine army sent out to St. Domingo, which had been cruelly ravaged by the climate, the yellow fever, and the devastations of war, had sought refuge at the Cape. Being attacked by the negroes, who had risen, indignant at the artifices resorted to by General Leclerc, as well as the attempts to re-establish slavery, and blocked up by British vessels, Rochambeau capitulated, and surrendered to the auxiliaries of the blacks. On abandoning the island, all that portion which had once belonged to the French, fell

A.C. 1803 under the dominion of the blacks, who appointed Dessalines their captain-general. The garrison, which consisted of 5000 men, 800 of whom were officers, surrendered prisoners of war to the British.

On the cliffs falling near Harwich, the skeleton of an enormous animal was found, nearly 30 feet long, supposed to have been the remains of a mammoth.

In consequence of the threatened invasion from France, the yeomanry and volunteer corps were augmented to 379,943 men.

Dec. 17. Gawil Ghu was taken by storm.

A treaty of peace with the hajah of Berar was entered into.

The Helvetic republic was established.

The Habeas Corpus Act was suspended, in consequence of the Irish rebellion.

30. A treaty of peace with Scindiah was ratified.

The Bank restriction act was continued by parliament.

The Americans, in the course of this year, agreed to purchase Louisiana from the French, for which they gave 15,000,000 dollars.

Egypt was again rescued from the Turks by the Mamelukes and the Arnauts, who had been introduced into that country during the recent war.

The population of Bengal was 22,000,000 souls.

Dr. Gall, at Paris, established a new system of craniology.

Dr. Aldini, an Italian physician, began his experiments on galvanism in London.

Thomas Paine constructed the model of an iron bridge, to be carried over the river Delaware, being 480 feet in length.

Saturn's ring became invisible for a time during this year.

A shower of nearly 3000 stones fell at Aigle, in France, April 26; some at Avignon, October 5; and in Bavaria, December 13.

Showers of red snow fell in Carriola, at Carma Belluno, &c., being alternately mingled with white.

A further grant was made by the legislature to the prince of Wales, of 60,000*l.* per annum, out of the consolidated fund. A.C. 1803

The Post-office revenue netted 728,871*l.*

The bank-notes in circulation amounted to 17,043,450*l.*

The gold coined was 596,444*l.*

The expenditure for the poor during this year was 5,246,506*l.*

Imports from the West Indies amounted to 6,040,067*l.*; and the exports were 2,344,647*l.*

The supplies voted this year were 38,956,919*l.*; and the ways and means were 41,363,192*l.*

The public income amounted to 48,807,182*l.*

The unredeemed debt this year was 480,572,476*l.*

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1802, to December, 1803;

CHRISTENED.

Males	.	.	11,014
Females	.	.	9929
Total			20,943

BURIED.

Males	.	.	9799
Females	.	.	9783
Total			19,582

Died—Earl of Bristol, bishop of Derry; Dr. John Erskine; La Harpe; Mademoiselle Clairon, the French actress; Klopstock, the Milton of Germany; Sir William Hamilton, K.B., ambassador to the court of Naples, and a learned writer; William Jephson, Esq., dramatic writer; Horsley, bishop of St. David's; Mr. William Woodfall, the first man who undertook to detail the debates of parliament from memory; William Jackson, organist of Exeter Cathedral, and a famous composer; John Hoole, Esq., the translator of Tasso; Thomas Astle, a learned antiquary; James Beattie, LL.D., the original institutor of the *Monthly Review*; at New York, John Adams, Esq., one of the principal

A.C. 1803 leaders in the American revolution; Joseph Ritson, a learned antiquary, and Henry Swinburne, author of travels.

1804 Jan. 8. A hurricane did considerable damage in Devonshire and Cornwall, when several ships were damaged and lost at sea.

18. The French captured Goree.

Feb. 4. Four men perished at Renfrew, in consequence of a coal-pit taking fire.

A slight shock of an earthquake was experienced in Holland, which caused the chandeliers in Mauslin-church to vibrate.

14. The king of England had another mental attack.

In the beginning of this year several conspiracies were said to have been formed against the life of Bonaparte, when General Moreau was arrested on the 14th February; Pichegru on the 17th, and Georges Cadoudal on the 9th March.

16. The French fleet was defeated by the homeward-bound East India fleet, under Captain Dance, who sailed into port with his valuable cargo, for which the East India directors granted a remuneration of 50,000*l.* to all concerned in that gallant action.

Mr. Aslett was tried and found guilty, but reprieved during his majesty's pleasure; he, however, still remained a prisoner in Newgate.

A Hanoverian countess was detected in the act of stealing jewels at Paris.

The total effective strength of the Volunteers of the united kingdom amounted to 460,300 men.

March 7. The Bible Society commenced its operations under the auspices of Mr. Granville Sharpe.

8. Goree was re-captured by the British.

10. Lord Camelford was killed in a duel with Mr. Best.

14. The king of England progressively recovered.

21. The Duke d'Enghien was arrested at Eltenheim, and shot at Vincennes, after being tried by a

military commission; he was presumptive heir to the house of Bourbon. A.C. 1804

24. Thirty thousand conscripts were decreed to be raised in France, to complete the army, and 30,000 to remain in reserve.

29. His Britannic majesty was completely restored to health, when the medical reports were discontinued.

April 1. The sloop called *The Geography*, commanded by Captain Baudin, arrived at L'Orient, having returned from a voyage of circumnavigation.

2. The *Apollo* frigate was lost off Portugal, when great part of the crew perished.

4. A society was formed at Paris for propagating the vaccine inoculation, as the first essays had so completely succeeded. Previous to the introduction of vaccine matter into France, one individual out of 13 died who caught the small-pox.

6. General Pichegru committed suicide, by strangling himself in his prison.

9. Died, Monsieur Necker, in the neighbourhood of Geneva, where he had lived completely retired since his last quitting the French ministry under Louis the Sixteenth.

12. Louis the Eighteenth returned to Charles the Fourth, king of Spain, the Order of the Golden Fleece, with which he had recently decorated Bonaparte.

13, 14. Vigorous preparations were renewed by the French government for a descent upon England, which had been interrupted by the treaty of Amiens. A flotilla, consisting of upwards of 1200 praams, was forwarded to Boulogne, which, though frequently attacked by the English squadrons, received no injury.

17. Fourteen persons were killed and many wounded by the pillars of a chapel at Roscommon giving way.

28. Two persons were sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for bribery at an election.

Dessalines, the black general at St. Domingo, issued a proclamation,

A.C. 1804 whereby free scope was given to the blacks to exert their most sanguinary wishes in respect to the whites. The document in question produced all the effect desired by the merciless chief, and extinguished the last sentiment of commiseration in the bosoms of his negro vassals. Carnage was, in consequence, the word, and thousands of white inhabitants were not only given up to butchery, but subjected to the vilest tortures.

30. A motion was made from the tribune of the French senate to confide the government of the republic to an emperor, and to announce the empire hereditary in the family of the first consul Napoleon Bonaparte.

May 3, 4. The tribunes adopted the proposal made on the 30th of April, to vest the imperial title in Bonaparte.

4. Some roads, with several gardens, were destroyed, and a considerable quantity of land moved from different situations in the neighbourhood of Bath, in consequence of a tremendous storm of rain.

The same night a storm fell in Lancashire and Cheshire; where many buildings were swept away by the swell of the waters.

5. Surinam was captured by the British.

12. A change in administration took place, when Mr. Pitt was re-instated as prime minister of England.

18. Cambacérés waited upon the first consul, at St. Cloud, and there made known to him the wish of the senate that he would accept the imperial title; upon which Napoleon made answer;—"Every thing that can contribute to the welfare of the state is essentially connected with my happiness. I accept the title which you deem of utility to the glory of the nation. I submit to the sanction of the people the law as relates to hereditary possession. I trust that France will never have cause to repent the honours with which she may environ my fa-

mily. At all events my spirit will no longer influence my posterity the day when it shall cease to deserve the love and confidence of the Great Nation."

19. By an imperial decree Napoleon conferred the titles of marshals of the French empire on Generals Berthier, Murat, Moncey, Jourdan, Massena, Augereau, Bernadotte, Soult, Brune, Lannes, Mortier, Ney, Davoust, Bessieres, Kellerman, Lefebvre, Perignon, and Serurier.

20. Napoleon Bonaparte, first consul of the French republic, was proclaimed emperor of the French.

29. The Caledonia East Indiaman was destroyed by accidentally taking fire.

June 10. The affair of the conspiracy of General Moreau, Pichegru, Georges Cadoudal, and others took place; on which occasion 47 persons were arrested. A special criminal tribunal was then instituted for the trials of the accused. Of the 47 individuals arraigned, 20 were condemned to death, and five ordered to be imprisoned for two years, the residue were acquitted. Napoleon, at the entreaties of Josephine and Mademoiselle Murat, pardoned Armand de Polignac and Charles de Riviere, who were among the condemned.

16. Out of 1010 journeymen shoemakers, who had combined against their masters, three were committed to hard labour.

Vaccine inoculation was introduced into Persia with great success.

23. It was determined in the Court of Exchequer, that a minister who receives tithes in kind is subject to the poor's rate, but if he receives them by compensation, he is not amenable.

By an imperial decree, two establishments, which had been formed under the titles of Fathers of the Faith, Adorers of Jesus, *Paccanaristes*, were dissolved, being sectarians, who, under different names, intended to renew the doctrines of Ignatius Loyola.

A.C. 26. In an action, Plunkett
1804 *versus* Cobbett, for a libel, damages to the amount of 500*l.* were awarded.

27. The senate was admitted to take the oaths of allegiance to Napoleon, emperor of the French.

July 11. An overseer was fined 20*l.* for sending a pregnant woman into a neighbouring parish from his own.

A person had a verdict of 1060*l.* awarded against him, for having given a trader a false character.

13. Three men, for having fraudulently drawn bills on each other, were placed in the pillory.

14. The order of the Legion of Honour was inaugurated with the greatest possible pomp, in the church of the Invalids at Paris.

16. An imperial decree announced the new organization of the Polytechnic school.

17. Thirty-five persons were buried under the ruins of two houses that fell down at Mile-end New-road.

27. The celebrated Irish giant died at Cork, who had exhibited himself many years, with a view to clear off an incumbrance from an estate of 150*l.* per annum.

30. By a brevet of the pope, the order of the Jesuits was re-established in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

Aug. 1. Parliament broke up.

7. Three fruitless attempts were made to burn the shipping at Havre.

11. The emperor of Germany assumed the title of emperor of Austria.

12. The heat of the thermometer in the shade was 80.

25. Mrs. Thornton rode a race on the course at York against Buckle, the famous jockey.

Sept. 1. Part of the cliff at Reculver fell down, there being two houses standing upon the same.

6. At a court of *Pied Poudré*, at Bartholomew fair, a young gentleman, for taking away an actress as she was going to perform, was

condemned to pay 3*l.* 10*s.*, and 5*l.* to the husband for crim. con., the lady being a married woman.

15. Alderman Metcalf was elected mayor of Woodstock, he having served that office 50 years before.

20. The bank directors distributed a bonus among the proprietors.

Oct. 4. Lord Nelson endeavoured, but in vain, to bring the flotilla at Boulogne to action.

8. Dessalines, the negro chief at St. Domingo, caused himself to be crowned emperor of Hayti, the ancient name of St. Domingo, under the title of James the First.

22. Twelve Hanoverian soldiers were burnt at a fire, which occurred at Chelmsford.

23. Sir George Rumbold, *chargé d'affaires* to the Hanse Towns, was carried off by a detachment of French soldiers, and lodged in the Temple, at Paris.

29. Three Spanish frigates were taken, with upwards of three million dollars on board.

Nov. 5. A hurricane took place in the West Indies, which destroyed in the different islands 244 ships.

A young gentleman at Eton school was so much injured by an explosion of squibs in his pocket, that he died.

The gilt lion, at Button's Coffee-house, formerly the letter-box of the Guardian, sold by auction for 17*l.* 10*s.*

11. Holkar's army was defeated by the British near Deeg.

12. The king and the prince of Wales became reconciled.

17. The battle of Ferruckabad was fought, in which the English were victorious.

The rajah of Bhurpore joined Holkar.

Dec. 1. Master Betty, afterwards called the Young Roscius, made his first appearance at Covent Garden Theatre.

The conservative senate presented Napoleon with the registers as collected throughout France, recog-

A.C.
1804 nising his hereditary claims to the imperial title. The result proved that out of 60,000 registers opened in the 108 departments, 3,521,675 votes were in the affirmative, and 2579 in the negative.

2. The coronation of Napoleon and the Empress Josephine was solemnized in the cathedral of Notre Dame, at Paris, by Pope Pius the Seventh, with the greatest pomp and solemnity possible. On that momentous occasion, the holy father on applying the unction to the brows of the emperor, used the following prayer; "God, all powerful and eternal, thou who hast established Hazael for governor of Syria, and Jehu, king of Israel, in manifesting thy pleasure through the organs of the prophet Elias; who equally anointed with the sacred unction of kings the brows of Saul and David by the ministry of thy prophet Samuel, diffuse through my hands the treasures of thy grace and benediction on thy servant Napoleon; whom notwithstanding our own littleness, we, this day, consecrate emperor in thy name."

One of the first acts of the new emperor was to alter the name of *The Civil Code of the French*, introduced under the consular government, to that of *The Code Napoleon*. His two brothers Joseph and Louis, and his two colleagues, Le Brun and Cambacérés, were declared grand elector, constable, arch-chancellor, and arch-treasurer of the empire.

3. A convention was ratified at Stockholm, whereby England engaged to pay a subsidy to Sweden, in order that she might act against France.

12. Spain declared war against Great Britain.

The planet Juno was discovered by Mr. Harding.

The plague broke out at Gibraltar.

The tide in the Thames rose higher than ever known, and caused much damage among the shipping.

During this year, Bonaparte

A.C.
1804 kept a formidable army encamped on the coast of Boulogne, opposite England, and repeated his threats of invasion; while the English were not backward in their preparations to repel the purposed attack.

27. On the opening of the legislative body at Paris, Napoleon, in his speech to the senators, concluded in the following words; "I do not seek to extend the territories of the empire, but maintain the same as they now stand. I have no ambition to exercise any greater influence in Europe; but I will not descend from that which I have acquired. No state shall be incorporated with the empire."

31. The French minister of the interior, on presenting the details of the situation of the empire to the legislative body, when alluding to Great Britain, stated;—"When England shall become convinced of the futility of her efforts to agitate the continent; when she shall learn that France will never consent to other conditions than those laid down as the basis of the peace of Amiens, and will not consent to leave to her the right of breaking treaties, by appropriating to herself Malta, then will Britain have acquired a knowledge of true pacific sentiments."

The military force of Great Britain, at the close of the year, was estimated at—

Militia	84,000
Regulars	96,000
Volunteers	340,000
Irish ditto	70,000
Sea Fencibles	25,000

Total . 615,000

The bank-notes in circulation amounted to 17,192,440*l*.

The gold coined was 718,396*l*.

The receipts of the customs was 8,357,871*l*.; and the revenue of the post-office 949,898*l*.

The public income was estimated at 59,595,296*l*.

The supplies this year amounted

A.C. to 53,609,576*l.*; and the ways and means were 53,509,574*l.*

The unredeemed debt amounted to 484,162,622*l.*

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1803, to December, 1804;

CHRISTENED.

Males	11,390
Females	10,153
Total	21,543

BURIED.

Males	8605
Females	8433
Total	17,038

Died—The earl of Rosslyn, Lord Chancellor; Professor John Robinson, LL.D.; Arthur Murphy, the poet; Edward, Lord Elliot; Joseph Priestley, chemist, philosopher, and theologian; J. De Carlyle, professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge; Robert Potter, translator of *Æschylus*, *Euripides*, and *Sophocles*; Dr. Thomas Percival, of Manchester; George Morland, painter; Thomas, Lord Camelford, killed in a duel; John, duke of Roxburgh; Richard, Lord Arden, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; at Geneva, Monsieur Necker, the great financier; Henry, marquis of Exeter; Didot, the French printer; Adam, Viscount Duncan; William Simon Pallas, an eminent traveller; William Gilpin, an author and divine writer; Jacob Bryant, author of *Ancient Mythology*; Rev. Richard Graves, author of the *Spiritual Quixote*; Alderman John Boydell, printseller; James Currie, M.D.; Patrick Russel, M.D.; John Clark, M.D.; and Professor M. Julien Sculp.

1805 Jan. 2. Bonaparte wrote a second letter to the king of England.

11. Orders were issued to make reprisals against Spain.

12. Lord Mulgrave answered Bonaparte's letter.

15. Parliament assembled.

17. A decree was passed in A.C. France for the raising 60,000 conscripts. 1805

21. The new London docks at Wapping were opened.

24. War was declared against Spain.

27. Eight persons were burned at a fire in Adam-street, Edge-ware-road.

29. The French government adopted the project of erecting a city in the department of La Vendée, on the ruins of the town of Roche sur Yon. It was, in the first instance, named Napoleonville, which was changed on the arrival of Louis the Eighteenth, to that of Bourbon Vendée.

Feb. 5. The Abergavenny, East Indiaman, was lost in Portland Roads, when the captain, and 300 of the crew, perished.

9. Dominica was taken by the French, and, on the 28th, abandoned.

18. Napoleon repaired to the senate, when he made known his acceptance of the crown of the kingdom of Italy.

23. Dr. Sutton was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury.

28. The tunnel through Bosworth Hill, on the Grand Junction canal, was completed, whereby a communication was opened with the metropolis.

Admiral Linois was beat off at Vizagapatam.

March 4. The first stone was laid of the East India docks.

9. It was determined, in the Palace Court, that a tenant must give six month's notice to quit, if liable to a rental of ten pounds per annum.

11. Sir William Rawlins and Robert Albion Cox, Esquire, sheriffs of London, were committed to Newgate, by the house of commons, for their conduct at the Middlesex election.

18. The Cisalpine republic became a kingdom of Italy.

20. The lord chancellor determined that a legacy for charitable

A. C. purposes, which were not defined, should be void.

1805

25. Lord Grenville presented a petition from the Irish Catholics to the house of lords.

April 2. Holkar was defeated at Bhurtpore by the English.

5. Pope Pius the Seventh quitted the capital of France, in order to return to his ecclesiastical states.

8. The treaty of Petersburg was entered into for a third coalition against France, England and Russia being the contracting states.

19. A treaty of peace with the Rajah of Bhurtpore was ratified by England.

22. Thirteen men were killed near Paisley, by the explosion of a coal-pit.

23. A grand installation of the knights of the Garter took place at Windsor.

26. A new constitution was framed for the Batavian republic.

29. Lord Melville was impeached at the bar of the house of commons, for malversation during his administration, in the office of treasurer of the navy.

30. It appeared that Lord Melville's deputy, Mr. Trotter, with an income of 800*l.*, had increased his funded property since 1791 to 11,308*l.* 1*s.* per annum.

The inquisition in Spain was abolished.

May 3. The city of London petitioned against the Catholic claims.

8. The black emperor Dessalines published the constitution of Hayti.

10—14. The petition to parliament of the Irish Catholics was rejected.

12. Two men were killed, by the mills at Dartford blowing up.

25. Three men were transported for seven years, for having falsely sworn themselves freeholders of Middlesex.

26. Bonaparte was crowned at Milan, king of Italy, whereto Sardinia was annexed.

28. A violent storm of thunder

and lightning visited the metropolis.

A. C.

1805

June 2. A captain of the navy, having flogged a protected man, had a verdict of 300*l.* awarded against him.

4. Genoa was annexed to the French empire.

The Ligurian republic demanded a union with France.

8. Prince Eugene Beauharnais was installed viceroy of Italy, by Bonaparte.

23. The republic of Lucca was transformed into a principality, which was given to a sister of Napoleon.

30. The arsenal at Woolwich received much damage by fire.

The London Institution was opened.

July 2. A brewer, for having used illegal ingredients, was fined 500*l.*

6. A tremendous storm occurred at Kingston on Thames.

12. Several volunteers were compelled by the magistrates to pay their fines for non-attendance at drill.

21. By an imperial decree of Bonaparte, the administration of the estates of Parma was organized, as being dependant on France.

22. Sir Robert Calder defeated the combined fleets of France and Spain, off Ferrol, when he captured two line-of-battle ships.

Parliament rose.

The supplies were 40,000,000*l.*

26. Twenty thousand persons perished by an earthquake at Naples.

Aug. 9. The emperor of Austria acceded to the treaty of Petersburg.

12. The Royal Circus was burnt down.

31. The flotilla off Boulogne was attacked by Sir Sydney Smith, who had recourse to catamarans on that occasion.

Sept. 4. The duke of Gloucester was buried, aged 62, having died on the 25th of the preceding month.

A.C.
1805 8. The third continental coalition against France took place. General Klenau passed the Inn, and invaded Bavaria, the sovereign of which country was an ally of France.

9. The Gregorian Calendar was restored in France.

21. A treaty of neutrality was signed between France and Naples.

23, 24. Napoleon repaired with great solemnity to the senate, when he laid before that assembly the hostile conduct pursued by Austria, declaring his intention of proceeding immediately to take the command of the army, and assist his allies.

26—30. The armament on the part of France had been conducted in such a masterly and expeditious manner, that it had already gained the right bank of the Rhine. It was composed of seven distinct corps, and a grand reserve, consisting of cavalry. Marshal Bernadotte headed the first corps, General Marmont the second, Marshal Davoust the third, Marshal Soult the fourth, Marshal Lannes the fifth, Marshal Ney the sixth, and Marshal Augereau the seventh. The cavalry was directed by Marshal Murat, having under his orders, Generals Nausonty, Hautpoul, Klein, Beaumont, and Waltha. Napoleon entered Germany at the head of 160,000 men, comprising his guard. Marshal Massena took the command of 60,000 men united in Italy, and advanced towards the Adige, being reinforced by 20,000 French, who, under the orders of Gouvion St. Cyr, had evacuated the kingdom of Naples, whereby he was placed in a situation to meet the Archduke Charles.

27. The act which required the printer's name to be affixed to the first and last pages of a book, did not apply to loose sheets.

28. The emperor of Russia left St. Petersburg, to take the command of the army.

Oct. 3. An alliance was agreed upon at Beekaskog, between Britain and Sweden, whereby it was

stipulated that a treaty, offensive A.C.
and defensive, should exist between 1805 those nations.

5. The marquis of Cornwallis, governor-general of India, died at Ghauzepore, in the province of Benares, aged 67.

6. At the opening of the campaign, the French forces were situated as follows; Bernadotte, with the Bavarians, occupied Weissemburg; Marmont was in the vicinity of Neuburg; Davoust at Oatfugen; Soult at Donaworth; Ney at Keesingen; Lannes at Nechsheim; and Murat, with his cavalry, on the banks of the Danube.

8. The battle of Wertingen was fought, when Murat, supported by Lannes, surrounded a division of the enemy, part of which was captured in the pursuit, by Oudinot, at the head of the Grenadiers.

The senatus consultum decreed the re-union of the states of Genoa.

9. Marshal Ney defeated and put to rout the forces under the Archduke Ferdinand, at the affair of Guntzburg, when the Imperialists experienced a heavy loss.

Augsburg was occupied by Marshal Soult.

12. Munich was captured by Bernadotte.

14. The capture and capitulation of Memmingen took place, on the Iller, when Soult made 4000 Austrians prisoners.

Marshal Ney displayed the most intrepid bravery, at the combat of Elchingen, on which occasion 3000 Imperialists were captured.

15. The first column, of 60,000 Russians, arrived on the Iller, Bernadotte being posted between that river and Munich.

16. The battle of Langenau took place, when Murat came up with the division of Werneck, which had escaped from Ulm, of which he captured 3000 men.

17—20. By Napoleon's masterly plans, after he had traversed the Rhine, and the velocity of his marches, he had compelled the Austrians to act on the defensive, without any fixed plan of opera-

A.C. tions. Mack was, by that means, placed in the same situation as Melas had been, prior to the battle of Marengo. General Mack, finding himself hemmed in at Ulm, rather than attempt to force a passage through the French with his masses, preferred the plan of escaping, if possible, with his divisions. The result was, Mack being obliged to capitulate, who surrendered up Ulm and its fortress, with all the magazines, artillery, &c. The French thus got possession of 30,000 prisoners, 16 generals, and an immense retinue of officers; 60 harnessed cannon, with 3000 horses, were also among the objects surrendered. Thus, in the space of fifteen days, the Imperialists had lost upwards of fifty thousand prisoners, when the Austrians retreated, for safety, behind the Inn.

19. Murat again came up with the Austrian general Werneck, when a battle was fought at Trochelfingen, and the latter obliged to capitulate.

21. The greatest naval victory on record was obtained by a British fleet under Lord Nelson, consisting of twenty-seven sail of the line, off Cape Trafalgar, near Cadiz, over the united French and Spanish squadrons, of thirty-three sail of the line, four frigates, and two brigs. Nineteen of the latter were taken or destroyed; the Spanish admiral wounded; and Lord Nelson killed, at the moment of victory.

23. The Naiad transport was lost on the rocks of Newfoundland.

25. An interview took place at Berlin, between the Emperor Alexander, and Frederick William the Third, king of Prussia, when they entered into a solemn treaty, and swore upon the tomb of Frederick the Second, to wage an implacable war against France.

28. The French army passed the Inn, when Brannau was captured by Marshal Lannes.

29—31. Marshal Massena having passed the Adige, fought the battle

of Coldiero, near Verona, against the Archduke Charles, when, after a very sanguinary contest, the Austrians were victorious.

Saltzburg was occupied by Marshal Bernadotte.

War broke out between France and Sweden.

Nov. 2. An Austrian corps of 5000 men, commanded by Hillinger, capitulated, near Verona, the general remaining prisoner, when the Archduke Charles commenced his retreat.

3. An additional convention was entered into between Russia and Prussia, signed at Potsdam, in order to co-operate against France.

4. Marshals Murat and Lannes attacked the arriere guard of the first of the three armies which Russia had agreed to send to the assistance of Austria, when the Russians fell back.

Steyer, in Upper Austria, was captured by Davoust.

Vincenza was captured by the army of Italy.

Two ships of the line, escaped from the battle of Trafalgar, were taken by Sir Richard Strachan.

7. Marshal Ney, having already captured Schoernitz and Neustack, which defended the entrance of the Tyrol on the side of Bavaria, took Inspruck and Hall, when the Archduke John, commander-in-chief of the Tyrolese forces, took to flight.

9. Marshal Davoust, having crossed the Ens and the Steyer, encountered, in the vicinity of Neauenzell, the corps commanded by Meerfeldt, which he caused to retreat, with great loss.

10. General Marmont arrived at Leoben, on the Meichr, in Styria.

11. Marshal Mortier, with 5000 men, was attacked in a very narrow defile, at Diernstein, by the arriere guard of the Russian army, consisting of 22,000 men, under the command of Prince Bagration. The French, after a most obstinate resistance, cut their way through the superior forces of the enemy, and rejoined the main body

A.C. of the army, on the other side of
1805 the Danube, an exploit that is
famed in the annals of military
glory.

13. The city of Vienna was entered by the French, where immense magazines were captured. On quitting that capital, the Austrians, having neglected to destroy the great bridge over the Danube, Marshals Murat and Lannes profited by that oversight.

Marshal Massena, commanding the army of Italy, effected the passage of the Tagliamento, when the Archduke Charles fell back upon Palma Nova.

14. The avant guard of Marshal Ney, having taken a position on the Upper Adige, occupied Trente.

15. The Russians, vigorously pursued on the other side of Vienna, proposed an armistice, for the sole purpose of gaining time, in order to await reinforcements marching from Upper Moravia, and to ensure a retreat. Marshal Murat, who had already gained Hollabrun, assented to their proposals, which were, however, refused by Napoleon.

Presburgh was entered by Davoust, when the Hungarian emissaries consented to the neutrality of the kingdom; agreeing to retire, to discontinue all further levies, and supply Vienna with necessities, as usual.

The army of Italy, having gained the Ironzo-Gradisca, was captured, as well as Udina and Palma Nova, containing immense magazines.

16. Augereau, having passed the defiles of the Black Forest, compelled the Austrians to abandon Lindau and Bregentz, when he marched upon Feldkirch, and forced General Jellachich to capitulate. By the terms of the convention of Doernberg, the French forces remained in possession of all the Voralberg, Feldkirch, and Rudenz, the army retiring to Bohemia.

Marshals Murat, Soult, and

Lannes, fought the battle of Juntersdorff, when a very small comparative force of the enemy protected the retreat of the whole army. The French sustained great loss, and General Oudinot was wounded.

18. A second Russian army, commanded by Buschouden, formed a junction with Kutusow, at Wischau, when the latter took the command-in-chief of the allied armies.

19. Brum, the capital of Moravia, a very strong city, with a numerous garrison, and abundance of military stores, was precipitately evacuated.

Napoleon established his headquarters at Wischau.

22. A treaty of peace with Sweden was ratified by the British.

24. The army of Massena occupied Trieste.

26. The aqueduct on the Ellesmere canal was opened, the length being 1007 feet, and the height 126 feet 8 inches.

28. The army of Italy, and the troops of the grand army, effected a junction at Klagenfurth.

Dec. 2. The three emperors were present with their armies; that of Russia, reinforced by the second corps, comprised nearly 70,000 combatants; the Austrian forces consisting of 25,000 men; while the French did not exceed 80,000 on the field of battle. The artillery was formidable on either side, but the enemy's cavalry had the superiority.

The allies were anxious to gain time, that the third Russian army might come up, which was expected in eight days; but the scientific movements of Napoleon compelled his enemies to risk a general engagement, which commenced at sun-rise and continued till night. The Russians, on that occasion, experienced a loss of 30,000 men, 15 of their generals being killed or taken. Kutusow, general-in-chief, was also wounded, while 150 pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the French. Thus, after

^{A.C.}
¹⁸⁰⁵ a campaign of less than two months, did the battle of Austerlitz, one of the most brilliant victories ever obtained, frustrate the hopes of Russia, Austria, and England.

5. The minister Haugwitz, envoy from Berlin to the headquarters of the allies, repaired to felicitate Napoleon upon his brilliant victory; but Napoleon was not to be deceived, respecting the specious sentiments of the Prussian cabinet, in speaking of which, he remarked, "That is a compliment due to fortune alone, which has changed the address."

4-6. Francis the Second, emperor of Germany, visited Napoleon, at his bivouac, and solicited peace, when an armistice was agreed upon; it being stipulated that the Russians should evacuate the territories of their ally, and retire by the mountains of Krapacks, in three columns, pursuing a march prescribed by the victors.

Thus terminated the war of the third coalition, and the ninth campaign of Bonaparte. Until the present period, all the plans of that wonderful hero assumed the character of an audacity, the result of cool reflection, which fully classes him as the first captain of the age, and equal to the greatest warriors of remote antiquity.

8. The Russians commenced their retreat.

A comet was discovered by Firminger.

15. A provisional convention was concluded at Vienna, whereby Prussia surrendered to France the territories of Anspach, Bareuth, Cleves, and Neufchatel, the former obtaining permission to deprive the king of England of the electorate of Hanover.

24. A treaty of peace was concluded with Holkar, by the British in India.

26. A treaty of peace was ratified at Presburg, between France and Austria. By that agreement, the ancient states of Venice, comprising Dalmatia and Albania, were

ceded to Italy. The principality ^{A.C.}
of Eichstett, part of the bishopric ¹⁸⁰⁵
of Passau, the city of Augsburg, the Tyrol, all the possessions of Austria in Suabia, in Brisgaw, and Ortenau, were transferred to the elector of Bavaria and the duke of Wirtemberg, created kings by Napoleon, as well as the duke of Baden. The independence of the Helvetic republic was also stipulated.

The collection for the patriotic fund amounted to 74,000*l*.

A plague raged at Gibraltar.

A plague broke out in Spain.

The tower of Ficaria fell, at Landhurst, in Siberia.

Joseph Bonaparte was crowned king of Naples.

During this year, Bonaparte had vigorously pursued his plans for the invasion of England, having 100,000 men encamped on the French coast, while his flotilla was assembled at Boulogne. The whole was, however, broken up, on the commencement of the war with Austria and Russia.

The British Institution, for promoting the fine arts, was established in Pall-Mall.

A premium was awarded to Mr. Smart, for his invention of a machine to obviate the necessity of employing children to sweep chimnies.

There were committed for crimes in England and Wales, 4605 prisoners, of whom 350 were sentenced to die, but 68 only were executed; 595 being transported.

The population of the United States was 6,280,000 souls, and the exports from the same in dollars, amounted to 95,566,011.

The horses subjected to payment of duty, during this year, were 1,178,000, of which there were upwards of 200,000 pleasure horses.

The Irish funded debt amounted to 53,296,356*l*.

The total of property insured in the United Kingdom amounted to

A.C. 270,000,000*l.*, while the insurable property was computed at 611,975,000*l.*

The post-office revenue was 972,311*l.* The custom-house receipts were 9,084,459*l.*

The exports from England made 51,109,131*l.*, and the imports were 44,492,697*l.*

The unredeemed debt was 493,127,726*l.*

The supplies amounted to 55,579,542*l.*; and the ways and means were 58,692,113*l.*

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1804, to December, 1805.

CHRISTENED.

Males	. 10,513
Females	. 9782

Total	. 20,295
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BURIED.

Males	. 8874
Females	. 8693

Total	. 17,567
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Died—Dr. John Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury; Governor Pownal, author of a *Treatise on Antiquities*; M. de la Chapelle, inventor of the telegraph; William Petty, marquis of Lansdowne; Frederick Schiller, the German poet; John Frederick Gmelin; Rev. William Paley, a theological writer; Dr. Patric Russel, author of a *Treatise on the Plague*; Christopher Anstey, author of the *Bath Guide*; William Byrne, the engraver; Dr. Hugh Hamilton, bishop of Ossory; the reigning duke of Brunswick Oels; George Baron Kinnard; Horatio, Lord Viscount Nelson, who fell at the battle of Trafalgar; William Kerr, duke of Roxburgh; Anquetel du Perrin, the Orientalist; Thomas King, the famous comedian; Dr. Robert Holmes, editor of the *Pentateuch*; Arthur Murphy, poet; James Currie, M.D.; Patric Russel, M.D., and John Clark, M.D.

Jan. 1. The elector of Bavaria and the duke of Wirtemberg proclaimed themselves kings, after being so authorized by the French emperor.

3. The Cape of Good Hope was retaken from the Dutch, by General Baird and Sir Home Popham.

9. The magnificent public burial of Lord Nelson was solemnized at St. Paul's, London.

The Argyle rooms were opened.

12. A law of amnesty was published by the French government.

The French evacuated Vienna, according to the stipulations of the treaty.

17. A lunar rainbow appeared at Wakefield.

21. Parliament met.

23. Mr. Pitt died at Wimbledon, aged 47.

28. The French senate decreed the erection of a monument in honour of NAPOLEON THE GREAT. In the course of the speech delivered on that occasion by Francis de Neufchateau, the orator made use of the following expression, when speaking of the name of Napoleon, *that just name; that name which the popular voice, that is here the voice of God, prescribes that we should decree, &c.*

31. The Prussians occupied the electorate of Hanover.

Feb. 5. Admirals Cochrane and Duckworth defeated the French fleet near St. Domingo, taking three sail of the line, and destroying two others.

6. A change took place in the ministry; Lord Grenville being appointed first lord of the treasury, and Mr. Fox secretary of state.

8. The common council of London, on a division of 77 to 71, voted a monument to the memory of Mr. Pitt.

The French army took possession of Naples.

15. Joseph Bonaparte repaired to Naples, and was crowned king.

19. The iron bridge at Bristol

A. C. fell down, and was broken to
1806 pieces.

22. Mr. Pitt was publicly interred.

28. Prussia ceded Neufchatel to France.

March 2. The sittings of the French legislative body were opened by Napoleon in person.

4. The Russians occupied Dalmatia.

The French calendar was restored.

8. A treaty was concluded between France and Russia, whereby the previous convention entered into at Vienna, with some modifications, was ratified.

10. Died, M. de Tronchet, a famous French juris-consult; who greatly signalized himself by undertaking to plead the cause of Louis the Sixteenth.

A massacre took place at Algiers.

The French squadron, which was commanded by Admiral Linois, was taken off Madeira by Sir J. B. Warren.

15. Marshal Murat was declared grand duke of Cleves and Berg.

28. The Prussian ports were shut against the British.

30. Joseph Bonaparte was declared king of the Two Sicilies, Napoleon, at the same time, announcing that the dynasty which had occupied that throne had ceased to reign, its existence being incompatible with the honour of the French imperial crown, and the repose of Europe.

April 5. War broke out between Prussia and England.

8. R. Patch was executed for the murder of Mr. Blight, his partner.

The king of Prussia declared himself sovereign of Hanover.

Orders were issued for the blockade of the entrance of the Ems, the Weser, the Elbe, and the Truse.

15. A live toad was found in a block of stone near Newark.

20. The king of England issued a manifesto against his Prussian majesty.

22. Sir Sidney Smith took the A. C.
island of Capri. 1806

29. Viscount Melville's trial commenced at Westminster Hall; that nobleman having been impeached by the commons.

May 1. The Venetian states were united to Italy.

6. Seventy thousand pounds worth of silver was saved from the wreck of the East India ship *Abergavenny*.

14, 15. The black governor Desalines caused a massacre of all the whites remaining at Cape François, St. Domingo.

27. The city of Ragusa was taken possession of by the French.

29. Four hundred thousand pounds in dollars arrived at the bank; having been removed from the bank of Hanover before the French entered.

June 5. Holland was erected into a kingdom, and Louis Bonaparte crowned king.

11. A bill for the abolition of the slave trade passed the house of commons by a majority of 115 to 15.

12. Viscount Melville was acquitted.

27. Egremont, now Cholmondeley, House, Piccadilly, was sold for 16,000*l*.

July 4. The fishing boats at Lowestoff caught as many mackerel in one night as sold for 1230*l*.

A number of scarce and valuable prints were stolen from the British Museum.

The battle of Maida, in Calabria, was fought, in which Sir John Stuart, with about 5000 British troops, defeated General Regnier, with an army of 8000 men.

10. An insurrection took place at Wellore.

12. The West India Docks were opened.

Ragusa was besieged by the Russians.

The Germanic confederation was formed, under the auspices of Napoleon.

17. A most brilliant meteor appeared, about one-fourth of the dia-

^{A.C.}
¹⁸⁰⁶ meter of the moon, which passed with great velocity in an horizontal direction.

Three hundred and seventy barrels of powder blew up in a magazine at Malta, when many houses were destroyed, nearly 1000 persons were killed, and many maimed.

18. The strong fortress of Gaeta capitulated, after a long and sanguinary siege, conducted by Massena; when its reduction completed the conquest of the kingdom of Naples.

20. Peace between France and Russia was signed at Paris.

23. A Jewish Sanhedrim was summoned by Bonaparte at Paris.

24. A most violent storm visited the metropolis, when the lightning did much mischief, and the rain descended in torrents.

28. Buenos Ayres surrendered to the forces under General Beresford and Sir Home Popham.

Aug. 1. The treaty of the 12th of July was notified to the diet at Ratisbon, when the German princes seceded from the Germanic empire and placed themselves under the protection of Napoleon. The different contingents were then settled as follow: France was to furnish 200,000 men; Bavaria 30,000; Wirtemberg 12,000; Baden 8000; making a total of 263,000 men.

2. The earl of Lauderdale was sent to Paris to treat for peace, when, after an unsuccessful negotiation, he returned to London on the 12th October.

4. The East India Docks were opened.

6. Francis the Second relinquished the high title of emperor of Germany, and assumed that of emperor of Austria.

12. Buenos Ayres was retaken by the Spaniards.

15. The Russian cabinet refused to ratify the stipulations agreed to with France on the 20th of July, alleging that its envoy had not attended to his instructions.

Sept. 2. The Knipperhuhl rock, forming the summit of Mount Ro-

senberg, to a depth of many feet ^{A.C.}
on the western, and 280 feet thick ¹⁸⁰⁶
on the eastern side, fell into the valley, and a large portion of the mountain into the lake of Lanwertz, one-fourth of which was filled up, causing such an agitation in the waters that villages, houses, chapels, mills, &c., were thrown down, and above 1000 persons perished.

8. A man was discovered, having been struck senseless by lightning, in a wood on King's-down; he continued to exist for 20 days, receiving scarcely any sustenance.

9. A tremendous hurricane occurred at Dominica, when many lives were lost.

13. The Right Hon. Charles James Fox died at Chiswick.

19. The bank of England declared a dividend of seven per cent. per annum, and gave the proprietors a bonus of five per cent., besides paying the property tax.

The prince of Wales visited Liverpool, when a general illumination took place, far exceeding in magnificence any thing of the kind that had been exhibited in that great commercial city.

20. The king of Prussia headed his army against the French.

Eight waggon loads of treasure, which had been captured at Buenos Ayres, were deposited in the bank.

Almanacks were first printed at Constantinople.

The Leverian Museum was sold by auction.

The conduct of the princess of Wales was investigated by a committee of the privy council.

The income tax was increased.

25. Sir Samuel Hood took four French frigates, laden with troops, in which engagement he lost his right arm by a cannon shot.

Dr. Anderson, of Madras, had vaccinated 178,074 persons during the last year.

Oct. 1. General Marmont defeated the Russians and Montenegrins, at the affair of Castel Nuovo,

A.C.
1806 The abutments of the arch-buildings at Chatham gave way, when eight of the workmen were killed on the spot.

5. The prince of peace, minister of Charles the Fourth of Spain, issued a proclamation, wherein he called the Spanish people to arms.

6. The fourth continental coalition was formed; at which period the army of France was composed of seven corps, commanded by Bernadotte, Lannes, Davoust, Ney, Soult, Augereau, and Lefebvre, who commanded the allied forces cantoned in Bavaria; while the grand reserve of cavalry was headed by Murat. The whole of that army was in the heart of Germany; its advanced posts being only separated from the Prussians by the Mein and the Rednitz.

8. An attack, by means of rockets, was made on Boulogne, but with little effect.

9. The Prussian cabinet issued a manifesto, dated from Erfurth, engaging to wage war against France and England, which powers were themselves at open enmity, being one of the most singular phenomena that had ever occurred in the political hemisphere.

The commencement of belligerent operations between France and Prussia occurred at Schleitz, when Bernadotte gained the victory.

10. At the battle of Saalfeldt, fought between a division of Suchet, belonging to the corps of Lannes, and Prince Louis of Prussia, commanding the avant-guard of Hohenlohe, the latter lost his life. The Prussian loss was one thousand men, and thirty pieces of cannon.

Mr. Fox was publicly buried in Westminster Abbey.

14. This day was fought the memorable battle of Jena, denominated by the conquered Averstadt, because the king of Prussia had established his head-quarters at that village. That famous conflict, directed by Napoleon in person, was ultimately decided by the charges

of cavalry performed by Murat, who put one-half of the Prussian army to the route, and followed up the residue for 15 miles as far as Weimar.

The affair of Averstadt, which followed, was longer disputed; Marshals Kalkreuth and Blucher fighting under the eyes of their sovereign. The result of that momentous combat cost the Prussians in killed, wounded, and prisoners, more than 40,000 men, with 200 pieces of cannon, and immense magazines. Twenty-six Prussian generals were captured; the duke of Brunswick mortally wounded, as well as Marshal Möllendorff, and Prince Henry of Prussia. The French lost 12,000 men in the affairs of Jena and Averstadt.

16. Marshal Soult overtook a Prussian column at Greussen, commanded by Kalkreuth, which served as an escort to the king of Prussia, who was effecting his escape. Soult completely overthrew that force, and pursued the fugitives to Magdeburg.

Erfurth capitulated, when 14,000 Prussians were captured, among whom was Marshal Möllendorff, who had been wounded at Jena, the prince of Orange, and four generals. One hundred pieces of cannon and immense magazines followed that capture, which offered a strong hold for the conquerors.

The black commander Dessalines, who had been declared emperor at St. Domingo, lost the support of his own immediate guards, on account of his cruelties, in consequence of which a revolt took place, and he was murdered. He was succeeded by Christopher, another negro, equally cruel, who at first assumed only the title of supreme chief of the government of Hayti.

17. Marshal Bernadotte obtained a great advantage over the reserve of the Prussian army at the battle of Halle on the Saal; the latter being commanded on that occasion by Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg.

A.C.
1806

A.C. 1806 18. Leipsic was occupied by Davoust, where he seized immense quantities of cloth and British merchandise.

19. Murat possessed himself of Halberstadt.

A professor of military surgery was instituted by the king at Edinburgh.

Parliament was dissolved by proclamation.

20. The passage of the Elbe was effected at Wittenberg and Dessau, by Davoust and Lannes.

24. Potsdam, 21 miles from Berlin, was entered by Lannes.

25. Brandenburg, 33 miles from Berlin, was captured by Bernadotte.

Spandau having been summoned by Lannes, surrendered, when immense stores and a numerous train of artillery fell to the share of the victors.

So great was the terror occasioned by the rapid victories of Napoleon's armies in Prussia, that Marshal Davoust, when distant three days' march from Berlin, had sent orders to the magistrates to prepare every thing for his reception; he entered that capital without opposition.

28. Marshal Murat, at the head of 10,000 horse, compelled 16,000 picked troops of the Prussian force to lay down their arms, having Prince Hohenlohe for their commander. General Belliard greatly contributed to that signal exploit in arms, which was called the battle of Prentzlow.

Bonaparte entered Berlin.

29. General Milhaud, at Passwulk, with 1600 horse, made a column of 5000 Prussians surrender.

General Lasalle, with 1200 hussars, made Stettin capitulate, being a very strong fort on the Oder, and the capital of Prussian Pomerania. Five thousand prisoners, 150 pieces of cannon, and immense magazines were there taken.

30. Thirteen sail of the Jamaica fleet foundered at sea, when of 109 ships 71 only arrived in safety.

Nov. 1. General Becker fought the

battle of and took Anklam, when 4000 Prussians capitulated. A.C. 1806

Küstrin, one of the most impregnable fortresses of the Prussian monarchy, situated in the midst of a vast swamp, well-provisioned and defended by 4000 men, and 80 pieces of artillery, surrendered to Marshal Davoust, who had no means of undertaking the siege. By possessing that hold, the French army was master of the Oder.

Mortier having suddenly attacked the elector of Hesse Cassel, took possession of that place, and the whole territory of that prince. The result was supplies of every kind in abundance.

6, 7. General Blücher, after his flight from the overthrow at Jena, was suddenly overtaken by Bernadotte and Soult, and the cavalry of Murat, at Lubeck, when that city was taken.

8. Magdeburg, the strongest fortress in Prussia, surrendered to Marshal Ney, who captured 20 generals, 20,000 men, 700 cannon, and immense magazines of every kind. The occupation of Lubeck and Magdeburg terminated, as one may say, the Prussian campaign, which had only lasted one month; thus, from the Rhine to the Oder, there were no other Prussian detachments left but those of Hamelin and Nieuburg. History does not record such a succession of rapid and brilliant achievements, and defeats so ignominious as those sustained by the Prussians.

9. Napoleon caused to be struck and issued a contribution of one hundred and fifty millions of francs on the Prussian territories and those of her allies.

The duke of Brunswick died at Ottensson, near Altona, of the wound he had received at the battle of Jena.

10. Hanover was occupied by Marshal Mortier, who took possession of that electorate in the name of France.

12. An Institution called the *Refuge for the Destitute*, was opened in the Hackney-road.

A.C.
1806 The first Russian force that had marched to the assistance of Prussia, arrived at Warsaw.

An imperial decree of Napoleon was issued at Berlin, respecting the organization of the French national guards. By that document, it became evident that the intention of the emperor was to render that corps subject to serve like the regulars.

19. Bonaparte issued the decree of Berlin, declaring the British islands in a state of blockade, and interdicting to the whole world any species of communication with them. Such was the famous decree, intended to serve as a basis for the grand system conceived by Bonaparte to humiliate and enfeeble England.

Marshal Mortier took possession of Hamburg in the name of the French government, when an order was forthwith issued, declaring all funds and property belonging to the British confiscated.

Nieuburg, with a garrison of 4000 men, capitulated to the French.

20. Hamelin, a very strong place on the Weser, and the only town belonging to the states of Brunswick which was not subject to France, capitulated.

21. Bremen was occupied by the French.

23. Moldavia and Wallachia were invaded by the Russians.

28. The duchy of Mecklenburgh was occupied in the name of Napoleon.

Warsaw was taken possession of by Murat.

Russia declared war against France.

Dec. 2. Glogau, capital of Silesia, a very strong place on the Oder, capitulated to General Vandamme, the garrison remaining prisoners. Immense magazines and 200 cannons were captured by the victors.

5. The French occupied Prague.

6. Thorn on the Vistula fell into the power of the French.

11. Marshal Davoust, sword in hand, forced the passage of the Bug.

A treaty of peace and alliance was signed at Posen, between Napoleon and the elector of Saxony. By that convention, the latter acceded to the Confederation of the Rhine, and assumed the title of king.

Several of a new species of whales were driven on shore at one of the Orkney islands.

15. A *senatus consultum* at Paris ordered the levy of 80,000 conscripts.

17. The Ottoman empire declared war against Russia.

18. Three horses died at Oundle, in consequence of having eaten the fibres of a yew tree.

Parliament met.

The state of the national debt at the commencement of this year was—

Funded . . 517,250,000/.

Unfunded . . 23,250,000/.

Redeemed . 123,500,000/.

20. All foreign letters, although brought by a merchant vessel, were subjected to pass through the post-office, such being the decision of the Court of King's Bench.

23. The division of Morand, at Czarnowo, attacked a corps of Russians, very advantageously posted; which, after an obstinate conflict, it drove from its post.

25. The Russian generals finding the French army suspend its operations in the midst of its brilliant advantages, and enter into cantonments on the Vistula, thought it would be easy to force a passage through its left wing. With less than 10,000 men, Bernadotte, at the affair of Molorungen, stopped the attempts of the enemy with a much superior force, and drove him back with great loss.

26. Marshal Lannes encountered Beningsen, at Pultusk, where a most sanguinary action was fought, both parties experiencing a great loss. The Russians retired during the night.

A.C. 1806 The corps of Augereau and the cavalry of Murat engaged General Buxhowden, at Golymin, when the combat was carried on with equal ferocity on either side. The French, although they sustained a great loss, forced the enemy to retreat, General Rapp being on that occasion very badly wounded. After the two combats fought on this day, Napoleon closed that active campaign, establishing his forces in cantonments, while he established his headquarters at Warsaw.

One of the highest tides occurred that had ever been remembered, when boats were rowed into Palace yard.

30. The Ottoman Porte declared war against Russia.

31. A treaty of commerce was entered into between Great Britain and the United States of North America.

Mr. Saxelby, of Derby, invented a new method of making white lead.

Ancient Christians were discovered in Maylayala.

Dr. Palmer invented a new composition to preserve inflammable bodies from fire.

A large sarcophagus was transported from Egypt, supposed by some to have served as the tomb of Alexander the Great.

Patents were granted to Mr. Hooper, for a machine to clear a dry harbour; to Mr. Wilcox, for his improvement in the mechanism of steam-engines; to Mr. Boswell, for a new method of forming ships; to Mr. Huddart, for a mode of constructing cables; to Mr. Medhurst, for a condensing wind engine, and to Mr. Hitchcock, for making leather water-proof.

In England and Wales, there were committed for different crimes 4346 prisoners; 325 received sentence of death, of whom 57 were executed, and 522 transported.

The number of bankruptcies during this year amounted to 865.

The funded Irish debt was 58,344,690*l*.

The revenue of the East India Company was—*£*.

Bengal . . . 8,743,220
Madras . . . 4,774,296
Bombay . . . 742,017

Total . 14,259,533

The bank-notes in circulation amounted to 16,641,761*l*.; the gold coined was 405,405*l*.

In the Newfoundland fisheries 557 ships were employed.

The public income netted 53,304,254*l*., and the unredeemed debt was 517,280,561*l*.

The ways and means this year were 62,630,000*l*.

The supplies granted amounted to . 67,325,002
Deduct for Ireland . . 5,247,528

Surplus . 62,077,474

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1805, to December, 1806;

CHRISTENED,

Males . . . 10,452
Females . . . 9928

Total . . . 20,380

BURIED,

Males . . . 9215
Females . . . 8723

Total . . . 17,938

Died—Christian, margrave of Anspach; the Right Honourable William Pitt; Alexander, Count Woronzow; Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, who translated *Epictetus*; George, Earl Macartney, who had been sent on an embassy to China; Rev. John Brand, the antiquary; Edward, Lord Thurlow; Right Honourable Charles James Fox; S. Horsley, D.D., bishop of St. David's, an eminent theologian; William, duke of Brunswick, brother-in-law of George the Third; Francis, duke of Saxe Cobourg; George Steevens, the Shakspeare editor; Professor Andrew Dalzel;

A.C. James Barry, the painter; Charlotte Smith, the poetess; Trenchet, a French juris-consult.

1807 Jan. 1. Curacoa was taken by the British.

A treaty of amity and commerce was signed with America.

An explosion of gunpowder destroyed many of the principal buildings at Leyden.

Orders in council were issued against trading with the alleged enemies of Great Britain.

The military situation of France was as follows: 1. The grand army having received the several contingencies of the confederated princes of the Rhine and the Dutch troops; 2. the army of Italy in the territory of Friorel, and on the plains of Brescia, Verona, Alexandria; 3. the army of Naples; 4. the army of Dalmatia, and the corps at the camp of Boulogne; in addition to which there were other camps established at St. Lo, and in the Vendée. The Russian forces in Poland were estimated as amounting to 160,000 men.

5. Breslaw, capital of Silesia, after a siege of 25 days, surrendered to Generals Vandamme and Hedouville, the garrison comprising 7000 men.

16. Brieg, on the Oder, a very strong place, fell into the hands of the French.

20. A vessel with 10,000 lbs. weight of gunpowder blew up at Schiadam, in Holland, and destroyed great part of the town, and many people.

The British troops under the command of Brigadier-general Auchmuty, anchored in a small bay to the west of the Carétas rocks, about nine miles from the town of Monte Video.

The British troops defeated 6000 Spaniards, who had marched out of the town of Monte Video to oppose them.

The sittings of the great Sanhedrim of the Jews at Paris, was convened by Napoleon.

27. After the murder of Dessalines, the blacks were desirous of changing the government of St.

Domingo for a republic, and elected A.C. Christopher, fixing his seat of government at Port au Prince. The latter, however, being mistrustful of the intentions of the negroes, marched against them, but being repulsed, he retired to Cape Town, and there formed a separate government. The blacks, then under the direction of Petion, formed the republican senate of Hayti, decreeing a constitution, and outlawing Christopher.

28. England and Prussia ratified peace.

31. About 800 Sepoys were killed in the suppression of a mutiny that broke out at Vellore, in India.

Feb. 3. The British took possession of the town and citadel of Monte Video.

7. Scheiveidnitz, a very strong place in Silesia, capitulated to the French, where the latter found immense supplies of provisions, while the garrison of 4800 men remained prisoners of war.

8. The famous and sanguinary affair at Eylau took place, on which occasion the Russians commenced the attack. This was, perhaps, one of the most terrible and obstinately contested battles ever fought by Napoleon, both parties attributing to themselves the victory. The losses were sickening to humanity, for Napoleon allowed that on the field of slaughter his feet were immersed in human carnage. On which side the victory inclined we will not however take upon ourselves to decide; but, as the French contrived to possess the field of battle, we rather incline to believe that the Russians were worsted.

16. Generals Suchet and Oudinot attacked the Russian commander, Essen, at Ostrolenka, on the Narew, when the former were victorious, this having been one of the most destructive combats during the war.

17. The French part of the island of St. Domingo was entirely in possession of the blacks, and divided after the death of Dessalines into two factions. Petion,

A.C. the Mulatto, acted as president at
1807 Port au Prince, and Christopher the negro, exercised his authority at Cape Town, under a code of laws, whereby he had been appointed president and generalissimo of the forces for life.

19. The squadron under Sir J. F. Duckworth forced the passage of the Dardanelles, and burnt a Turkish ship of the line, and four frigates.

The Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress was established in London.

23. Twenty-eight persons were trampled to death in the Old Bailey, at the execution of two men for the murder of Mr. Steele.

26. General Bernadotte, at the affair at Braunsberg, completely overthrew the enemy.

27. The situations of the French and Russian armies were as follow: Bernadotte was at Braunsberg, Prussian Holland, Trauenberg and Mulhausen; Soult commanded at Lietstadt and Mohrunen; Ney was at Galtstadt, Heilsberg, (and Allenstein; Davoust at Holsenstein and Gilgenburg; Lannes in the Narew, and Murat was encamped near Elbing and Marienwerder, with the cavalry of reserve. The head quarters of Napoleon were at Finkensteen and Osterode. The Russians occupied a tract of territory from Secburg, Bischoffsburg, and Bartenstein to Konigsberg; the head quarters of General Beningsen were at Lansberg.

March 2. Sir J. Duckworth re-passed the Dardanelles.

A change in the ministry took place, when Mr. Percival was appointed chancellor of the exchequer.

7. Sir Home Popham was tried by a court-martial, for having sailed from his station to Buenos Ayres without orders, when he was sentenced to be reprimanded.

The slave-trade was totally abolished by the British parliament.

9. The Grand Jewish Sanhedrim which had been convened at Paris, terminated its sittings, and published the result, which consisted in a string of ordinances for

A.C. the regulation of the Jews, the same being founded on holy writ. 1807

12. A treaty was entered into, whereby Cassel and Kostheim, on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Mentz, were ceded to France, by the prince of Nassau.

13. The basin of the Grand Surry Canal was opened in great form, when several ships entered.

20. Clementi's musical instrument manufactory was destroyed by fire.

21. Major-general Frazer captured Alexandria from the Turks.

23. Parliament rose.

26. Lords Grenville and Howick explained at large in both houses of parliament, the circumstances attending the expulsion of the whig ministry.

31. The English were defeated by the Turks at Rosetta, with the loss of 467 men.

April 2. A mail-coach was robbed of bank-notes to a very considerable amount, by two of the passengers.

The Servians defeated the Turks at Nyssa.

4. Mr. Whitbread's motion respecting the poor-laws, was negatived in the house of commons.

A mutiny took place at Malta, in the regiment of Froberg, consisting of foreigners of every description; and eight days after, being the 12th, at night they blew themselves up, having set fire to the magazine, containing from 400 to 500 barrels of gunpowder, when the damage was estimated at 30,000*l*.

7. By a senatus consultum passed at Paris, a levy of 80,000 conscripts was decreed.

19. The English army in Egypt, consisting of nearly 4000 men, was again defeated, with the loss of eleven hundred men in killed and wounded.

22. The market-town of Chudleigh, in Devonshire, was entirely destroyed by fire, excepting seven houses and the church, but no lives were lost.

May 5. A duel between Sir

A.C. 1807 Francis Burdett and Mr. Paull took place, concerning the Westminster election, when the former was wounded.

15. The Russians were defeated near Dantzick.

20. General Kalkreuth, after sustaining a vigorous siege of two months, surrendered up Dantzic to Marshal Lefebvre, who there found a garrison of 9000 men, 800 cannon, and incalculable military stores, &c., of every description.

21. Some divisions of the British army were again repulsed at Rosetta, with considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

28. Napoleon conferred the title of hereditary Duke of Dantzick on Marshal Lefebvre.

29. A revolution took place at Constantinople, in the course of which Selim the Third, who had been the reigning prince since 1790, was deposed by the Janissaries, and imprisoned in the Seraglio. He was replaced by his son, Mustapha the Fourth, who became sultan of the Ottoman empire.

A freeholder voted at the Sussex election, possessing lands which had belonged to his family for 750 years.

June 1—6. An army of 22,000 Spaniards, raised by the feeble government of Charles the Fourth, arrived in Germany, in order to co-operate with the French forces.

5. The negotiations which had been entered into having been broken off, the Russian columns undertook to force the passage of the river Passarge, when the affair of Spanden took place, which, after a vigorous struggle, was gained by the French; Bernadotte being dangerously wounded.

6. Soult repulsed an attack of the Russians at Deppen, who retired with considerable loss.

An earthquake occurred at Lisbon.

8. The village of Huish, near Langport, was destroyed by fire.

A duel took place in Ireland, between Mr. Alcock and Mr. Col-

clough, the dispute having arisen at the Wexford election.

Messrs. Coutts paid the produce of 10,000 consols to the treasury of the Derby Infirmary, being the gift of a gentleman who concealed his name.

9. Napoleon in person, with the corps of Ney, Davoust, and Lannes, gave battle at Guttstadt, near which town part of the arriere guard of the enemy was posted, when the Russians were dislodged, after a bold resistance.

10. The affair of Keilsberg took place, when Soult and Lannes, supported by the cavalry of Murat, endeavoured to dislodge the Russians from their intrenchments, which were not, however, evacuated until the following day.

14. The commander-in-chief of the Russians, General Beningsen, having abandoned the intrenchments at Heilsberg, where he left very valuable magazines, was overtaken by the French at the dawn of day, when skirmishing and partial encounters took place. Towards five in the evening, the conflict became terrible, ending in the celebrated victory of Friedland, in which all the French marshals and generals present performed prodigies of valour. The loss of the Russians was estimated at 17,000 killed and wounded, with as many prisoners, and 70 pieces of cannon.

That terrible conflict closed a series of rapid operations, which had commenced on the 5th, at Spanden, and were termed *The Ten Days' Campaign*. In that short interval of time, the loss of the Russians had been incalculable; and their whole plan of operations completely disconcerted.

16. Soult entered Königsberg, second capital of the Prussian monarchy, that city being incapable of offering any resistance after the affair of Friedland. Königsberg being the general dépôt of the allied forces, immense magazines of every description were captured, together with numerous English and Prussian ships, freighted with

A. C. stores, [arms, and colonial produce.
1807

The important fortress of Neissa, in Upper Silesia, was delivered up to the French, with 6000 prisoners, and a long train of artillery.

18. Glatz, a very strong place near the borders of Bohemia, entered into a conditional capitulation.

19. The head quarters of Napoleon's grand army were established at Tilsit, on the left bank of the Niemen; so that the territory of the Prussian monarch consisted only of the small city and territory of Memel. Thus, after the short space of seven months, all the possessions of the heir of Frederick the Great were reduced to a mere shadow, by the talents of Napoleon, and the bravery of his followers, who had thus opened a way to the frontiers of the famous Czar Peter the First.

The South London Waterworks were opened.

The Royal Naval Asylum was opened in Greenwich Park.

21. An armistice was concluded at Tilsit between the French and Russian armies, preparatory to negotiations for peace.

25. The first interview between Napoleon and Alexander of Russia took place under a pavilion erected upon a raft, stationed in the midst of the river Niemen.

26, 27, 28. A second interview took place between the two emperors, at which the king of Prussia was present. Half the town of Tilsit was proclaimed neuter; the emperors there taking up their abode; the king of Prussia equally repaired thither.

The new parliament met.

An engagement took place between the English ship of war, *Leopard*, and the American frigate, *Chesapeake*, the crew of the latter having three men killed, and thirteen wounded.

29. Napoleon returned to Paris, where he was the object of universal adulation.

July 2. The president of the United States ordered all British ships to evacuate the ports of Ame-

rica; a measure adopted in consequence of the capture of the *Chesapeake*.
A. C. 1807

3. General Whitelock was repulsed, with great loss, in an attack on Buenos Ayres, and agreed to evacuate South America in two months from the 17th of July.

An American proclamation appeared, prohibiting British armed vessels from entering the United States.

7. Peace was concluded between France and Russia at Tilsit, on which occasion, out of respect for the Emperor Alexander, Napoleon restored to the Prussian monarch one-half of his territories, while the major portion of his ancient Polish possessions was vested in the grand duke of Saxony, styled *Grand Duke of Warsaw*. Dantzick, with a surrounding territory, including ten miles, was made independent. Napoleon also accepted the mediation of Alexander, with regard to a termination of hostilities with England; Alexander recognizing the confederation of the Rhine, and the emperor's three brothers, Joseph, Louis, and Jerome, for kings of Naples, Holland, and Westphalia. It was stipulated that the Russian forces should evacuate Moldavia and Wallachia.

9. Peace was ratified at Tilsit, between France and Prussia, when Frederick William the Third renounced all his possessions between the Rhine and the Elbe, abandoning to Saxony nearly the whole of Prussian Poland, as well as the circle of Cöthlen and Lusatia. All the territories left to Prussia were prohibited from admitting British ships or commodities; the provinces left to his Prussian majesty to be evacuated by the 1st October, 1807, provided the war contributions were liquidated.

By the above treaty, Frederick the Third lost upwards of one-half of his dominions, and nearly half the population, as the same did not amount to six millions of souls, whereas prior to the battle of Jena, they were computed at ten millions and a half.

A.C.
1807 18. A miller was indicted for having erected his mill too near the road, and obliged to remove it, although the high way had been turned since its erection.

Bones, supposed to be those of a mammoth, were found very deep in the earth at Clackton, between Colchester and Harwich.

Stafford, in Cardiganshire, was destroyed by fire.

19. Peace was ratified between France and Russia.

22. The Danish West India islands were captured by the English.

25. Santa Cruz surrendered to the British.

Tuscany was ceded to France.

26. A British expedition sailed to the Baltic.

An embargo was laid in the ports of the United States.

Aug. 14. Parliament was prorogued.

15. The island of Zealand was invested by the English.

16. A remarkable halo was observed round the moon.

Ragusa, and Dalmatia were annexed to the kingdom of Italy.

A Danish declaration was published against Great Britain.

Warsaw was constituted a duchy, and annexed to Saxony.

Street gas-lights were first introduced in London, near the house of lords, and in Golden-lane.

An imperial sitting was held of the legislative body at Paris, at which Napoleon presided, who, in his speech, expressed, in the most solemn manner, a desire to compass the peace of the universe.

18. An imperial decree at Paris ordered the re-union under one government of Hesse Cassel, Brunswick, Fulda, and Paderborn, with the major part of Hanover, and many states, in order to form the kingdom of Westphalia.

20. Stralsund, a very strong town, and capital of Swedish Pomerania, capitulated to General Brune, who there found 400 cannon, and vast magazines.

21. The Swedes evacuated A.C.
Stralsund. 1807

24. An armistice was entered into between the Russians and the Turks.

31. The funeral of the duchess of Gloucester took place.

A female at Cuckfield, in Sussex, slept without intermission for seven days.

Sept 1. A government was organized by France, for the islands in the Ionian sea, as constituting part of the French empire.

2. The king of Prussia issued a proclamation, dated from Memel, stating his adherence to the treaty of Tilsit, and interdicting all commercial intercourse with Great Britain.

5. Heligoland was taken by the British.

7. A horse at Gaddeston, in Hertfordshire, was stung to death by hornets.

The island of Rugen capitulated to General Brune, by which document the Swedish army was to return home, and the navy of that nation to abandon the island and Swedish Pomerania.

Copenhagen and the Danish fleet surrendered to Lord Cathcart and Admiral Gambier, after a bombardment of three days; it was agreed that the whole of the Danish navy should be delivered up to the English, and all Zealand be evacuated by the British troops in six weeks.

A globe of fire passed over Funen, in Denmark, during the day time; and a similar meteor was seen at Jutland.

Henry the Seventh's chapel began to be repaired.

Eighteen persons were trampled to death at Sadler's Wells, on a false alarm of fire.

9. Irritated by the unexpected attack of the British, the king of Denmark prohibited all commerce with England, and ordered the seizure of all persons and merchandise of that nation found in his dominions.

A. C. 1807 The Danes declared all commerce between Great Britain and Denmark to be criminal.

23. Alexandria was evacuated by the English.

A comet was visible to the naked eye, being attended by a luminous train of light.

28. Three French prisoners effected their escape from confinement near Portsmouth, and arrived in safety at Havre de Grace.

The British evacuated South America.

Oct. 6. Louis the Eighteenth, under the title of Count de Lille, landed at Yarmouth, when he took up his residence at Gosfield-hall, Essex.

10. Sheriffs Smith and Phillips carefully visited the various prisons of the metropolis, where they rectified many abuses, as well as in the management of lock-up-houses.

14. Napoleon issued a declaration, whereby he opposed all connexion, political or commercial, with those continental powers at amity with England; he also menaced the prince regent of Portugal with dethronement.

15. A treaty of alliance was entered into between France and Denmark; and at the same time was a declaration on the part of Russia, expressive of her indignation at the conduct of Britain in regard to Denmark. Russia also broke off all communication with England, and annulled the previous act of the 17th June, 1801, proclaiming anew the principles of an armed neutrality.

17. An army of 27,000 men, commanded by Junot, set forwards from Bayonne for Portugal, with which power France had continued at peace for six years. That step was adopted in consequence of the fixed determination of Napoleon to abide by the continental system.

20. Zealand was evacuated by the British troops.

The prince regent of Portugal ordered all the ports in his do-

minions to be shut against the British. A. C. 1807

26. The emperor of Russia broke off all communication with the English, until the Danish Navy should be restored to that power.

Bonaparte ordered all navigation upon the Weser to be stopped.

27. A secret treaty was ratified at Fontainebleau, between France and Spain, whereby it was stipulated that a force of 20,000 French should immediately enter that country, in order to co-operate in the conquest of Portugal with the Spanish armies.

The Royal Military canal from Shorn Cliff to Clifford, was completed.

30. The first misunderstanding between Charles the Fourth of Spain and the prince of Asturias, Ferdinand the Seventh, was made public. The latter was accused of seeking to dethrone his father, and was in consequence seized, with many nobles.

The English abandoned Egypt.

Nov. 1. Russia declared war against England.

4. War broke out between England and Denmark.

5. A letter was circulated at Madrid, by the prince of Asturias, wherein he stated his contrition for the conduct pursued towards his father, denouncing his evil advisers, and soliciting permission to kiss the royal feet.

10. The emperor of Russia adopting the politics of France, laid an embargo on all British vessels found in his ports.

A treaty was ratified at Paris, between France and Holland, whereby Flushing was ceded to the French, in exchange for Ost Friesland, the territory of Jever, and the lordships of Varel and Kniphausen.

The bridge at Honiton was destroyed by a flood.

11. A British order in council appeared, declaring France in a state of blockade, whereby neutral vessels were prohibited from trad-

A.C. ing with that power, or her al-
1807 lies.

14. A court of inquiry, respecting the convention of Cintra, was opened at Paris.

A lady aged 109, and a man of 112, were living at Paris at this period.

Part of the cliff at Brighton fell between the Crescent and the New Steyne, whereby much damage was sustained.

Bonaparte declared that the House of Braganza had for ever ceased to reign.

20. An itinerant fiddler near Alston Moor, was overwhelmed in a hovel by snow, when some shepherds heard him on the ensuing day playing upon his fiddle, by which means he was relieved from his perilous situation.

21. Camona, in the East Indies, surrendered to the British.

The Benevolent Society of St. Patrick was established at Liverpool.

23. A monument was erected to the memory of the late Lord Nelson on Portsdown-hill, Hampshire.

By an imperial decree of the French government, all vessels having touched on the coast of Britain, and subsequently entering French ports, should be subject to a seizure and confiscation.

28, 29. The feeble government of Lisbon, menaced by France, and intimidated by England, was fearful of joining either of those powers, who were alike dissatisfied with its indecision. The French forces at length advanced into her territory, and gained Abrantes, 60 miles from the capital, the regent's council being ignorant of its approach until the prince became aware of his dangerous situation, on receipt of the *Moniteur* newspaper, conveyed to Lisbon by a vessel sent expressly thither by England, to her ambassador at that court. The consequence was, the projected flight of the royal family for the Brazils.

30. The advanced guard of the A.C. French, under Junot, entered Lis-
1807 bon, capturing all the ships that remained in the harbour, and sequestrating British merchandise of every description.

Dec. 1. Frederic William the Third of Prussia, interdicted all communication between his states and Great Britain, until a definitive treaty should be ratified between France and England.

Jerome Bonaparte was named King of Westphalia.

5. A justice of the peace in Scotland, was fined 105*l.* for having illegally imprisoned a clergyman, and sent him to sea.

8. The merchants of London raised a subscription, in order to assist the Spaniards.

Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon, assumed the reins of government, as reigning monarch of Westphalia.

10. Maria Louisa de Bourbon, regent queen of Etruria, during the minority of her son, was compelled to declare that he renounced his crown, when French troops took possession of that kingdom.

11. The French garrison marched out of Brannau, when that town was taken possession of by the Austrians.

13. The Honourable Captain Lake was prosecuted by Robert Jeffrey, he having been put on shore on the island of Sombro-ro.

17. A decree, dated from Milan, was issued by Napoleon, in opposition to an order of England, whereby the former specified that all ships submitting to the English order should be pronounced *denationalized*, and have forfeited the guarantee of the imperial French flag. Napoleon further decreed the British islands in a state of blockade; and that all vessels issuing from its ports, or those of nations at amity with her, should be regarded as lawful captures.

19. The British government published a declaration, addressed to the continental powers.

A.C. 1807 Great Britain declared war against Russia.

20. Napoleon conferred the title of Prince of Venice on his son-in-law, Prince Eugene Beauharnais.

22. The American embargo act passed.

The Danish West Indian islands were taken by the English.

25. The island of Madeira was captured by the British troops under General Beresford.

The island of Santa Croix was captured by the British.

Dr. Parry announced the Marina Ryeland breed of sheep.

Sir Joshua Reynolds's Laughing Girl sold at Mr. Opie's sale for 430*l*.

The Surry Institution was established.

Earl Stanhope took out a patent for sub-marine navigation.

Lord Stanhope and Mr. Wilson had made great improvements in stereotyping during this and the previous years.

Six thousand seven hundred pounds were bequeathed to the Literary Fund, by T. Newton, Esq.

An association was formed for exploring Palestine.

Professor Davy decomposed fixed alkalies, by means of a galvanic battery.

Mr. John Austin invented a loom to work by steam.

Lord Stanhope's improved printing presses were introduced.

Messrs. Fourdrinier obtained a patent for manufacturing paper of an indefinite length.

The Entomological Society commenced its transactions.

Mr. W. Smith reclaimed large tracts of land from the sea, on the coast of Norfolk.

Dr. Olbers discovered a ninth planet, called Vesta.

The Copleyan medal was presented by the Royal Society to F. A. Knight, Esq., for various papers in vegetable physiology.

Mr. R. Buchannan published his

plan for warming manufactories by steam. A.C. 1807

The science of Mnemonics was announced in Germany.

Sir Everard Home analyzed the construction of the camel's stomach and economy.

Mr. Heard discovered means for purifying coal-gas.

Sir Humphry Davy proved that what are termed fairy-rings, arise from a fungus, which exhausts the central soil, and expands.

The College of Physicians, in a report to the house of commons, strongly recommended the practice of vaccination.

The Spanish frigate *La Pala*, discovered a group of islands in the South Seas, north latitude 3°, 29° longitude 16-2.

Patents were accorded to Mr. Newman, for an improvement in the construction of ships; to Mr. Eckhardt, for a machine for boring pipes; to Mr. John Fletcher, for a composition to act as manure; to Mr. John Palmer, for a new method of erecting bridges; and to the earl of Stanhope, for improvement in building ships.

General Miranda's plan for revolutionizing South America failed.

The number of sailors in the royal navy was computed at 130,000 men.

The land forces 334,180 troops.

The volunteers 360,000 men.

The Methodists reported their numbers at 270,919.

The bank-notes in circulation of 5*l*. and upwards, amounted to 12,333,400*l*.

The bank-notes under 5*l*. was 4,450,000*l*.

The produce of the revenue was 54,982,035*l*.

There was raised by loans 19,699,263*l*.

The produce of the customs was 7,774,049*l*.

The excise netted 17,377,213*l*.

Stamps produced 4,328,913*l*.

The assessed taxes amounted to 6,438,913*l*.

The Post-office receipts were 1,291,736*l*.

A.C. The property-tax produced
1807 5,983,214*l*.

The national debt amounted to
550,000,000*l*.

Christenings and burials in Lon-
don, from December, 1806, to De-
cember, 1807.

CHRISTENED.

Males . . .	9812
Females . . .	9604

Total . . .	19,416
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BURIED.

Males . . .	9296
Females . . .	9038

Total . . .	18,334
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Died—His grace Charles duke of Richmond; his grace the duke of Braganza; General Pascal Paoli, the Corsican chief; George Mason, Esq., a learned critic; the empress of Austria; Rev. Dr. Douglas, bishop of Salisbury; Shaw Allum, emperor of Hindoostan, who was lineally descended from Tamerlane the Great; M. G. Atwood, an experimental philosopher; the duchess dowager of Gloucester; at Rome, Henry Benedict Stuart, cardinal duke of York, aged 82, calling himself Henry the Ninth, king of England, &c.; Charles McCormick, a political writer; George, Marquis Townshend; Dr. Markham, archbishop of York; Charles, Earl Grey; Abraham Newland, Esq., many years chief cashier of the Bank of England; Dr. Willis, physician; John de Lalande, the French astronomer; N. des Enfans; John Lockman, D.D.; J. Bernouilli, the mathematician; Mr. John Opie, the artist; Mr. Edward King, author of *Morsels of Criticisms*; M. L'Abbé Edgeworth. Lewis Delolme, the famous political writer; Dr. Edward Millar, Mus. Dr. and writer; Sawrey Gilpin, a poetical writer; John Bertrand de Moleville, an esteemed historian, and Admiral Sir Hyde Parker.

1808 Jan. A new French nobility was created by Bonaparte.

The Austrian and Prussian am-
bassadors quitted London. A.C.
1808

3. The Spanish monarch en-
forced the same measures, with
respect to neutrals, as the French
emperor had done.

12. A massacre took place of the
Portuguese in Lisbon, by the
French.

18. A decree of Louis Bonaparte
was issued at Utrecht, ordering all
Swedish ships which should enter
the ports of Holland to be seized,
and all Swedish merchandise to be
confiscated.

21. By a senatus consultum, the
cities of Kehl, Cassel, and We-
sel, were united to the French
territory, as well as the town and
port of Flushing, with all its de-
pendencies.

By a decree of the French go-
vernment, 80,000 conscripts were
voted, for recruiting the armies.

Parliament was opened by com-
mission.

27. The prince regent of Portu-
gal and his queen, &c., arrived at
Rio Janeiro.

28. General Whitelock's trial
commenced.

Feb. 1. General Junot, com-
manding the French army in Por-
tugal, declared that the house of
Braganza had forfeited all claims
of reigning again in Europe.

2. The French forces entered
Rome, which measure was adopted
in order to disperse the emissaries
of various powers inimical to
France, who united in that city,
and were secretly favoured by the
Papal court.

General Junot was appointed
governor of Portugal.

The breakwater at Cherbourg
was injured by a storm.

Pius the Seventh protested
against the demands of the French,
who had entered Rome, and usurp-
ed the government.

3. Reggio surrendered to the
French.

The Delight sloop was burned,
and the crew killed or taken.

A fire at Dantzic consumed more
than 100 buildings.

A.C. Sweden was subsidized, with
1808 100,000*l.* per month, by the British.

10. War commenced between Russia and Sweden.

Christopher beat Petion, in St. Domingo, with great loss.

A specimen of virgin gold, weighing two ounces, was found in a tin stream work, in Cornwall.

Hector Campbell, for a libel on the College of Physicians, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of 50*l.*

15. A boy, who had been missing for twelve days, was discovered alive in a coal-pit, near Chester le Street.

16. Travelling on the northern road was stopped by the snow.

17. General Regnier captured fort Scylla, in Calabria, from the English, which completed the conquest of the kingdom of Naples.

The French, by main force, captured the citadel of Pampeluna.

The British retired to Messina, having abandoned the castle of Scylla to the French.

18. A declaration of Austria appeared, respecting the breaking off all connexion with England.

29. Denmark declared war against Sweden.

The citadel and fortifications of Barcelona were taken by the French, under pretext of invading Portugal, and attacking Gibraltar, and thus defending Spain, as auxiliaries and friends; 100,000 French, including the army of Portugal, were already in the Peninsula.

March 9. A war broke out in India, with Doindiu Khan, whom the British troops repulsed, with loss.

The corporation of the city of London petitioned both houses on the subject of parliamentary reform, and the abolition of sinecure places and pensions.

The island of Marigalante was captured by three frigates and a brig, under the command of Captain Selby, of the *Cerberus*.

11. By a decree of the senatus A.C. consultum, at Paris, new hereditary titles of honour were instituted, under the denominations of prince, duke, count, baron, and knight. 1808

13. Christian the Seventh, king of Denmark, died, aged 60, who was succeeded by his son, under the title of Frederick the Sixth, he having been some years regent, on the account of his father's mental alienation.

19—24. Troubles broke out in the court of Spain, and great dissensions reigned in consequence of the projected departure of the royal family for Seville.

Charles the Fourth, of Spain, abdicated the throne in favour of his son, who was proclaimed, under the title of Ferdinand the Seventh.

Godoy, prince of peace, was arrested, and Ferdinand ordered the confiscation of all his possessions, as having been his father's adviser.

This and the two succeeding days, tumults continued, when the French forces arriving, spread the greatest consternation in Madrid. Spain was invaded almost as soon as threatened, and most of her fortresses, situated in the provinces near the Pyrenees, were already in the power of Napoleon.

The offices over the Royal Exchange were robbed.

An edict was issued by Ferdinand of Spain, for the confiscation of all the property of the prince of peace.

24. Murat entered Madrid, at the head of the French forces.

Sicily, by a treaty, was garrisoned by French troops.

A Spanish town in the island of Trinidad was destroyed by fire, with the exception of only two houses, the property lost amounting to 18,000,000 dollars.

25. Charles the Fourth, king of Spain, in a letter to Napoleon, protested that his abdication on the 19th, in favour of Ferdinand, had been an act of compulsion.

A Danish man-of-war, of 74

A. C. guns, was destroyed by Captain
1808 Parker, off Zealand.

Alexander Stephens, Esq. of Parkhouse, Chelsea, as foreman of the grand jury of Middlesex, petitioned the house of commons against the conduct of the House of Correction in Coldbath Fields.

The lords threw out a bill for the prevention of the grant of places in reversion, when fourteen peers entered their protests.

A petition for peace from the manufacturing districts, was presented to parliament.

27. The temporal power of the pope was annihilated.

A bull of excommunication was issued by Pius the Seventh against Napoleon, in consequence of his arbitrary proceedings against the Papal see.

30. A treaty of alliance and subsidy between England and Sicily, was entered into, whereby the latter was to be garrisoned with 10,000 British troops, and receive an annual subsidy of 300,000*l*.

April 2. By an imperial decree of Napoleon, he dismembered from the ecclesiastical states the provinces of Ancona, Urbino, Macerata, and Camerino, annexing them to the kingdom of Italy.

The fortress of Sweaborg was surrendered by the Swedes to Russia.

The church of La Tour, and most of the houses in Lucerne, were destroyed by an earthquake.

James Paull, Esq., late candidate for Westminster, put an end to his existence.

3. The pope's legate quitted Paris.

15. Napoleon arrived at Bayonne, in order to arrange affairs with the royal family of Spain.

20. Ferdinand the Seventh arrived at Bayonne, where he was only received as prince of Asturias.

24. Napoleon was represented by his minister Champigny, who made known that the interest of France required that none but a friend of that country should reign in Spain.

The grand duke of Berg entered Madrid, at the head of a large French army, but the populace seized the cannon, and drove them out.

30. Charles the Fourth arrived at Bayonne, to supplicate the support of Napoleon.

May 1. Ferdinand, in obedience to the commands of his father, remitted to him the crown of Spain.

A new volcano appeared in one of the Azor islands, which was laid waste by the same.

The regent of Portugal declared war against France.

5. A treaty was ratified at Bayonne, whereby Charles the Fourth ceded all his titles to Spain and dependencies, in favour of Napoleon, expressly resigning to him the right of transmitting the crown to whomsoever he should think fitting.

11. Ferdinand, prince of Asturias, with his uncle Don Antonio, and his brother Don Carlos, quitted Bayonne, to take up their residence in Valencay. Previous to quitting, they sent to the provisional government of Madrid their adhesion to the treaty concluded on the 5th, exhorting the Spanish people to conform to the same, and freeing them from their oath of fidelity.

Charles the Fourth left Bayonne for Compiègne, the spot appointed for his residence.

An address of the supreme Junta was presented to Napoleon, demanding his brother Joseph, then king of Naples, to fill the throne of Spain.

21. Bonaparte published a decree, wherein he assigned as a reason for depriving the pope of his power, that his holiness would not declare war against England.

24. The weavers near Manchester created a riot.

By a *senatus consultum*, the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and the states of Tuscany were united to the French empire.

25. Napoleon issued a decree, commanding the notables to assemble at Bayonne.

A.C. 27—30. On the festival of St. Ferdinand, insurrections broke out in several parts of Spain. The population of Cadiz, in particular, rose *en masse*, and resistance to the views of Napoleon became general on the part of the Spanish nation.

At Seville, the magistrates and principal inhabitants assembled, and convened a provincial junta, investing the same with the supreme government, and rejecting the order of the council of Castile, as long as Madrid should continue in the possession of foreign troops. The junta further announced that it held its power only from Ferdinand the Seventh, as legitimate sovereign, and declared war against France. In the other provinces, juntas were also formed, which the troops of Napoleon could not disperse, who mutually corresponded, and concerted plans against the common enemy.

30. Two Spanish patriots arrived in England, stating that 40,000 men were embodied, with the intention of repelling the French, when the Spanish prisoners in this country were immediately released, and sent back.

The house of representatives at Washington, in America, opened, for the first time.

June 5. The prison at Rochdale was burned by a mob.

6. An imperial decree was issued from Bayonne, whereby the French emperor proclaimed Joseph Bonaparte king of Spain.

A French squadron of five line-of-battle ships and one frigate, in the harbour of Cadiz, surrendered to the Spaniards.

War broke out between Spain and France.

9. The emperor of Austria called out a levy *en masse*.

11. Governor Picton was tried in the court of King's-Bench, for inflicting torture on a young woman at Trinidad, and acquitted.

15. The grand state junta met at Bayonne, for the purpose of settling a free constitution.

16. The first insurrection of the Portuguese broke out at Oporto, which spread with such rapidity throughout the northern provinces, that they were speedily evacuated by the French troops.

25. A violent hurricane raged at Montaldo, in Italy, which was attended by an earthquake.

A Spanish proclamation of peace with England, and Sweden, her ally, was published at Oviedo.

July 14. Marshal Bessieres, at the battle of Medina del Rio Seco, defeated 40,000 Spaniards, who were marching from Galicia, to intercept Joseph Bonaparte, in his way to Madrid; the action was very sanguinary, and upwards of 8000 were left dead on the field.

A verdict of 10,000*l.* was awarded against Sir Arthur Paget, for crim. con. with Lady Borringdon.

15. Hail-stones, that measured from six to seven inches, fell during a thunder-storm in Somersetshire.

The Emperor Napoleon created Marshal Murat, his brother-in-law, king of Naples, under the title of Joachim Napoleon.

19—22. The battle and capitulation of Baylen took place, which originated in General Duponts being ill seconded by Vedel.

The fatal reverse in question proved one of the most disastrous circumstances to impede the views of Napoleon, and its effects were felt throughout the various countries he had already subjugated; in short, General Dupont might justly consider himself as one of the grand efficient causes that tended to bring about the mighty overthrows subsequently effected.

20. Joseph Bonaparte made his public entry into Madrid.

A second revolution occurred at Constantinople, and the conspirators demanded the restoration of Sultan Selim, whose dead body was presented to them. Sultan Mustapha was nevertheless deposed, and his younger brother, Mahmoud, cousin of Selim, was proclaimed.

A.C.
1808 22. Murat, grand duke of Berg, and brother-in-law to Bonaparte, took possession of the throne of Naples.

29. Joseph Bonaparte, alarmed at the progress of the insurrection, left Madrid at the end of eight days, and retired to Vittoria.

30. An official declaration was issued by France, against the extraordinary armaments carrying on throughout Austria.

31. The English army landed in Portugal.

Aug. 4. The merchants of London gave the Spanish deputies a grand dinner, at the City of London tavern.

10. The marquis of Romana, hearing of the misfortunes of his country, undertook his famous expedition, and having eluded the spies set upon his conduct by France, embarked with the major part of his division, on board English vessels, at Funen and Langoland, eight hundred leagues distant from the Pyrenees. That act of ardent patriotism inflamed the enthusiasm of his brother Castilians, and redoubled their hatred against the tyranny of strangers.

12. Major Campbell was executed, for having killed Captain Boyd, in a duel, in Ireland.

The Arragonese defeated General Lefebvre.

21. The battle of Vimiera was fought, in which the French, under Junot, were defeated by Sir Arthur Wellesley, who commanded the English.

Covent Garden theatre was totally destroyed by fire.

24. Ferdinand the Seventh was proclaimed anew at Madrid; his competitor, Joseph Napoleon, having fled.

30. A convention was signed at Cintra, by Sir Hugh Dalrymple, after the success of the British arms, which was disgraceful in the extreme, as it afforded the French the means of evacuating Portugal without molestation. The terms were, that the enemy should march out with arms and baggage; that

they should not be regarded as A.C.
1808 prisoners of war; and on their arrival in France, be empowered again to serve against the British. The English government was further to provide the means of transporting the French troops, who were to land at one of the French ports between Rochfort and L'Orient; the army transporting all its artillery, horses, &c. That convention subsequently gave rise to the greatest dissatisfaction in England, and the most violent debates also took place in both houses of parliament, on the same humiliating subject.

The evacuation of Portugal was one of the first results of the disastrous affair at Baylen, which Napoleon had to encounter; as the French, on quitting Portugal, possessed no other holds in the Peninsula but Barcelona, Navarre, Biscay, and Alava.

The greater part of the vineyards of Tokay, in Hungary, were destroyed by a storm, the hailstones being as large as walnuts; some men and boys lost their lives, and many cattle.

Sept. 1. A Russian fleet, in the Tagus, surrendered to the English.

The queen of France and the duchess of Angoulême joined the king of France, at Gosford.

8. The convention between France and Prussia, ratified at Paris, stipulated that the army of the latter power should, for the ten succeeding years, be reduced to 40,000 men. Glogau, Stettin, and Kustrin were to be occupied by French troops, until the payment of the war contributions, their garrisons to consist of 10,000 men, maintained at the expense of Prussia. Seven military roads were to intersect the Prussian territory, while Magdeburg, on the right of the Elbe, with the surrounding territory, was to be given up. The arrears due from Prussia, on the war payments, were estimated at an hundred millions of francs.

25. A supreme and central junta assembled at Aranjuez, in

^{A.C.}
¹⁸⁰⁸ Spain, which assumed the reins of government, in the name of Ferdinand the Seventh.

27. An interview took place at Erfurth, between the emperors of Russia and France, which was attended by all the subaltern princes of Germany, and the courtiers of those two potentates, who spent eighteen days together on terms of the most fraternal intercourse, and in the enjoyment of a round of grand entertainments and festivals.

30. A destructive fire broke out in Castle-street, Long-Acre, which destroyed six houses and much property.

Oct. 12. The British, under Generals Moore and Baird, sailed for Spain and Portugal, to co-operate with the Spanish patriots.

A letter, collectively framed by Napoleon and Alexander, was forwarded to the king of England, invoking his Britannic majesty to listen to the voice of humanity, and ensure the happiness of Europe, by contributing to ensure a general peace.

On the 28th of the same month, the British minister, in answer to that communication, expressed every wish, on the part of his master, to enter upon a negotiation for an universal peace, on conditions that were compatible with the tranquillity and safety of Europe. That the British government, having entered into engagements with the kings of Portugal, Sicily, and Sweden, as well as the Spanish government, it was requisite that those powers should also take part in the negotiation to which the king of England was invited. A few interchanges of notes subsequently occurred, when the communications were altogether broken off. Thus did the cabinet of St. James's elude the offers of pacification, while the court of Vienna, though from political motives pretending to applaud the conduct of the cabinet of the Tuileries, nevertheless resolved, from that juncture, to prepare for war,

which she declared against France ^{A.C.}
¹⁸⁰⁸ six months after.

From subsequent events, there appears little doubt, but the meeting at Erfurth between the two emperors, produced a secret arrangement, whereby they had decided on dividing the dominion of the continent; the one relying upon Gibraltar as his support, and the other looking to the Dardanelles.

14. Napoleon and Alexander separated at Wiemar.

25. The opening of the legislative body took place at Paris, on which occasion Napoleon harangued the senators, when, after dwelling on the assistance afforded by England to the Spaniards, he said, in allusion to the Emperor Alexander, "Myself and the emperor (of Russia) met at Erfurth; we agreed, and are invariably united, as well for peace as for war;—My eagles will shortly flutter over the towers of Lisbon!"

29. The first English forces entered Spain, in order to assist the revoltors.

A fortune-teller was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment; and to be publicly whipped; and a woman following the same pursuit was sentenced to imprisonment.

Nov. 4. Napoleon entered Spain, after refusing to terminate that war so inauspiciously entered into; he had drawn 80,000 of his veteran soldiers from Germany, and marched them beyond the Pyrenees.

5. The convention of Berlin was entered into, whereby Napoleon remitted to Prussia the 20,000,000 due on the war debt, consenting to receive guarantees for the payment, and withdraw his troops from all the strong fortresses, except Glogau, Stettin, and Kustrin. That was done in order to reinforce his armies of Spain, and effect its conquest the sooner.

Bonaparte put himself at the head of his army at Vittoria.

Marshals Soult and Bessieres captured the city of Burgos, the Spaniards having left 3000 men

A.C. on the field of battle, with as many
1808 prisoners, and twenty pieces of
cannon.

12. Marshal Victor defeated Generals Romana and Blake, at the battle of Espinosa, when 20,000 Spaniards were killed and captured, with ten generals slain, fifty pieces of cannon, &c.

An impostor named Ann Moore stated, that she had abstained from food for twenty months, which was long credited, but ultimately found to be false.

14—16. A third revolution was effected at Constantinople, which was fomented by the Janissaries. The ex-sultan Mustapha was strangled, and the grand vizier, who was pursuing a vigorous plan of military operations, was attacked, with his forces, by superior numbers of the Janissaries. On that occasion, finding the fortune of war turn against him, the vizier set fire to his palace, and, with its inmates, was blown in the air.

17. The Court of Inquiry ordered by the king, respecting the convention of Cintra, met at Chelsea.

23. The battle of Tudela was fought, in which Lannes defeated Castanos and Palafox, commanding the armies of Andalusia and Arragon. Thirty cannons were taken, 3000 prisoners, and 4000 left dead on the field. That victory would have proved still more decisive, had Marshal Ney been able to come up in time to take part in the action.

Dec. 1. Palafox defeated the French before Saragossa.

3. The French voluntarily evacuated Berlin, which had remained in their possession since the 26th October, 1806.

4. Madrid was reduced to subjection at the moment when a decisive assault had been decided upon. Napoleon then passed several decrees, suppressing the council of Castile, and the Inquisition; reducing the number of convents by

one third; abolishing feudal rights, A.C. barriers of the interior, &c. 1808

5. The royal family of Spain removed to the palace of Chambéry, in Savoy.

Fort Boras, in India, was taken by the English.

Roses, a maritime fort of great importance, in Catalonia, was taken, after a month's siege, and seventeen days' attack with open trenches. Gouvion St. Cyr, who commanded the French there, captured sixty pieces of brass ordnance, and various military stores.

7. Napoleon issued a proclamation at Madrid, announcing his intention of treating Spain as a conquered country, should the nation persist in not recognising Joseph Napoleon for its king.

8. Alexander Davidson, Esq., was found guilty of defrauding government, and imprisoned in Newgate.

9. A subscription of 50,000*l.* was entered into for the Spaniards.

Great damage was sustained by the overflowing of the Thames.

A conspiracy against the French was discovered at Madrid.

A stone coffin was found in Leeds church, containing a complete skeleton, which had been interred for seven hundred years.

Vaccination was practised among the Hottentots.

15. Napoleon replied to a deputation from the city of Madrid, which presented itself, to thank the emperor for the pardon he had accorded to that city.

16. Gouvion St. Cyr, who commanded the French troops in Catalonia, completely defeated a superior Spanish force at the affair of Cardeden or Llinas; the French, on that occasion, having exhausted their cartouches, and being without artillery, attacked with the bayonet.

18. A sheep which had been buried in the snow ever since the 19th of November, was found alive.

19. Bonaparte quitted Madrid,

A.C. at the head of an immense army,
1808 in pursuit of the English.

21. A very numerous Spanish army was completely routed by Gouvion St. Cyr, at the battles of San Felice and Molina del Rey, the victors taking all the artillery, with vast magazines, &c.

24. Sir John Moore commenced his retreat.

For the discovery of galvanic electricity, Napoleon presented M. Volta with a gold medal, and decreed him an annual prize of 3000 livres.

Potatoes sliced and baked, which had been to New South Wales and back, were exhibited, in a sound state.

The Russell Institution was opened.

A new spring was discovered, near the Grotto del Cane, at Naples, the water of which was so hot, as to boil an egg in a few minutes.

Sir Richard Hoare opened several barrows near Stonehenge, and found some curious remains of Celtic ornaments, beads, buckles, and broaches, in amber-wood and gold.

A sea snake was cast on shore in Orkney, which was 55 feet long, and the circumference of the body equal to the girth of an Orkney poney.

A floating island, that had emerged from the bottom of Derwent-water three times in thirty years, again appeared above the surface, containing an acre, being stationary, and unconnected with the bottom or shore, the soil of which was three yards in thickness.

The art of polyantography, or multiplying designs by means of stone, now called lithography, was publicly announced.

Indigo was cultivated in the south of France.

Stones fell this year at Borgo, at San Domino, in Moravia, and in Bohemia.

The stone coffin of Offa, king of Mercia, who died in the eighth

century, was discovered in the church-yard of Hemel Hempstead, the inscription being legible. A.C. 1808

The thermometer, at Hayes, was 87°, at midnight; 69°, at eleven o'clock; and the next morning, at 90°.

The skeleton of a mammoth was found, in a state of perfect preservation, on the borders of the Frozen Ocean, by Schoumachoff, a Tungoose chief.

An Architectural Society was formed in London, and published the first volume of its transactions.

Mr. B. Buchannan, of Glasgow, announced that heat, supplied by steam, is found very excellent in copper plate and calico printing, in heating calenders, in warming warehouses and counting-houses, shops, churches, &c.

There were voted 200,820 men for the land service, besides the forces employed in India; with 30,000 for the marine service; while the militia amounted to 108,000 men.

The amount of bank-notes in circulation was 17,305,512*l*.

The value of exports of woollen goods was 7,280,370*l*.

The number of licensed private banks, 639.

The unredeemed debt amounted to 536,776,026*l*.

The public income was this year 57,688,472*l*.

The expenditure somewhat exceeded 71,989,380*l*.

The British navy in commission, January 1, 1808, consisted of

Line-of-battle ships .	144
From 44 guns to 50 .	20
Frigates	178
Sloops	226
Armed brigs. &c. .	227

The total acres of cultivated land in England were 37,909,455.

Amount of Taxes for 1808:—

Permanent taxes, 32,153,450*l*.

Annual taxes, 4,929,798*l*.

War taxes, 20,291,797*l*.

The supplies for the year 1808, were

A. C.		£.
1808	Navy	17,496,047
	Army	19,439,189
	Ordnance	4,534,571
	Miscellaneous	1,750,000
	East India Company	1,500,000
	Swedish subsidy	1,100,000
	Vote of Credit	2,500,000
		48,319,807

Christenings and burials in London and its environs, from December, 1807, to December, 1808.

CHRISTENED,

In London	5591
In the 23 out-parishes of Middlesex and Surry	10,105
Westminster	4210
Total	19,906

BURIED,

In London	5341
In the 23 out-parishes of Middlesex and Surry	9737
In Westminster	4876
Total	19,954

Died, Benjamin Goldsmid, Esq.; Reverend Samuel Smith, LL.D., upwards of twenty years master of Westminster school; Christian the Seventh, king of Denmark; Madame Cotin, a French novel writer; Alexander Dalrymple, the hydrographer; James Anderson, LL.D., an agriculturist and author; John Ireland, author of *Illustrations of Hogarth*; Rev. J. Whittaker, a theologian and antiquary; Dr. Beddoes, a chemist and philosopher; Rev. Richard Hurd, bishop of Worcester, a theologian; James, lord bishop of Ely; Alexander Hunter, M.D.; Rev. John Home, author of the tragedy of *Douglas*; Dr. William Hawes, philanthropist; the celebrated Richard Porson, esteemed the first Greek scholar in England; and Angelica Kauffman, a celebrated painter.

Jan. 2. Bosen or Penguin island, A.C. at the Cape of Good Hope, sunk, 1809 as it was supposed, owing to an earthquake.

The loan of this year was eleven millions.

3. The English having decided on the evacuation of Portugal, had entered Spain towards the end of September, but learning the result of the battle of Tudela, with the capture of Madrid, and that Napoleon was advancing to cut them off from the sea, Sir John Moore proceeded by forced marches to the coasts of Gallicia, directing his columns on Astorga, Zamora, Leon, and Oviedo. The *arriere* guard was then defeated by Marshal Soult, and a division of the Spaniards laid down their arms.

4. The foundation-stone of Covent Garden Theatre was laid.

5. Peace between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte was ratified.

12. The Spaniards of South America, joined with the Portuguese of the Brazils, making themselves masters of Cayenne and French Guyana.

13. Marshal Victor, at the battle of Tarasena, near Aranjuez, defeated a Spanish corps, which had escaped from Tudela.

14. A treaty of alliance was ratified between the English and Spanish insurgents.

16. The battle of Corunna was fought, when the English were compelled to embark on board their fleet, having sustained immense loss. Sir John Moore being killed.

17. A fire happened at Saint James's Palace, which destroyed the apartments of the duke of Cambridge.

19. Parliament assembled.

27. Ferrol was taken by the troops under Marshal Soult, where the victors found 1600 pieces of cannon, with immense magazines, eight vessels, three frigates, and numerous smaller craft.

30. The English landed at Martinico.

A.C. Feb. 1. Colonel Wardle instituted an inquiry into the conduct of the duke of York as commander-in-chief.

1809

7. Mrs. Clarke was examined at the bar of the house of commons.

13. Don Pedro Cevallos, the Spanish ambassador, arrived in London.

21. Saragossa, capital of Arragon, after being invested eight months, and assailed by uninterrupted attacks, having also experienced 28 days' fire from open trenches, and 23 of incessant combats from house to house, was compelled to surrender. The humanity of that brave warrior Marshal Lannes, who conducted the siege, prompted him to spare as much as possible the effusion of human blood, and the excessive sufferings of the inhabitants, whose determined obstinacy in holding out to the last afforded an example of intrepidity scarcely equalled in ancient or modern times.

24. The English, who had disembarked on the 30th January, made themselves masters of Martinico, a capitulation having been signed by Admiral Villaret Joyeuse; 2000 prisoners were captured.

Drury Lane Theatre was destroyed by fire.

25. General Gouvion Saint Cyr, at the battle of Vals, routed a corps of Spaniards, after a very sanguinary encounter, and took all their artillery; on that occasion, the French used only the bayonet.

March. Lord Falkland was killed in a duel by Mr. Powell.

3. A fire broke out in Christ-Church, Oxford, when the fine hall of that edifice was in great danger, but happily saved.

12. The second expedition took place in Portugal by the French. Marshal Soult captured Chaves, where he found quantities of ammunition and artillery.

Marshal Soult defeated the Portuguese, after an obstinate resistance at the battle of Lanhozo.

13. Oporto was taken by the French.

A.C.

1809

A revolution occurred in Sweden, when Gustavus the Fourth was deposed.

18. The inquiry into the conduct of the duke of York closed, and, though acquitted of the charges brought against him, he resigned his office, and was succeeded by Sir David Dundas.

23. A convention was entered into between the Russians and Swedes.

27. The British and Spaniards took Vigo.

28. Marshal Victor, at the battle of Medelin, completely defeated the Spaniards.

29. Marshal Soult routed the Portuguese at the battle of Oporto, who were led by the bishop of that city; on which occasion the vanquished lost 20,000 men, in killed and drowned, and 200 pieces of artillery.

April 6. War was declared against the French by the Austrians.

8. A riot broke out at Dartmoor, among the French prisoners.

9. The fifth continental coalition took place against France.

The Austrians passed the Inn at Brannau and Scharding, and the Salza at Burghausen; the main body of the army being commanded by the Archduke Charles, who made known to the French commander in Bavaria that his intention was to march forward, and he should treat as enemies all those who resisted. At the opening of that campaign, Austria led into the field, comprising the landwehr, 550,000 men in Germany and Italy; while the French had less than 200,000 men, calculating the troops of the confederation of the Rhine.

10. Bonaparte left Paris to take the field against the Austrians.

12. Lord Cochrane destroyed four French line-of-battle ships in Basque-roads, when he displayed the most intrepid conduct.

15. The Austrians, commanded

A.C. by the Archduke Ferdinand, invaded
1809 the grand duchy of Warsaw.

Hostilities began in Italy, when the battle of Pordenone on the Tagliamento was fought by the avant guard of the French; when their force, consisting of 2000 infantry and 1500 cavalry, being too far removed from the main body, were captured by the Austrians, under Archduke John.

16. Prince Eugene Beauharnais attacked the Austrian army at Sacile, when he was beaten, and retired in disorder during the night, with the loss of 7000 men and many cannon.

18. The disputes between Britain and America were adjusted, but no peace ratified.

19. General Oudinot repulsed a body of Austrians, and gained the battle of Psaffenhoffen.

Marshal Berthier met the Austrians at Tann, where he arrested the progress of their whole combined forces, lent his aid to the Bavarians, and prepared for the Emperor Napoleon, who was on the point of arriving, the means of penetrating the enemy's line, and beating in succession the two grand corps of the Archdukes Louis and Charles. This most masterly movement laid the foundation of all the grand results of that extraordinary campaign.

20. Napoleon, at the battle of Abensberg, completely overthrew the corps of Archduke Louis and General Hiller, after an engagement which lasted only an hour and a half.

21. At the affair of Landshut, which was a continuation of the affair at Abensberg, the Austrians left 9000 prisoners, 30 pieces of cannon, 600 ammunition chariots, 3000 waggons, with equipages, pontoons, &c.

Warsaw capitulated, and the Polish army retired across the Vistula.

22. The Emperor Napoleon vigorously attacked the Archduke Charles at Echmuhl, when the latter for some time bravely defended himself, but he

ultimately abandoned his positions, and retired behind the Danube. A.C. 1809

This famous day conferred the greatest honour on Marshals Davoust, Lannes, Massena, and Lefebvre. The routed army lost 2000 prisoners, with part of its artillery; and the victor when addressing his troops, used this expression, "*The house of Lorraine has ceased to reign.*"

23. Ratisbon, a venerable city, surrounded by antique walls, was captured by assault, and one of its quarters burned. The Austrians there lost many troops in striving to defend the place, and retired, leaving 1000 prisoners.

25. The *senatus consultum* decreed a levy of 30,000 conscripts, to constitute part of the Imperial guard.

26. Marshal Massena traversed Passau, burnt Scharding, and the French army passed the Inn, at several points.

28. On opening the body of a sailor, who had died in Guy's Hospital, several clasp-knives were found, the handles of which were decomposed, and the iron-work nearly so. It appeared upon inquiry that he had swallowed them some years before in a frolic.

The national vaccine establishment commenced its operations, under the patronage of the king and parliament.

Part of the plate belonging to the king of France was sold in London to the celebrated Mrs. Clarke.

Captain Manby made a successful trial of a small mortar to communicate with shipwrecked vessels, and save the crew by means of a line conveyed to them by that expedient.

Schill, the famous Prussian major, who held a singular correspondence with Napoleon, whom he addressed as "*Brother Thief*," quitted Berlin, at the head of a body of his adherents, and proceeded in the direction of Westphalia.

28—30. The French, at Burg-hausen, effected the passage of the

A. C. 1809 Salza, a very rapid stream, running between two acclivities, the eminence on the left bank rising in a pyramidal form. By that movement, and the preceding successes, Napoleon had, as it were, severed the Austrian army in two, which, nevertheless, at the present juncture, ventured to act on the offensive. In forcing that colossal power into the defiles of Bohemia, the French general drove it on one of the routes leading to Vienna, in form of a bow; while the victorious forces, opening a straiter passage on the right of the Danube, formed as it were a cord to the bow. The French, therefore, encountered no other impediments but what arose from the remains of the routed corps of the Archduke Louis and General Hiller, and some slight accidents that originated in the nature of the ground. That manœuvre, without contradiction, was one of the most scientific and masterly ever performed in modern military tactics.

Prince Eugene Beauharnais defeated the Archduke John, at the battle of Caldiero, near Verona.

May 3. Russia declared war against Austria, when an army of the former power marched into Galicia.

4. The battle and attack of Ebersberg, a considerable town on the right of the Traun, took place, which proved a very sanguinary conflict, as the French generals and their followers fought under the eyes of Napoleon.

8. The French passed the river Piava, when the Archduke John was again defeated by Beauharnais, who captured some cannon and two Austrian generals.

10. The several orders of the Swedish diet received a document containing the act of abdication, signed by Gustavus Adolphus the Fourth, when the same was accepted by the members of that assembly.

10—18. Soult, having lost part of his artillery and equipages, effected his retreat on the Minho, be-

ing the termination of the second A. C. French expedition into Portugal. 1809

12. The duke of Wellington obliged Marshal Soult to abandon Oporto.

13. The French possessed themselves of the port of Trieste.

Vienna was entered by the French army, after suffering a bombardment of 36 hours; when the resources in every requisite for war that were found heaped up in that capital, were sufficient for the supply of a whole campaign.

17. An imperial decree was issued, whereby it was stated that the Roman states were united to the French empire. By that document, dated from Vienna, the pope was permitted to reside at Rome, and enjoy a revenue of two millions of francs.

19. Marshal Lefebvre, who had subjected the Tyrol, possessed himself of Inspruck.

20. The head-quarters of the army of Italy were established at Villach, and its advanced guard advanced to Klagenfurth.

21, 22. Napoleon with his army met the Archduke Charles at Essling, before Vienna, at which spot the Danube, divided into three unequal arms, separated the contending forces. The French, who occupied the right bank, possessed themselves of the islands, and attacked the archduke behind the villages of Gross, Aspern, and Essling, where the most sanguinary conflicts took place; at which juncture the rising of the waters of the Danube broke the bridges that had been erected by the French for the transporting of supplies and artillery, which left the latter without the means of opposing the enemy's fire by which they were mowed down in the most dreadful manner. From the accounts published by the Archduke Charles, on the first day, 288 pieces of cannon discharged 51,000 times, as well with bullets as grape-shot; and on the ensuing day, upwards of 400 cannon incessantly played on both sides. On that occasion, the intre-

A.C. 1809. Marshal Lannes was mortally wounded, and three generals killed, with 500 officers, and, at least, 18,000 men wounded, while the number in killed exceeded the ordinary proportion. The loss of the Austrians, although not so great, amounted to 4200 in killed, and 16,000 wounded.

22. General Macdonald, commanding the right wing of the army of Italy, made Laybach, the metropolis of Carniola, capitulate, when the Austrian General Meerveldt and 4000 men were captured.

23. Admiral Harvey, by the sentence of a court-martial, was dismissed from his majesty's service, for disrespectful conduct towards his superior officer Lord Gambier.

24. In the house of commons, Mr. Secretary Canning stated that the arrangements entered into by Mr. Erskine with the American government, being contrary to instructions, could not be ratified.

25. Eugene Beauharnais, commander-in-chief of the army of Italy, arrived at Leoben, where he captured the major part of the corps of Jellachich, when Gorice, Trieste, and Klagenfurth opened their gates to the conquerors.

26. The army of Italy effected its junction with that of Germany, at Bruck on the Muchr, in Styria, when the Archduke John retreated towards Hungary. French posts then occupied the territories of Salzburg, the Vorarlberg, the Tyrol, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, the Frioul, and Istria. General Marmont, then in full march from Dalmatia, penetrated through Austrian Croatia as far as Fiume.

Valentine Jones was convicted in the Court of King's Bench of a fraud on government.

War was declared by the Russians against Austria.

31. The Dutch captured Stralsund, upon which occasion the famous Colonel Schill was killed.

June 1. The Archduke Ferdinand evacuated Warsaw, and began his retreat from the grand duchy.

6. The duke of Sudermania, A.C. 1809. uncle of the late king, and provisional regent of Sweden, was proclaimed king of that country, by the grand diet, consisting of the four orders united, *in pleno plenorum*; when he assumed the name of Charles the Thirteenth.

8. Marshal Ney was defeated at the bridge of St. Pago by the patriots.

10. At St. Andero, some sanguinary conflicts took place; that town having been captured and recaptured by the French and Spaniards.

A decree was promulgated at Rome, ordering the re-union of the Ecclesiastical States to the French empire.

14. Eugene Beauharnais encountered the Archduke John in Hungary, when the battle of Raab was fought, on the banks of the Danube. The French being supported by the forces under Grenier and Macdonald, completely routed the enemy with considerable loss.

17. A stone, weighing six ounces, fell on board an American ship, in 30 degrees N. longitude, 70° 2' W.

18. The battle of Belchite was fought, when General Blake was again defeated by the French.

19. The non-intercourse law was re-enacted by the American government.

The wife of a tailor at York, having incautiously held a frog in her hand for some time, felt great pain, and was obliged to have her thumb and two fingers cut off.

21. Parliament broke up.

21, 22. The French took Corunna.

A tunnel was completed on the Huddersfield canal.

22. Raab capitulated after it had sustained an attack of eight days by General Lauriston.

25. Sir John Stuart captured the island of Ischia.

29. A bottle was taken up at Martinique, which had been thrown into the sea on the 18th of April, in lat. 14° 48' N. long. 25° W.;

A.C. which, consequently, had been
1809 driven 2020 miles in 224 days.

A verdict of 1000*l.* was given in favour of the earl of Leicester, against the printer of the *Morning Herald*, for a libel.

July 4. Six hundred pounds damages were awarded against three magistrates, for illegally imprisoning and sending a man on board a ship.

4, 5. The French effected the passage of the Danube, at Enzersdorff, and took a position on the great island of Inder Lobau, the two armies being then intrenched, and only separated by the northern arm of the Danube. On the nights of the 4th and 5th the French passed to the continent on the left bank, where a warm action took place with the left wing of the Archduke Charles, near the small town of Enzersdorff, which was reduced to ruins.

5, 6. Pope Pius the Seventh having entered into disputes with Napoleon, was carried off from Rome during the night, in consequence of orders issued by Murat; when the pontiff was transported over the Alps, first to Grenoble, and thence to Savona, where he remained under the care of guards to watch his proceedings.

The battle of Wagram, so famous in the annals of Napoleon, was fought, which began at sunrise and continued for 12 hours, with equal fury on either side. Nine hundred pieces of cannon were in constant play on both sides, when, towards the close of the day, the left wing of the Austrians, commanded by the Archduke Charles, having given way, and finding himself separated from Hungary, and a corps of 15,000 men, under the Archduke John, which was to have come up by day-break, Charles ordered the retreat of his baggage, and then directed his divisions to fall back, which was effected in admirable order. The field of combat was literally heaped up with the slaughtered Austrians, so that four days were subsequently em-

ployed in collecting the dead and wounded, many of whom were in fact devoured by swarms of insects in the hot month of July. During the following days, Vienna and its suburbs contained 23 hospitals; added to which, there was scarcely a house in the city which did not contain some victims of the fatal affair at Wagram.

7. St. Domingo capitulated to the British, who united with the Spanish inhabitants, the latter having risen against the French. That loss was attributed to the conduct of Napoleon, in having invaded Spain, the mother-country of the revolted.

9. William Cobbett was sentenced to pay a fine of 1000*l.* and suffer two years' imprisonment for a charge alleged against the German Legion.

10. The inquisition was established at Rome by the new government.

Captain Barelay finished his arduous undertaking of walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours.

12. An armistice was entered into at Znaim, in Moravia, 72 miles from Wagram; when a suspension of arms was agreed upon, and the Austrian forces retired into Bohemia.

13. By an imperial decree of Napoleon, the war contributions to be levied on the conquered provinces of Austria, amounted to 237,860,000 francs.

14. The Austrians surrendered Cracow to the Polish forces.

The British captured Senegal and Goree from the French.

Generals Oudinot, Marmont, and Macdonald, whose talents had been rendered so conspicuous during the German campaign, were created Marshals of the French empire by Napoleon.

22. The expedition to Holland sailed from the Downs, under Lord Chatham.

25. An armistice was concluded between the Swedes and Norwegians.

A.C.
1809

A.C. 27, 28. The battle of Talavera
1809 was fought; in which the combined British and Spanish armies, commanded by the duke of Wellington and General Cuesta, were successful against the French.

Aug. 3. The British forces landed at Flushing.

4. The fine statue of the duke of Bedford, in Russell-square, was opened.

8. Marshals Soult and Mortier defeated the Spaniards at the battle of Arzobispo on the Tagus, taking 30 pieces of cannon.

13. A passage-boat in the Frith of Dornoch was lost, when 40 out of 127 passengers were drowned.

Sept. 4. An eruption took place at Mount Vesuvius.

17. A treaty of peace was signed between Russia and Sweden.

The new theatre at Covent Garden was opened, when a dreadful riot took place, in consequence of an increase of prices, which continued for nearly three months. The opposition in question was generally known by the name of the O. P. ROW.

22. A duel was fought between Mr. Canning and Lord Castlereagh, in which Mr. Canning was wounded.

Oct. 4. Mr. Percival was appointed first lord of the treasury.

5. By a *senatus consultum*, 36,000 conscripts were placed at the disposal of the French government.

14. A treaty of peace between France and Austria was signed at Vienna, whereby the latter ceded in favour of the princes of the Rhinish confederation, Salzburg, Bergtols garden, with part of Upper Austria. That power also surrendered to Napoleon, Gorizia, Montefalcone, Trieste, the circle of Villache, in Carinthia, and all the country situated from the right bank of the Save to the frontiers of Turkish Croatia. It also gave to the grand duchy of Warsaw, all Western Gallicia, with Cracow, and the circle of Zamose, in Eastern Gallicia. The emperor of Austria

also recognised all the changes that had been, or might be, effected in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, adhering to the prohibitory system adopted against Great Britain by France and Russia, and engaged to discontinue all commercial relations with the enemy of the continent.

An imperial decree was issued by Napoleon at Schoenbrunn, whereby all the territories ceded by Austria were united to France, constituting Dalmatia into a separate territory, under the title of Illyrian Provinces.

25. A general jubilee was celebrated throughout the kingdom, on account of his majesty's entering the 50th year of his reign. On that occasion, a pardon was issued to all deserters, and many crown debtors were discharged.

Nov. The negotiation with America was broken off.

14. The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Paris.

19. Mortier, at the head of 25,000 French, defeated the Spaniards, 50,000 strong, at the battle of Ocana, which conquest decided the invasion of Andalusia, which had been left open since the abandonment of the defiles of Sierra Morena.

20. Vienna was evacuated by the French troops.

28. General Kellerman routed a numerous force of the Spanish insurgents at the affair of Alba de Tormes, and captured 15 pieces of cannon.

Dec. 1. Girona, in Catalonia, after a siege of five months, was captured by Augereau and Gouvion St. Cyr, where 200 pieces of cannon were taken.

10. The O. P. riots at Covent Garden Theatre were terminated.

The arsenal at Flushing was destroyed by the English, who evacuated that place.

Lord Grenville was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford.

16. By a *senatus consultum* the dissolution of the marriage of Napoleon with Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie, mother of Prince Eu-

A.C. gene Beauharnais, viceroy of
1809 Italy, was concluded.

23. The king of Prussia returned to Berlin, after having been absent three years from his capital.

Walcheren was evacuated by the British troops, and united to the French empire on the 27th.

Three sail of the line, two frigates, and 20 transports, were destroyed in the bay of Roses.

Earthquakes happened in several parts of Italy, supposed to have caused some very extraordinary tides in the gulf of Spezzia, the same having continued irregular for eight days after.

Mr. Davy discovered the decomposing power of the galvanic operation.

A water spout appeared at Carmagnoli, in Italy, which carried away various objects in its course.

The use of gas in lighting the houses and streets was brought into common use.

By a report of the national institute of France, 18 new comets had appeared since the year 1789.

The average of the barometer for the last seven years was 29.186; thermometer 50.48; rain 29.618.

His majesty procured many fine Merino sheep.

A mine of zinc was discovered on Lord Ribblesdale's estate.

Two mermaids were discovered near the Isle of Man.

An experiment was tried of swimming in a canvass batteau, which succeeded.

Sir William Clarges constructed a life-boat, which could not be over-set, sunk, or water-logged.

The Napoleon Museum at Paris, which was opened for inspection, consisted of galleries of antiques, paintings, engravings, and coins.

Mr. Jones, of Gray's Inn, discovered that throwing water on fresh lime would remedy the damp in coal-pits.

At Bagnolet, near Paris, a fossil palm-tree was dug out of the earth.

Government voted 120,000 sea-

men, and 400,000 troops for the land service. A.C. 1809

The supplies were— £.

Navy . . .	18,986,647
Army . . .	21,144,779
Ordnance . .	5,903,474
Miscellaneous .	1,900,000
Vote of credit .	3,300,000
Subsidies . .	700,000

51,934,900

For England separate 1,927,073

53,861,973

Ways and means 47,713,502

Unredeemed debt 535,741,052

The Bankrupts in this year were 1670.

Licensed country banks 668.

Amount of bank-notes . £.	
in circulation . . .	19,641,640
Value of gold coined . .	298,946
Silver	114,014

Woollen goods exported 8,124,206

The taxes for 1809 amounted to— £. s. d.

Permanent . . .	33,544,318	19	6
Annual	4,929,760	18	6
War	20,798,145	10	7

59,272,225 8 7

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1808, to December, 1809.

CHRISTENED.

Males	9981
Females	9631

Total . . . 19,612

BURIED.

Males	8636
Females	8044

Total . . . 16,680

Died—Charles, earl of Liverpool; Henry, Lord Arundel, of Wardour; Lord Viscount Falkland; Horace, earl of Orford; Miss Anne Seward, an authoress of some celebrity; William Henry, duke of Portland; John Henry, marquis of Lansdowne; J. Von Muller, an historian; Alexander

A.C. 1809 Adam, LL.D.; Richard Gough, the antiquary; Thomas Holcroft, the dramatic writer; Dr. D. Pitcairn; Dr. Beilby Porteus, bishop of London; and Tiberius Cavallo, the philosopher.

1810 Jan. 6. A treaty of peace was signed at Paris, between France and Sweden, whereby Swedish Pomerania and the island of Rugen were given up to the Swedes, who completely adopted the policy of France; interdicting from their ports all commerce with England.

9. The common-hall of the city of London asserted its right to deliver addresses or petitions to the king, seated on the throne.

10. A toad was found alive in the heart of an oak-tree at Rainford, in Lancashire.

17. Mr. Lyon Levy, an eminent Jew, dealer in diamonds, being in debt, threw himself from the top of the monument, and was dashed to pieces.

Amboyna surrendered to a British squadron.

18. A sentence passed the official diocesan of Paris, declaring the marriage of Napoleon with the Empress Josephine null and void, in a spiritual point of view, which sentence was confirmed by the metropolitan authorities.

Marshal Oudinot declared from his head-quarters at Breda, that he was commanded by the Emperor Napoleon to take possession of all the territory between the Meuse and the Scheldt.

20. By an imperial decree of France, all the country between the Meuse, the Scheldt, and the Ocean, was ordered to be taken possession of by the new-raised force called the army of Brabant.

Napoleon seized all English property in Brabant, to make good the damages which he had sustained by Flushing.

24. Napoleon issued a declaration against the administration of Dutch affairs, which he accused of making the Batavian ports a receptacle for British commerce.

The parliament of Great Bri-

tain was opened by commis-
sion. A.C. 1810

Feb. 2. Seville, which had been the seat of the supreme junta of the Spanish insurgents—the rallying point of their forces, and the general depôt of their armies, was captured by Marshal Soult, when the junta sought refuge at Cadiz. At the period in question, Alicant, Carthage, with the island of Leon, and Cadiz, were the only places to which the French had not penetrated.

Guadaloupe surrendered to the English.

7. A convention for the marriage between the Emperor Napoleon and the Archduchess Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis the First, emperor of Austria, was entered into.

8. The islands of St. Eustatia, St. Martin, and Saba, were captured by the British.

10. Captain Lake, of the navy, was tried, for having put a man on shore on a desolate island, and dismissed the king's service.

11. A dreadful catastrophe took place at Liverpool, about ten minutes before Sunday morning's service; the whole of the spire, and north and east sides of the upper part of the tower of St. Nicholas church giving way, which were precipitated through the roof, along the centre aisle, whereby upwards of 20 persons were killed, the greater part poor girls belonging to Moor-fields charity school.

12. The city of Rome, by a *senatus consultum* passed at Paris, was decreed to be united to the French empire.

17. The state of Rome was divided into two departments, the one named the Department of Rome, and the other the Department of Trasimene.

22. John Gale Jones was sent to Newgate by an order of the house of commons, for an alleged breach of privilege, in having spoken with too much freedom respecting the conduct of two of its members, the Honourable Messrs. Windham and

A.C. 1810 Yorke, in a debating society called the British Forum, of which Mr. Gale Jones was proprietor.

23. The city of London petitioned parliament not to grant a pension to Lord Wellington.

24. Mr. Perry, printer of the *Morning Chronicle*, was tried for a libel, and acquitted.

March 1. Eugene Beauharnais was made Grand Duke of Frankfurt.

The Americans were prohibited from carrying on any intercourse with France.

Hanover was annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia.

3. The imperial decree was promulgated respecting state-prisoners, concerning whom it was not deemed expedient that they should be brought before any tribunals, or restored to liberty.

A storm occurred at Cadiz, whereby 36 ships were destroyed.

Admiral Collingwood died at sea, off Minorca, and was buried at St. Paul's.

6. A tremendous hail-storm fell in the department of the Lower Alps, many of the stones being as large as goose's eggs, and weighing upwards of a quarter of a pound. Six countrymen were killed, and the loss in cattle incalculable.

11. Bonaparte was married by proxy at Vienna, to the Archduchess Maria Louisa, daughter of the Emperor of Austria.

12. Sir F. Burdett, M.P. for Westminster, moved the liberation of Gale Jones from prison, on the principles laid down by Magna Charta, asserting that the privileges of the commons house of parliament did not authorize the committal of any subject of Britain without having been first tried. The motion was, however, negatived by a large majority, Sir Francis Burdett being only supported by fourteen members.

16. A treaty was entered into between Napoleon and his brother, Louis, king of Holland, whereby the latter ceded Dutch Brabant,

the whole of Zealand, and that portion of Gueldres situated to the left of Wahal, to France. Those countries were to form the French departments of the *Bouches du Rhin*, (*Bois Le Duc*) and *Bouches de Scheldt*, (*Middleburgh*). All commerce between the ports of Holland and England were prohibited, so long as the orders in council issued by Great Britain should be in force.

22. The British possessed themselves of the island of St. Maure, near Corfu, in the Ionian sea.

23. Bonaparte published a decree against the Americans.

24. Sir Francis Burdett addressed his constituents in a weekly publication, entitled *Cobbett's Weekly Political Register*, denying the existence of any power vested in the house of commons of itself, to commit any person to prison.

27. Mr. Lethbridge, M.P. for Somersetshire, moved that the address of Sir Francis Burdett be taken into consideration, asserting that it was a most gross and novel violation of the privileges of the house of commons. The discussion was unremittingly followed up during this, and the two succeeding days; but as the house could not come to any decision, it was postponed to the 5th of April.

April 1. The civic ceremony of Bonaparte's marriage was celebrated in the most splendid manner; eight queens attended the nuptials, four of whom supported the train of the bride.

5. The consideration of Sir Francis Burdett's address was resumed, when, after a very procrastinated discussion till half-past seven the ensuing morning, he was ordered to be committed to the Tower, by a majority of 37.

8. Sir Francis Burdett claimed the constitutional support of the sheriffs of Middlesex, in order to protect his person; when they attended, and removed the military from his door. Numbers of troops arrived in London by forced

A.C. marches, and much damage was
1810 apprehended from a popular com-
motion.

9. The serjeant at arms, preceded by a body of the police, made a forcible entry into Sir Francis Burdett's house, and seized his person, while he was at breakfast with his family. He was immediately removed to a carriage, and conveyed to the Tower, escorted by a military force, taking a circuitous route, to avoid passing through the city, and arrived there precisely at 12 o'clock at noon. On their return from the Tower, the Horse-guards fired upon the populace, when a man was killed, and others wounded.

10. The coroner's inquest brought in a verdict of justifiable homicide.

12. Astorga was taken by the French.

13. A man was shot by the military in a shop in Fenchurch-street, when the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder.

The king of Sweden prohibited all intercourse whatever with Britain.

19. The South American provinces of Caraccas, Cumana, Barrinas, Margarita, Barcelona, Mirada, and Truxillo, formed a federative government, under the title of the American Federation of Venezuela, without, however, announcing the intention of separating from the mother-country.

23. General Suchet completely defeated the Spanish general, O'Donnell, at the battle of Lerida.

24. By a *senatus consultum* issued at Paris, it was decreed that all the territories situated upon the left bank of the Rhine, from the boundaries of the departments of the Roer and the Lower Meuse, should be united to France.

May 1. By an act of the United States of America, all French and English vessels were interdicted from entering the ports of that country.

2. A petition was presented A.C.
from London and Middlesex, re- 1810
specting the illegality of the arrest of Sir Francis Burdett, which was however rejected by the house of commons.

6. General Junot took the strong and important post of Astorga by assault, after it had sustained a siege of 18 days with open trenches.

12. The crown prince of Sweden died suddenly, while reviewing some regiments of horse.

13. General Suchet captured the strong fortress of Lerida, after it had sustained a storm of 15 days, with open trenches; there were found a vast quantity of provisions and military stores.

15. Six hundred French prisoners, mostly officers, who had been confined on board the prison-ship, *Castill*, in the bay of Cadiz, boldly undertook to escape, and re-join the troops of their nation; in the miserable carcase of a vessel deprived of masts or sails, those military men, without arms, or nautical experience, made for sea, notwithstanding the English and Spanish squadrons, who were upon the look out, and the cannon from the batteries of Puntales. In that desperate situation one of the officers undertook to swim 2000 fathoms distance, in order to effect a communication between his unfortunate comrades and the corps of Marshal Victor, encamped on *terra firma*, when he returned in the same manner, to make known to his fellow prisoners that succour would arrive. The success of that astonishing and audacious enterprise was a proof how much the love of liberty will effect, and ranked among the most extraordinary acts of resolution during a twenty-five years' war.

18. The island of Engel, in the Danube, was removed eight miles.

21. Died, at London, the Chêvaliere D'Eon, a diplomatist of the cabinet of Pompadour: the equivocal sex—the secret missions—the shameful discoveries, and the pub-

^{A.C.}
¹⁸¹⁰ lic functions of that adventurer displayed, as in a faithful mirror, the court of Versailles, and the degenerated politics of France, under the immoral reign of Louis the Fifteenth.

The Duke D'Albuquerque landed as ambassador from Spain.

29. The dey of Algiers declared war against France.

31. The mysterious and hitherto alleged attempt upon the life of the duke of Cumberland took place, on which occasion Sellès, the prince's page, was found with his throat cut.

June 4. The Right Honourable William Wyndham, a distinguished member of the cabinet, died, in his 63rd year.

8. The elevated and strongly fortified town of Mequinenza, at the junction of the Ebro and Sagre, was captured by General Suchet, who there found immense military stores.

21. Sir Francis Burdett was liberated from the Tower.

At Auxonne, in France, 21 English prisoners having greatly exerted themselves to extinguish a fire, Bonaparte, on hearing of their conduct, ordered that they should receive six months' pay, and be allowed to return home.

An insurrection broke out at Stockholm, when Count Ferzen was killed.

A forest in India, 23 miles broad, and 65 long, was set on fire, and continued burning for the space of five weeks, during which 50 villages were destroyed.

26. Died, Joseph Montgolfier, a distinguished mechanist, who, among other discoveries, invented the hydraulic ram, which elevated water to a height of 60 feet; he was no less famous for perfecting the fabrication of paper.

July 1. Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland, disapproving the rigorous measures adopted by his brother Napoleon, which tended to cripple the maritime commerce of the Dutch, abdicated the throne in favour of his son. Marshal Oudinot,

who captured Amsterdam, rejected ^{A.C.}
¹⁸¹⁰ that abdication on the part of the French emperor, who issued a decree, incorporating Holland with France.

2. A fire happened at Paris, in the suite of apartments opened by the prince of Schwartzburg, ambassador from Austria, for a grand fête and ball, at which Bonaparte was present, when many people lost their lives, and among others, the princess of Schwartzburg, who was burnt to death.

The Isle of Bourbon was taken by the English.

3. Lord Grenville was installed chancellor of the university of Oxford.

10. The third expedition was undertaken by the French against Portugal, and the strong town of Ciudad Rodrigo, on the frontiers of Portugal, after 25 days' siege, with open trenches, was captured by Marshal Ney. The garrison of 6000 men was made prisoners of war, with cannon, arms, and ammunition of every description.

12. The inflammable air in a colliery near Bo-ness, in Scotland, caught fire, when seventeen persons perished.

A commercial treaty was signed between Britain and the Brazils.

20. A Neapolitan flotilla was captured by the English.

The public funds at this period suffered a considerable depression, and many failures took place in London.

24. The duke of Wellington was obliged to retire before a superior force, on the banks of Coa, with the loss of 200 men.

Aug. 12. At St. Michael's, one of the Azore islands, a village was destroyed by an earthquake, the same having sunk, when a lake of boiling water appeared in its place.

14, 15. The thunder and lightning during those days did great damage, many persons being killed.

21. The States-General of Sweden assembled at an extraordinary diet, elected for hereditary prince

A.C. of that kingdom, John Baptist
1810 Julius Bernadotte, marshal of
France, and prince of Pontecorvo,
who, by his personal qualifications,
as well as by his intimate connexion
with Napoleon, the grand arbiter
of the continent, appeared to them
a useful acquisition to Sweden.

22. The Sampson ghost story
was made public, and shortly after
satisfactorily exposed.

23. Lucien Bonaparte, with his
family, arrived at Malta, in order
to escape from his brother Napo-
leon.

Several English frigates were
burned off the Isle of France, in an
action between the British and
French squadrons.

26. The duke of Wellington was
appointed a member of the Spa-
nish regency.

27. By an imperial decree of
Napoleon, it was ordered that all
English merchandise should be
burnt throughout France and Hol-
land, which ordinance was fulfilled
in numerous places, with the great-
est rigour and alacrity, by all the
petty German vassals of Napoleon.

Marshal Massena took the
strong fortress of Almeida, in Por-
tugal.

28. A great hurricane occurred
at Barbadoes.

Sept. 1. A meeting was held at
Dublin, to petition parliament for
the repeal of the act of union.

6. Mr. Payne being killed in a
duel, the jury returned a verdict of
wilful murder.

15. A sanguinary plot was dis-
covered at Lisbon, where it was in-
tended to murder the British forces
in that city, and a number of re-
spectable characters were arrested
on a charge of having conspired to
assist the enemy.

18. King Joachim was repulsed
in an attack upon Sicily.

24. The first meeting of the
Spanish cortes took place.

West Florida was in a state of
insurrection.

27. The duke of Wellington's
army was attacked in its intrench-
ments at Busaco, by the whole

force of Massena, when the former A.C.
repelled them, and killed and 1810
wounded upwards of 2000, while
the English had only 179 men
wounded, and 17 missing.

This and the following months
were memorable for the wreck of
commercial prosperity, and the ruin
of private fortunes in London, and
throughout the British empire.
Many gazettes contained 50 bank-
ruptcies, and for a succession of
weeks no gazette appeared with
less than 30 stoppages, or four
times the average of former pe-
riods. The cause of so much mis-
chief was the impediment which the
laws presented to arrangements be-
tween debtors and creditors, for
the sake of benefitting the legal
profession.

Oct. 1. Colonel Trant took Co-
imbra, and 5000 sick.

3. The cofferdam of the dock at
Limehouse gave way, but no lives
were lost.

A monument was opened at
Guildhall, to the memory of Lord
Nelson.

6. The duke of Wellington being
in full retreat before Marshal Mas-
sena, occupied the position Torres
Vedras, twelve leagues north of
Lisbon.

16. The Spanish cortes again
assembled.

17. A detachment under Lord
Blaney was defeated in Spain.

26. In opening the earth at
Windsor Castle, the workmen
discovered a coffin with a
woman and a child, preserved in
spirits, supposed to have been the
queen of Edward the Fourth, and
her child.

Jeffery, the seaman who had been
put on shore upon the desert island
of Sombbrero by Captain Lake,
arrived in England.

The corporation of London de-
termined to have a jubilee statue
of his majesty erected in their
court.

Nov. 1. On account of the king's
illness, the lord mayor of London
was requested to continue in office.

The British parliament met.

A.C. 3. The coffin of Lord Chancellor
1810 Jefferies was discovered in a vault
in the church of St. Mary's, Aldermanbury.

At Boston, in Lincolnshire, the tide of the river rose some feet above its usual level, and continued so for nearly an hour. The consequence was, an overflow of its banks, when great damage was sustained by the destruction of numerous flocks of sheep.

9. The canal of St. Quentin, one of the most beautiful and useful monuments in France, was opened, after a labour of twenty-four years, which had been frequently interrupted.

10. The explosion of a quantity of gunpowder at Cork did considerable mischief.

14. The Princess Amelia, the king's daughter, died, after a lingering illness, and was privately interred.

The Countess de Lille, consort of Louis the Eighteenth, died at Hartwell, of a dropsy.

Gustavus Adolphus, late king of Sweden, arrived in England, having assumed the title of Count Gottorp.

Massena retired to Santarem, from his position before the duke of Wellington, and shortly afterwards evacuated Portugal.

16. Great inundations occurred in Lincolnshire.

19. Sweden declared war against Great Britain.

The manager of the Plymouth theatre, in attempting to raise the prices of admission, was the cause of producing a riot, when he was obliged to reduce them.

27. In an expedition to Malaga, under Lord Blaney, himself and many of his men were taken.

A house fell down in Swan-yard, Drury-lane, when five persons were killed.

Nineteen journeymen printers of the *Times* newspaper were sentenced to imprisonment for a conspiracy.

A large part of the cliff at Dover fell, when the quantity of land

thereby lost was estimated at six **A.C.**
acres. 1810

29. Parliament adjourned to the 13th December.

A theatrical riot happened at Liverpool, the chief actors in which were prosecuted, and imprisoned.

Dec. 2. The isle of France was taken by the English.

8. Mr. Mackenzie, after an unsuccessful attempt to effect an exchange of prisoners, returned to England from France.

A dreadful fire occurred at the Mexican coffee-house, when Simeon, the proprietor, and his wife, perished in the flames.

Parliament met, and adjourned to the 19th.

13. The *senatus consultum* at Paris decreed that Holland, the Hanseatic towns, the territories situated between the North Sea to Halteran, thence to the Ems, from that river to the Weser, &c. should constitute ten departments.

By another *senatus consultum* it was decreed, that the Valais should form another French department, which, with the other extension of territory acquired by Napoleon, gave to France an extent of 36,000 square leagues, divided into 130 departments, and the population exceeding 42 millions of inhabitants.

The *senatus consultum* decreed, that the 33 maritime departments of the French empire should no longer furnish conscripts for the land service, but merely that of the sea.

By a decree of the senate, 120,000 men of the conscription of 1811, were to be placed at the discretion of government.

The king being found incapable of exercising the royal functions, the two houses met, in order to appoint committees for the examination of the physicians attending his majesty.

18. Lucien Bonaparte landed at Plymouth.

20. The house of commons passed a bill for appointing the prince of Wales regent, during the

^{A.C.}
1810 indisposition of his majesty; but under certain restrictions for the first year.

21. St. Paul's cathedral was robbed of its plate.

A pond near Luton, in Bedfordshire, nearly dry, suddenly emitted from the bottom water and sediment, when it soon overflowed, which continued for some time.

26. The lords acceded to the resolutions of the house of commons, for the appointment of a regency in the person of the prince of Wales, as heir apparent.

A complete skeleton of a mammoth was found in the river Lena, in Siberia.

A horse-shoe was found in the heart of an oak at Koningsberg.

Quicksilver was frozen hard at Moscow, from the intenseness of the cold.

A new college was opened at Haileybury, in Hertfordshire, for the education of youth.

In the Russian government of Simlitz, the earth in a certain spot was reported to have been burning and emitting smoke for three years.

Riots broke out in Nottinghamshire and other countries, owing to distress experienced among the labouring classes.

Several natives of New Zealand visited this country.

Mr. Morrison received a gold medal from the Society of Arts, for inventing artificial hands and arms.

At a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution, a voltaic pile of 2000 plates was put into action, when the effects proved most brilliant.

An eruption happened at Mount Vesuvius, which was reckoned the most dreadful that had occurred for many years.

Mr. Davy discovered by experiment, that plumbago charcoal and the diamond, produce nearly the same quantity of carbonic acid, and on combination, the same quantity of oxygen.

Stones fell January 30, in Cuswell County, North America. A

large stone also fell in Shahabad, ^{A.C.}
in India, which burned a village, ¹⁸¹⁰
and killed several persons. Another dropped in the county of Tipperary, while others fell in the department of Loiret, in France, one weighing 40 lbs., and another 20.

Meteoritic stones, which had fallen at Weston, in Connecticut, having been analyzed, were found to contain 100 parts of silver, 50 of iron, 27 of sulphur, 9 of magnesia, and 7 of nickel.

Signor Gonzutti discovered a liquid that instantaneously extinguished fire.

Between two mines in Sweden the body of a man was discovered, in complete preservation, and impregnated with vitriolic acid; he had lain there for 50 years.

Mr. Figuer, of Montpellier, discovered that animal charcoal possessed the extraordinary power of purifying oil, syrup, and water.

Captain Bristow discovered in the South Seas a group of islands, south latitude 50°, 46° longitude, east 166° 35'; being seven in number, which he named Lord Auckland's Islands.

Iron roofs for houses were lately used in Wales.

The Americans first applied steam to the purposes of inland navigation.

There were voted for this year 130,000 seamen and 300,000 soldiers, including foreign troops.

Government granted 1,500,000*l.* to assist the East India Company.

The number of bankrupts this year was exactly 2000.

The number of convicts were—

Males . . .	3733
Females . .	1413

Total 5146

The Bank-notes circulated amounted to 24,188,600*l.*

The value of gold coin was 316,938*l.*

The licensed country banks were 677.

A.C.	The supplies were—	£.
1810	Navy . . .	19,238,000
	Army . . .	20,337,000
	Ordnance . . .	4,411,000
	Miscellaneous . . .	2,000,000
	Vote of Credit . . .	3,300,000
	Subsidies . . .	1,380,000
		50,666,000
	For England separate	1,618,776
		52,185,000
	Deduct for Ireland	6,106,000
		46,079,000

The ways and means were 46,223,202*l*.

The unredeemed debt was 541,957,052*l*.

The amount of imports was 9,551,833*l*.

The exports were 28,722,615*l*.

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1809, to December, 1810.

CHRISTENED.

Males . . .	10,188
Females . . .	9742
Total . . .	19,930

BURIED.

Males . . .	10,411
Females . . .	9482
Total . . .	19,893

Died—The bishop of Elphin; the queen of Prussia; the Countess de Lille, wife of the Count (Louis the Eighteenth); Caleb Whiteford; Dr. R. Chandler, the traveller; J. de Montgolfier, the famous mechanist; L. Schiavonetti, the engraver; C. Grignion, an historical engraver; Admiral Lord Collingwood; Right Hon. William Windham, long one of his majesty's secretaries of state; the Princess Amelia, youngest daughter of their majesties; and George, earl of Dartmouth.

1811 Jan. 2. Tortosa, a place of great importance, after thirteen days'

siege with open trenches, yielded at discretion, to General Suchet, who there found a numerous garrison, and abundance of military stores.

3. Lucien Bonaparte settled at Ludlow, in Shropshire, by permission of the British government.

7. Several persons were poisoned by arsenic being mixed accidentally with flour.

A poor debtor in the Marshalsea perished for want.

The Thames was frozen over.

8. Fort St. Philip de Balaguer, in Catalonia, was captured by the French.

11. The northern roads were rendered impassable, by a heavy fall of snow.

15. The parliament opened by commission.

16. A chimney sweeper's boy stuck in a chimney, and perished, before he could be relieved.

20. Olivenza, a very important place for forwarding military operations in Portugal, was captured.

25. Three men in Stainsborough Park, in Yorkshire, were severely wounded by poachers.

Feb. 5. His royal highness the prince of Wales was sworn in before the privy council, as regent of Great Britain.

7. The regency bill passed.

The queen held her first council, under the regency act.

15. The swans were stolen out of the Serpentine river, for their skins and feathers.

19. Marshal Soult gained the battle of Gebora, over a numerous Spanish army, which had proceeded, in all haste, to succour the beleaguered at Badajos.

20. The prince, as regent, gave his first grand fête, at Carlton House, when 2000 persons were present.

25. The tides rose much higher than usual, according to the predictions of astronomers.

28. The taking of the duchy of Oldenburg, by Napoleon, in order to complete the blockade along the

^{A.C.}
¹⁸¹¹ coast of the North Sea, gave great unbrage to the emperor of Russia, who felt attached, by ties of blood and affection, to the potentate who was dispossessed of the same, which circumstance tended, in some measure, to bring about a better understanding between that cabinet and England.

March 2. Ballasteros defeated the French at Palma.

5. General Graham routed the French general Victor, at Barossa, with the loss of 3000 men, while that of the British did not exceed 1169 men in killed and wounded.

Sixteen thousand Spaniards and English, who had marched from the bay of Algesiras over the mountains, attacked the French who formed the blockade of Cadiz. After several vigorous attacks, during which they penetrated their posts, they were forced back by Marshal Victor to the Isle of Leon, who thus gained the battle of Chiclana.

10. General Mortier, after a siege of fourteen days, took the strong city of Badajos, the capital of Estremadura, where he made seven thousand prisoners, and became possessed of an immense quantity of military stores.

An action took place near Cape Henry, between the President American frigate, and the Little Belt.

12. The French issued a decree, that their prisoners of war should be employed on the public works, and paid for their labour.

At the battle of Redenha, six leagues from Coimbra, the intrepid Marshal Ney arrested the progress of the British, who were ardently pushing forward in the pursuit of the French army.

18. In consequence of the increased price of bullion, the bank directors raised their dollars from five shillings to five and sixpence current value.

20. This day seemed to crown the utmost wishes of Napoleon, whose youthful bride Maria Louisa,

after a very dangerous time, gave ^{A.C.}
birth to a son, who received the ¹⁸¹¹
high-sounding title of King of Rome.

21. A volcano appeared in the sea, near St. Michael's, one of the Azores, in a place where there had been eighty fathoms of water.

27. The contest ended for the chancellorship of the University of Cambridge, when there appeared for the duke of Gloucester 470, and for the duke of Rutland 356, when the duke of Gloucester was, of course, elected.

The island of Anholt was attacked by a Danish force, consisting of 4000 men, who were repulsed by 150 British, under Captain Maurice, the enemy leaving behind them 500 prisoners.

April 3. The French army commenced its retreat from Portugal towards Spain, when general Reginier, who did not adopt sufficient celerity in his march, found himself attacked at Alfayetes, by a superior force. On that occasion, after losing four thousand men, he continued to retreat.

4. The French army, under the orders of Massena, on their retreat from Portugal, entered the Spanish territories, when thus terminated the third campaign undertaken by Napoleon against Portugal, for the purpose of driving out the adherents of the house of Braganza.

Massena, with the remains of the army of Portugal, being anxious to re-victual Almeida, which was on the point of falling into the hands of the English, made an unsuccessful attack upon their forces at Fuentes de Onoro.

The garrison of Olivenza surrendered to the English.

5. The house of commons voted 100,000*l.* for the relief of the sufferers by the French invasion of Portugal; and in the course of the month, public subscriptions were set on foot in London, and other parts of England, for the same laudable purpose.

20. A dreadful fire occurred in

^{A.C.}
1811 Bishopsgate-street, where eight persons lost their lives.

22. The fort of Matagorda, in Spain, was captured by the French from the British.

May 1. Three French frigates were burned in Layone Bay.

4. During a monsoon at Madras, all the ships in the roads were either driven on shore or foundered at anchor.

9. The first stone of the Regent's Bridge, at Vauxhall, was laid by Lord Dundas, as proxy for the prince regent.

10. Almeida, the last place held by the French in Portugal, being destitute of provisions, and the French commanders being well aware that no succours could arrive, caused the fortifications to be undermined, and, at the moment of the explosion, with a feeble garrison of 1500 men, cut a passage through the English forces, being 45,000 strong.

16. The English, commanded by General Beresford, were attacked by Marshal Soult, at Albuera; when the former remained masters of the field, and again invested Badajos. The loss of the English was estimated at five thousand men, that of the Spaniards being immense. The loss of the French was also very considerable.

At Tortola, a planter of the name of Hodges was executed, for the murder of one of his negro slaves.

17. The speaker's warrant for the arrest of Sir Francis Burdett, was declared to be legal.

25. Drakard, the printer of the Stamford paper, was found guilty of having published a libel on the subject of flogging the military, and sentenced to pay a fine of 200*l.*, and be imprisoned for the term of eighteen months.

The dissenter's bill was rejected by the house of lords.

29. Lord Melville died.

June 3. Henry Christophe and his wife were inaugurated king and queen of Hayti, at Cape Fran-

çais, with great pomp. The constitution of that new kingdom was framed upon the imperial code of France. ^{A.C.}
1811

4. At Plymouth, the tide suddenly receded, leaving the ships in the port dry, and in about half an hour it returned with great violence, setting the ships afloat, when it rushed out again in a different direction.

This being the king's birth-day, the celebration was postponed, on account of his majesty's indisposition.

6. A female who had lately been in the poor-house, at Bala, in Wales, by a decree of the court of chancery, obtained the moiety of 150,000*l.*, as next of kin to Mr. Jones, of London, a brandy-merchant, deceased.

9. The duke of Wellington, after two unsuccessful attempts to reduce the fortress of Badajos by storm, raised the siege of that place.

10. A grand review of the military forces in and near London, including the volunteers and militia, took place on Wimbledon Common, the prince regent being present, to inspect them.

11. A council was opened in Paris, which was convened to regulate the order of the Canonic Institution, in consequence of the pope having refused the same to the bishops named, since Napoleon had manifested so little regard for his temporal sovereignty.

22. Tarragona, a very important place in Spain, surrendered to Marshal Suchet, who captured the city, after a two-months' siege, and five assaults. Ten thousand men, the survivors of a very numerous garrison, remained prisoners of war; the conquerors also becoming possessed of magazines of every description. This conquest conferred upon General Suchet a Marshal's staff.

27. Lord Stanhope introduced his celebrated bill for preventing the gold and silver coin of the

A.C.
1811 realm being taken for more than their nominal value, and to prevent bank-notes from being taken for less.

July 1. A fire happened at Koenigsberg; which burned down 278 houses and warehouses, destroying property to the amount of 100,000 rix dollars.

The states of Venezuela declared themselves sovereign and independent.

2. The British captured a flotilla in the Mediterranean.

3. The duke of York ordered that no Catholic soldiers should be subject to punishment for not attending divine service according to the rites of the Church of England.

14. Monserrat, in Catalonia, was taken.

25. Lord William Bentinck landed in Sicily, as ambassador from England to the court of Palermo; as also commander of the British forces in that country; but, after having had a single audience at court, he immediately returned to England, for fresh instructions.

26. Parliament was prorogued.

29. The duke of Gloucester was installed chancellor of the university of Cambridge.

The weather proved so parchingly hot during this month, that conflagrations took place in the Tyrolese forests, whereby 64 villages, with 10,000 head of cattle, were destroyed, and 24,000 persons deprived of their habitations.

Aug. 1. An act passed, to enable incumbents to borrow money, for the purpose of erecting parsonage-houses.

2. A vessel arrived from Sierra Leone, commanded and manned by negroes.

Several shocks of an earthquake were felt at St. Michael's, supposed to arise from the bursting of a volcano in the sea, as a new island was soon after discovered, in the direction in which the shocks were felt.

3. No less than eight newspapers were suppressed in Paris. A.C.
1811

5. Massena was repulsed in an attempt to relieve Almeida, which place was besieged by the duke of Wellington.

7. Mr. Sadler ascended with a balloon at Birmingham, and in one hour and twenty minutes landed at Heckington, in Lincolnshire, being a distance of one hundred miles.

8. Batavia surrendered to the English.

19. Feudal rights were abolished in Spain.

24. The Cantons of Switzerland joined France, with 6000 men.

Sept. 1. Ballasteros defeated Regnier, at Ximera.

A comet appeared in England, which had been visible in other parts of the world, and continued till December; its greatest brilliancy was in October.

11. A new dry dock was opened at Blythe.

Buckingham-house was robbed of court-dresses and other property belonging to the queen, to the amount of 2000*l*.

21. Bonaparte, being off Boulogne, ordered seven armed praams to attack the Naiad frigate, Captain Carteret, when he took one, beat off the rest, and compelled them all to seek shelter under their batteries.

Oct. 1. The infirmary at Greenwich hospital was burned.

11. The first stone of the Strand Bridge was laid.

The fortress of Oropesa, in the kingdom of Valencia, was captured.

14. Emanuel College, Cambridge, was damaged by fire.

21. The rebuilding of Drury-lane theatre was begun.

24. An ambassador from the Ionian Islands arrived in England.

25. The Spanish generals Blake and O'Donnell marched against General Suchet, in the hope of compelling him to raise the siege of Saguntum, otherwise Murvic-

^{A. C.}
1811 dro. Supported by the fire of British vessels ranged along the coast, they directed their attacks with fury, and disputed every inch of ground, till the close of day. —Being, however, beaten, they abandoned fifteen cannon, and upwards of fourteen thousand prisoners, among whom were two generals, Marshal Suchet himself being wounded.

26. The victory of the preceding day decided the reduction of Saguntum, which had been besieged for more than a month, and which, in consequence, surrendered, the garrison remaining prisoners of war.

28. General Hill defeated Gerard, near Merida.

In the case of the *King versus De Young*, for buying guineas, the judgment against him was arrested.

Nov. 1. The greatest quantity of rain fell in Scotland ever remembered, and an immense quantity of land was, in consequence, overflowed.

5. The *Saldanha* frigate foundered in the Irish Sea, when all on board perished.

14. Riots broke out at Nottingham, when the rioters destroyed the frames, and did other mischief.

The king relapsed into his former malady.

The loan for this year amounted to 600,000*l*.

The embankment of Tree Madoc, in Wales, was completed.

Sittingbourn, a living in the gift of Greenwich Hospital, was divided into six rectories, valued at 550*l*. each.

30. A horrid mutiny took place, and a murder was committed, on board a prize-ship, in the British Channel; the perpetrators of which were convicted, and afterwards hanged, at Portsmouth.

Dec. 8. The murders of Mr. Marr, his wife, infant son, and apprentice, were perpetrated, at Ratcliffe Highway, in London.

12. Mr. Walsh, an eminent

stock-broker, and member of parliament, absconded, with 15,000*l*. the property of the solicitor-general; he was tried, and found guilty, but pardoned by the regent.

20. By a *senatus consultum*, passed at Paris, a hundred and twenty thousand conscripts were placed at the disposal of government.

The murders of Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, and a woman servant, in Ratcliffe Highway, were committed.

26. The passage of the *Guadaluquiver* was effected by the French, who captured the intrenched camp of Quarte, with all the cannon, when the Spaniards fled in disorder; and, shutting themselves up in Valencia, left Marshal Suchet at full liberty to complete the investment of that strong place.

27. Williams, who stood charged with the several dreadful murders in Ratcliffe Highway, hanged himself in the House of Correction, in Cold Bath Fields, and on the 31st was buried in a cross-road, near where the atrocious crimes had been committed.

The Driggle reservoir, of about twenty-eight acres surface, formed for supplying the Huddersfield canal, burst, and swept away the soil to a considerable extent, together with a cottage standing on the same, in which was a woman and four children, who were all drowned.

Napoleon, at this period, freed Italy from the tyranny of the Church, and re-established the academy *Della Crusca*.

The Mamelukes were treacherously decoyed, by the viceroy of Cairo, to a pretended solemn festival, where they were nearly all massacred.

The total of the population of England, as returned in 1801, was estimated at 10,942,646, whereas, this year it was returned at 12,552,144, leaving an increase of 1,909,498.

A.C.	The supplies amounted to	
1811		£
	Navy . . .	20,216,144
	Army . . .	21,260,940
	Ordnance . .	5,012,378
	Miscellaneous	2,050,000
	Vote of Credit	3,200,000
	Portuguese and other subsidies . .	2,100,000

53,839,462

The net sum for

England . . . 49,452,000

Amount of bank-notes in circulation, 23,904,246*l.*

Amount of gold coined, 312,623*l.*

Number of private banks, 651.

Unredeemed debt, 545,602,698*l.*

The new taxes amounted to 860,000*l.*

The number of convicts this year was,

Males . . . 3859

Females . . . 1478

General bill of christenings and burials, from December, 1810, to December, 1811.

CHRISTENED.

Males . . . 10,443

Females . . . 10,202

Total . . . 20,645

BURIED.

Males . . . 8868

Females . . . 8175

Total . . . 17,043

Died—Sir F. Bourgeois, an artist of celebrity; Rev. Dr. Maskelyne, the astronomer royal; duke of Albuquerque, ambassador from Spain; Henry Hope, Esq., one of the most eminent merchants in Europe; Robert Raikes, Esq., of Gloucester, institutor of Sunday schools; Sir William Addington, chief magistrate at Bow-Street; William Boscawen, Esq., the translator of Horace; Richard Cumberland, Esq., an eminent writer; Henry, Viscount Melville; Charles Frederick, grand duke of Baden; Victor Emanuel, king of

Sardinia; Rev. Dr. Thomas Percy, A.C. bishop of Dromore; Field Marshal 1811 Walmoden; Rev. Dr. Moss, bishop of Oxford; Prince George of Brunswick; Rev. James Grahame, the poet; John Leyden, M.D.; Albains Beaumont, the traveller; Admiral Sir Peter Parker; Matthew Raine, D.D.; H. R. Reynolds, M.D.; Dr. Alexander Anderson, and C. B. Tyre, F.R.S.

Jan. 3. The Court of Tiends, at 1812 Edinburgh, settled that in future no clergyman of the established church should have less than 150*l.* a-year income.

5. A great deal of mischief was done at Nottingham by the destruction of the frames.

7. A treasonable association was discovered in Ireland.

9. The immense population of Valencia, in Spain, had shut themselves up in that city, resolved to imitate the resistance of the natives of Saragossa. Notwithstanding every effort, however, Marshal Suchet reduced the garrison, when he captured 20 generals, 900 officers, 18,000 soldiers, 400 pieces of cannon, and incalculable war magazines of every description. In consequence of the capture of that most important place, Suchet received from Napoleon the title of Duke d'Albufera.

10. A remarkable fog occurred in London.

15. An imperial decree issued at Paris, commanding the culture of immense quantities of beet-root, for the purpose of manufacturing sugar from the same; in order, thereby, to dispense with the consumption of that article from the West India produce in the possession of England.

19. Ciudad Rodrigo was captured by the duke of Wellington.

The fortress of Denia, in Spain, was captured by the French.

24. The Spanish General Lacy was defeated near Tarragona.

26. Stralsund fell into the hands of General Friant, who took pos-

A. C. session of Swedish Pomerania, in
1812 the name of France, and levied
contributions to the amount of
1,000,000 rix-dollars.

By a French decree, Catalonia
was united to France, when that
province was divided into four de-
partments.

29. Many persons, called Lud-
dites, were taken up at Nottingham,
for breaking frames.

The shock of an earthquake was
felt in Oxfordshire.

Feb. At Leeds Sessions, several
persons were refused licenses to
preach, it having been settled that
no dissenter had a right to such li-
cense, unless he was attached to a
separate congregation.

2. Fort Peniscola, in Spain,
was captured by Marshal Su-
chet.

4. Ballasteros defeated the French
under Marangax.

10. Seven British subjects being
found in the Mauritius serving the
enemies of their country, were
tried, convicted of high treason,
and afterwards executed.

Some conflagrations at Man-
chester destroyed property to the
amount of 30,000*l*.

24. The treaty of Paris was ra-
tified between France and Prussia.
Frederick William the Third of
Prussia, whose territories separated
the boundaries of the French em-
pire from those of Russia, affrighted
at the symptoms of a rupture be-
tween those formidable powers,
sought refuge by entering into an
alliance with that potentate whom
he deemed the most formidable.
Berlin was environed by the French
forces, and Marshal Oudinot was
on the point of possessing himself
of that capital, as he had previously
done in regard to Amsterdam. So
circumstanced, his Prussian majesty
hastened to ratify three conven-
tions; stipulating—A continuation
of the prohibitory measures pur-
sued in regard to British commerce,
and that in the event of a war with
Russia, Prussia should march 14,000
infantry, 4000 horse, and 2000 ar-

tillery soldiers, with 60 pieces of A. C.
cannon, to act in concert with 1812
France.

March 6. Eaton, a bookseller,
was convicted of having re-publish-
ed *Paine's Age of Reason*.

14. A treaty of alliance was sign-
ed at Paris between France and
Austria; stipulating a reciprocal
assistance of 30,000 men, and 60
pieces of cannon. The integrity
of the European possessions of the
Ottoman Porte was also guaran-
teed.

16. The Spanish constitution was
settled by the cortes.

24. A treaty of alliance was
signed at St. Petersburg, between
Bernadotte, prince-royal of Swe-
den, and the Emperor Alexander;
whereby it was agreed that the
former should join in the campaign
against France, and unite under a
Russian corps; Norway being pro-
mised to Sweden.

23. The city of Caraccas was de-
stroyed by an earthquake, when the
number of persons killed was sup-
posed to amount to 8000. La
Guiara also suffered materially.

The value of forged notes pre-
sented to the Bank of England be-
tween the 1st of January, 1801,
and 31st of December, 1811, was
101,661*l*.

April 1. Riots occurred at Mac-
clesfield, Leeds, Sheffield, Man-
chester, and other towns in the
north of England; also at Truro,
and many other towns in Cornwall.
One of the chief manufactories was
shut up, and many persons mate-
rially injured.

The Berlin decree was revoked,
as far as respected America.

7. The English took Badajos by
assault, after General Philippon
had sustained three procrastinated
sieges, by armies of 50,000 men;
he having defended the city for 13
months, when he was captured,
with only 3000 men, who consti-
tuted the garrison.

12. The Highgate tunnel fell in.

24. Alexander of Russia, quitted
St. Petersburg to take the com-

A.C. mand of the grand army on the
1812 western frontier of Lithuania.

30. A drawing-room was held by the queen, after an interval of two years.

The Souffriere, a mountain in St. Vincent's, vomited flames, after slumbering for 100 years; six estates were damaged, and 40 negroes killed.

May 3. A convention was signed, whereby Great Britain acceded to the treaty entered into between Russia and Sweden, on the 24th of March.

9. Napoleon set out from Paris for Germany, under the watchful eyes of 20 races of people, who silently contemplated the rivalry of the two great powers then presiding over the continent; a rivalry, the result of towering ambition on either side, which, for the preceding 15 years, had kept all Europe in a state of watchful disquietude respecting their most trifling movements.

11. Mr. Percival, the prime minister, was shot by Bellingham, in the lobby of the house of commons. He was tried and found guilty on the 15th, and executed on the 18th.

By the death of Mr. Percival, the business of parliament was suspended for a short period, and a negotiation of course was entered into for the formation of a new ministry. On that occasion, the house addressed the prince-regent, when his highness was pleased to appoint Lord Liverpool First Lord of the Treasury, and Mr. Vansittart Chancellor of the Exchequer; the parliament was prorogued, which was speedily followed by a dissolution.

15. The government of Buenos Ayres prohibited the importation of slaves.

24. Ten persons were killed in a coal-mine at Ornel, near Liverpool, by an explosion.

26. At Felling, near Newcastle, a mine exploded, and killed 93 persons.

The Emperor Napoleon at Dresden met his Empress Maria Louisa, 1812 the emperor and empress of Austria, the king of Prussia, and many other subaltern princes of the German empire.

28. Preliminaries of peace were ratified at Bucharest, between the Russian plenipotentiaries and the grand vizier; whereby it was stipulated that Pruth should form the limits of both of those empires. The treaty in question was kept a profound secret from Bonaparte, who only learned at the end of October that the Russian army of Moldavia was marching for Lithuania.

29. General Hill attacked and took Almaney.

The repeal of Bonaparte's Berlin and Milan decrees, bearing date the 2d of April, 1811, arrived in England.

June 1. The installation of the new knights of the Bath took place.

Ballasteros was defeated by the French, near Bornos.

The island of St. Vincent was nearly destroyed by a volcanic eruption, accompanied by an earthquake.

8. A fire raged at Plymouth dock-yard, which entirely consumed the rope-house.

12. Marshal Suchet, having ascertained that an Anglo-Spanish force was besieging Tarragona, made a rapid march to Valencia, when the British, thrown into disorder, abandoned all their artillery.

Mount Vesuvius threw out flames.

Eight persons were executed at Manchester for having been guilty of rioting.

13. The lord chancellor declared that a bankrupt returning from a meeting of the commissioners is privileged from arrest.

16. The French evacuated Salamanca, which city was immediately invested by Lord Wellington.

17. The *editio princeps* of the *Decameron* of Boccaccio was knocked down, at the Roxburgh

A.C. sale, to the duke of Marlborough, 1812 for 2260*l*.

18. The congress of the United States of America declared war against the British government, pretending that their commerce was restricted by the English, as well as that of all neutral powers.

19. Pope Pius the Seventh arrived at Fontainebleau.

Napoleon, from his head-quarters at Wilkowsky, in Western

France, and all departments, united with Holland, the Hanseatic cities, Olden-

burg, Munster, Le Valais, &c.	42,000,000
The kingdom of Italy	6,000,000
The Illyrian provinces	1,100,000
Naples, Lucca, Piombino, &c.	4,600,000
European Spain	10,500,000
Portugal	3,000,000
The kingdom of Westphalia	2,100,000—69,300,000

Nations subjected in an indirect manner to the dominion of Napoleon:—

The confederation of the Rhine, not calculating Westphalia	11,000,000
Switzerland	1,600,000
The grand duchy of Warsaw	3,600,000—16,200,000
Total	85,500,000

The population of Europe according to M. Humboldt's enumeration then was

Deduct the population of European Turkey	182,000,000
Remains	10,000,000
	172,000,000

Thus the Emperor Napoleon within his own orbit swallowed up one half of the population of Christendom.

20. The suspension of the orders in council respecting neutral ships, gave great activity to the manufacturers.

The inquisition in Spain was abolished by the cortes.

24. An extraordinary rapid flux and re-flux of the sea happened at Marseilles, without any apparent cause.

The head-quarters of the French army traversed the Niemen, opposite Kowno, the first town in Lithuania. When proceeding to the Muscovite bank of the stream, Na-

prussia, declared war against Russia. A.C. 1812

At the period in question, the French Imperial army was the most formidable that had ever been equipped by that country; being estimated at 500,000 combatants, supported by 1000 cannon.

The following was also the state of the French empire, in regard to the number of souls who were under the immediate dominion of Napoleon and his family:—

poleon was heard to exclaim, "*A fatality urges on the Russians; let destiny be accomplished.*"—Little did Bonaparte imagine at that moment on which side the mutable balance of fortune would incline.

The French infantry marched forwards in ten corps. 1. Under Davoust. 2. Marshal Oudinot. 3. Marshal Ney. 4. Prince Eugene Beauharnais, viceroy of Italy. 5. Prince Poniatowski. 6. General Gouvion St. Cyr. 7. General Regnier. 8. General Junot.

A.C. 1812 9. Marshal Victor; and 10. Marshal Macdonald. The old body guard was led by Marshal Lefebvre, and the young guard by Marshal Mortier. The reserve of the cavalry was under Murat, king of Naples, forming four bodies, under Generals Nansouty, Montbrun, Grouchy, and Latour Maubourg. The cavalry of the guard acted separately, as well as the Austrian force. Of that army, comprising 450,000 combatants, 20,000 were Italians; 80,000 troops were furnished by the confederation of the Rhine; 30,000 Polanders; 30,000 Austrians, and 20,000 Prussians; thus, the French alone formed an effective army of 270,000 men. The Russian forces, under Barclay de Tolly and Bagration, and the army of reserve of Tormasoff, with other detached corps, made a total of 360,000 combatants.

25. The emperor of Russia declared war against France; invoking the "*Almighty God, Protector of the Greek church, with whom resides everlasting truth.*"

28. The French entered Wilna, ancient capital of Lithuania, when a diet was assembled, and the re-establishment of the Polish monarchy proclaimed.

29. Mr. Sadler made his 29th ascent in a balloon.

July 1. The prisoners of war in England amounted to 54,517.

10. The Souffriere, at St. Vincent's, stopped throwing out flames, and the source of two rivers were dried up.

11. The Americans invaded Canada.

14. The Emperor Alexander appeared at Moscow, in order to animate the zeal of its inhabitants.

18. A treaty of peace was ratified at Oerebo, between England and Sweden.

20. The emperor of Russia and the regency of Cadiz, in the name of Ferdinand the Seventh of Spain, ratified the treaty of Weliky Louky, whereby the former recognised the legitimacy of the assembly of the cortes convened at Cadiz, as well

as the constitution decreed by that assembly. The contracting parties equally agreed to prosecute the war with vigour against their common enemy the emperor of the French, and to afford each other mutual assistance.

22. Marshal Marmont was defeated by Lord Wellington, at the battle of Arapiles, near Alba de Tormez; when the French lost 8000 men in killed and wounded, and 5000 prisoners, with part of their artillery.

The Count and Countess d'Entraignes were murdered at Barnes, by a man-servant, without any apparent reason being adduced; the assassin immediately after killing himself.

At Cambridge, a man was sentenced to death for poisoning a horse.

23. Marshal Davoust defeated Prince Bagration at the battle of Mohilow on the Dneiper, formerly the Boristhenes.

Lord Wellington defeated the French at Salamanca.

28. The French forces entered Witepsk.

Aug. 1. A treaty of peace and union was ratified at St. Petersburg, between Great Britain and Russia, whereby their ancient relations were renewed of friendship and commerce, and an alliance defensive against any power which should assail either of the contracting parties.

Dunaburg was captured by General Ricard, commanding the advanced guard of Macdonald; when the French captured 20 pieces of cannon, and great depôts of military stores.

Marshal Oudinot, after many previous engagements of a partial nature, defeated the Russian commander Wittgenstein, at Obaiarzma, on the banks of the Drissa; that being the first corps of the Russian army, which lost 7000 men, with 14 pieces of artillery.

12—14. Lord Wellington, who after his victory at Arapiles had continued to advance towards the

^{A.C.}
¹⁸¹² centre of Spain, captured Madrid, and forced the French garrison in the fortress of China, constructed on the Buen Retiro, to capitulate.

17. At the great city of Smolensk on the Dneiper, the army of Barclay de Tolly awaited the arrival of the French, who, headed by Napoleon in person, commenced the attack. The fate of the day was not long held in doubt, for the Russians, mowed down in all directions, fled, and during the night abandoned their positions, after having set fire to the city, which contained immense magazines. The loss of the Russians, in killed and wounded, was computed at 12,000 men; that of the French half the number.

18. General Gouvion St. Cyr met the Russian army of Wittgenstein in full route, when he completely overthrew them at the battle of Polotsk on the Duna, taking 20 pieces of cannon. Marshal Oudinot, who had been very dangerously wounded, took no part in the second action, which may be regarded as victories acquired by the French over the Russians.

19. Soult abandoned the siege of Cadiz.

A very sanguinary action took place at Valontina Cora, two leagues from Smolensk, when General Gudín was killed.

The grand Russian army, vigorously pursued by Marshal Ney, made a rapid retreat in all directions.

27. Seville was taken by assault from the French, by General Cruz and Colonel Skerrett.

General Gouvion St. Cyr was honoured with the staff of marshal of the French empire, as a recompence for having gained the victory of Polotsk, on the 18th.

28. The emperor of Russia and the prince-royal of Sweden, Bernadotte, had an interview at Abo, in Finland; the English ambassador, Lord Cathcart, was the only nobleman admitted to that conference, which ended in the determination of Sweden to pursue hostile measures

against France. There is little ^{A.C.}
doubt, but on that occasion, it was ¹⁸¹²
decided that Moreau should be written to, in order to engage him to return to Europe, and take the command of an army.

29. The Russians, in their retreat, set fire to the town of Wiazma, which was entered by the avant guard of the French.

Sept. 1. The *senatus consultum* decreed the levy of 120,000 conscripts, to be placed at the disposal of government.

A shoal of herrings passed Peterhead, when a thousand barrels were taken and salted in two days.

Part of a mountain, in Switzerland, fell, which buried thirty cottages and twelve persons.

5. The crowd was so great at Bartholomew fair, that two or three persons were killed, and many materially injured.

7. This day was fought the dreadful battle of Moskwa, called by the Russians the affair of Borodino, which took place 25 leagues west of Moscow, on the borders of the Kologha. The Russians, terrified at the disasters attending the previous retreat ordered by Barclay de Tolly, sought an opportunity to try their strength in a general battle against the French. At six in the morning, discharges from a French battery gave the signal, when all the Russian batteries were assailed and taken in succession, the most formidable of their redoubts being captured by the cuirassiers. This conflict was one of the most obstinate and sanguinary that stands recorded in military annals. One hundred and twenty thousand discharges of artillery took place; the loss of the Russians being above 30,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners; that of the French being above 12,000. The bivouac of the conquerors was, however, agonizing in the extreme; for, added to an entire want of subsistence, and the consequent torments of raging hunger, were added the rigours of a night accompanied by excessive torrents of rain and extreme cold,

A.C. with a total privation of fuel. The
1812 Russians, in consequence, retreated, without being pursued.

14. General Kutusow, thus beaten at Moskwa, had the effrontery to deceive the Emperor Alexander by a falsehood, sending despatches that he had beaten the French. The inhabitants of Moscow placed faith in that account, until the present day, when they were terrified on beholding the Russian standards in full retreat, and those of the victorious French unfurled in the horizon; and on the 14th, Napoleon entered the "city of palaces." At this period, Rostopschin had recourse to the daring expedient, like the ferocious Scythians of old, of delivering up to the devouring flames the ancient capital of the czars of Muscovy. In order to prevent any hope on the part of the French as to extinguishing the flames, that commander had caused all the pumps and instruments resorted to in cases of conflagration to be conveyed without the city. Thus, the major part of the population of that vast capital, surprised at the moment when they had been carefully lulled in security, sprang as it were from their beds, to seek in the neighbouring forests an asylum; while the emissaries of Rostopschin flew in all directions to execute his orders. The inflammable materials disposed in various empty houses blazed simultaneously, the fire being at the same time communicated to all the great public establishments, and even to the hospitals. The ravages of the flames did not terminate till the night of the 20th, when nine-tenths of that great city were a vast heap of smoking ruins; of four thousand stone mansions, only two hundred remained; and of eight thousand wooden dwellings, no more than five hundred were left: twenty thousand sick and wounded being destroyed in the conflagration.

16. A new comet was visible to the naked eye, having been first

discovered at Paris by Monsieur A.C.
Pons. 1812

Two accidents happened at Bologna and Mannheim from balloons; at the former place, Mr. Zambecari was killed, and at the latter a person met the same fate.

18. The Russian army, called of the Danube, which had quitted Moldavia, after the ratification with the Ottoman Porte, united itself at Lutsk with the army of reserve; the first was under the orders of Admiral Tschitchagow; the second was led by General Tormasow, which had been recently beaten by Prince Schwartzenburg, who commanded the Austro-Saxon army.

26. A corps of Russian troops landed at Riga.

29. Parliament was dissolved by proclamation.

30. The eagles and colours captured from the French, in Spain, were deposited in Whitehall chapel.

Oct. Mr. Sadler, who ascended by a balloon from Dublin, fell into the sea, and was nearly drowned.

10. Drury Lane Theatre was opened.

11. The Russian army which had marched from Moldavia, having overthrown the Austrian general in Galicia, gained Bresc on the Bug; that army, consisting of 36,000 men, thus menaced the communications of the French army with Warsaw.

Three men, at Martin, in Cleveland, going down into a well, were suffocated by the foul air.

13. General Brock defeated the Americans in Canada; on which occasion he lost his own life.

17—19. The Russian General Wittgenstein, reinforced by the corps arrived from Finland, flattered himself that with such a superior force he should be able to break the lines of the army of Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, and prevent his retreat by the Duna. The battle of Polotsk was, in consequence, fought, when the Russians were most cruelly handled, and re-

A.C. 1812 pulsed in every attack; on that occasion, the marshal was very badly wounded.

18. Kutusow, anxious to prevent the junction between Marshal Victor and Murat, king of Naples, attacked the latter at Winskowo, who was completely beaten.

19. A seaman on board a man-of-war, cut off his hand, to avoid the service; when, on being tried by a court-martial, he was sentenced to be employed in the meanest capacity.

21. The Thames rose and overflowed Palace-yard and many of the low streets near the river.

22. Lord Wellington, after 35 days, raised the siege of the ancient fortification of Burgos, which had been vigorously defended by General Dubreton, with only 1500 men, who had sustained five regular assaults. The besieged lost 600 men, and the British more than 2000.

23. Three French generals of no note, whether from motives of private hatred, or from what other cause, was not known, endeavoured to overthrow the colossal power of Napoleon, by means of a *coup de main* attempted against the principal agents of the police. This movement had for its chief promoter General Malet, who, with his confederates, failed in their views, having been completely unmasked in all their secret plottings by the wary leaders of the French government.

The defeat which had been sustained by Murat, at Winskowo, on the 18th, prompted Napoleon to abandon the ruins of Moscow, where he had hoped to find good winter-quarters. Previous, however, to evacuating that capital, Marshal Mortier, who commanded the *arriere* guard, blew up the arsenal, magazines, and the Kremlin, which had been the citadel and residence of the first dukes of Muscovy. Thus, after forty days continuance in Moscow, did the French emperor abandon his conquest, and

commence one of the most disastrous retreats on record, which was fated to number 250,000 souls with the dead. A.C. 1812

24. Prince Eugene Beauharnais, at the head of 17,000 men, repulsed Kutusow, at the affair of Malo-Jaroslavitz, whose numbers quadrupled those of the French. The Russian commander, who, in his own details, allowed that he had been beaten, declared that the city had been eight times taken and retaken. This action continued five hours, the Russians losing 10,000, and the French upwards of 5000 men.

26. The river North Esk, in Kincardineshire, changed its course; the same circumstance having happened the year preceding.

27. A man lighting the lamps upon Westminster-bridge, was, by a sudden gust of wind, blown into the river and drowned.

Sixteen bags of letters were stolen from the Leeds mail.

Nov. An alarm having been spread at Falmouth that the church was falling, the congregation rushed out, when four persons were killed, and many wounded.

3. At 50 leagues west of Moscow was fought the battle of Wiazma, when the French *arriere* guard, which had been vigorously pressed since its departure from Moscow, repulsed the pursuers, after a very obstinate and sanguinary conflict, maintained by Prince Eugene, seconded by Marshals Ney, Davoust, and General Compans.

7. The French forces, which had for 15 days been in full retreat, and continued goaded on the flanks by the Russians, arrived at Smolensk. There, on a sudden, the weather became extremely nipping, snow fell in abundance, and the horses perished in numbers during the bivouacs. The army had then performed 300 miles, in want of bread, biscuits, and forage; being, as it were, hunted by swarms of Cossacks.

10. Of the three French armies of

A.C. 1812 Portugal those of the centre, and the south, formed a junction at Alba de Tormes, in Spain, 50 leagues south of Salamanca.

14—16. As the least delay during the retreat would have inevitably led to a general battle, which the French army could not hazard, as it was impossible to connect the central body of the forces and the wings of the army, the evacuation of Smolensk took place. It was at the above place, that Napoleon received news of Malet's conspiracy, which proved the leading incitement for his precipitating his retreat towards the Niemen.

16. Minsk, a strong hold, was abandoned, without any apparent cause, by the French, and immediately taken possession of by the avant guard of the Russian army, where they captured to the amount of two millions in rations of every kind, besides immense magazines.

16—19. Kutusow, wishing to cut off the French on the grand route from Smolensk to the Beresina, marched thither with 70,000 infantry and 30,000 cavalry, followed by an immense artillery; the French force not amounting to 25,000 men. Prince Eugene Beauharnais, with Davoust and Ney, displayed the most intrepid resistance, who being left with the *arriere* guard, consisting of 6000 combatants, were attacked by enormous masses, which impeded their passage, and being incapable of overthrowing them, retired, effecting the passage of the Dnieper, cutting a way through the swarms of Cossacks, and re-joined the grand army, from which they had been separated two days. In that astonishing affair, Marshal Ney gave a signal proof of what may be attained by intrepidity combined with military science; while Kutusow manifested how little superiority of numbers and the essentials of war, however immense, could effect, when placed in inexperienced hands.

21. The Russian commanders Lambert and Langeron, Frenchmen by birth, and brought up to

a military life, and who were attached to the army of Moldavia, took possession of Borrisow on the Beresina, thus succeeding in occupying the most important post for shutting up the great body of the French army, which still remained six marches towards the east.

23. Marshal Oudinot, who had preceded the retreating army since it had abandoned its positions on the Duna, retook the post of Borrisow, which had been captured the evening before. The then situation of the French army was most perilous; no difficulties impeded the operations of the enemy, while nothing was left the French but a narrow passage whereby to escape. Kutusow followed them with increased fury from every humiliating repulse he experienced in his unskilful pursuit. Pressed on the right flank by Wittgenstein, and on the left by Tschitchagow; with an artillery and a cavalry greatly reduced, exhausted by hunger, and benumbed by cold, they only existed and offered resistance in the hope of terminating such accumulated ills.

26—28. The battle and passage of the Beresina was effected by the French army, as it were by miracle, for never was courage and perseverance displayed to more effect than at the affair in question; in which Marshals Victor and Oudinot manifested the titles they possessed to the high rank they had attained among their brother soldiers; and to whom was, in a great measure, due the extraordinary results of that arduous undertaking.

28. Marshal Oudinot, being wounded in the middle of the action, Ney assumed the command; who, having already attained the name of the *Bravest of the Brave*, astounded even the courage of the most hardy soldiers, who recognised in him alone the source of their safety, from the most unshaken courage, added to the clearest and promptest dispositions, and a coolness in action without example. Marshal Victor, who had been left

^{A. G.}
¹⁸¹² with the *arriere* guard on the left bank of the river, sustained the enemy's attack on the 28th, with the greatest firmness, which continued in despite of the disproportion of numbers, having only 12,000 men, which were at length captured, by an enemy amounting to upwards of 40,000. The ninth corps was then compelled to pass the bridges, which were instantly blown up, leaving artillery, baggage, &c., on the opposite bank, with those who could not effect a passage. On that disastrous occasion for the French, the Russians captured 20,000 prisoners, with all the artillery left, and among the baggage were all the riches and trophies taken from Moscow.

30. Parliament opened.

Dec. Lord Wellington was appointed generalissimo of the British forces.

3. This day was issued the 29th bulletin of the grand French army, dated from Maloderzno, which was very different from those which had arrived at Paris previously; therein it was at length discovered, that the palm of victory was not always to accompany the efforts of Napoleon, who, although superior to the machinations of mortal adversaries, was not capable of resisting the insurmountable barriers opposed by adverse weather.

5. Napoleon arrived at Smorgoney, where he conferred upon Murat, king of Naples, the command of the wrecks of his once colossal army, and set forward with all expedition for Paris.

10, 11. At this period a general disorganization of the remnants of the French army took place; the immense magazines collected at Wilnau were abandoned, owing to a want of all means of conveyance, from the rigour of the season, and the French left that place, after experiencing fresh robberies from the Cossacks.

The British parliament voted 200,000*l.* for the relief of the sufferers in Russia.

16. Kowno was evacuated, and

the passage of the Niemen effected, ^{A. G.}
when Marshal Ney, uniformly the ¹⁸¹² last to retire, protected with his own life the retreat of the only remaining soldier. It was in that manner he inspired courage through the remains of the once dauntless battalions of 100,000 warriors, who in the month of the preceding June, had passed that stream, and of which scarcely 30,000 existed to recross it.

20. Napoleon arrived at Paris, whose presence excited the greatest joy; on which occasion he received the most adulatory speeches from the conservative senate.

A remarkably thick fog occurred in London.

An island called Sabrina, in the Azores, suddenly disappeared, leaving an extensive shoal.

At Guissen, in Germany, a piece of ground gradually sunk fifteen feet in about a month, when the spot formed a pool of water.

Part of the Carpathian mountains fell, whereby 24 persons were killed, and 6 villages totally destroyed.

A forest in India, 65 miles long, and 23 broad, was burned by carelessness; the fire raged for five weeks, and destroyed 50 villages.

The much-famed whirlpool called Maelstroom, on the coast of Norway, increased its phenomena, so that vessels at a distance of eight or nine miles were agitated by its vortex.

A man at Bengal slept three days and nights without intermission, which was repeated every ten or twelve days.

30. The Prussian general, D'Yorck, quitted the coalition, when the convention of Taurogen was entered into near Tilsit. That defection was the signal for a change in the conduct of the Austrian cabinet, which spread from the Oder to the Rhine, and from the Baltic to the Alps.

31. The position of the grand army on the Vistula, or more properly speaking, its remnant, became dangerously threatened by

^{A.C.}
1812 the defection of the Prussians, as well as the equivocal conduct of the Austrians. Murat, king of Naples, left commander-in-chief, did not possess talents to remedy such great disasters; his military prowess consisted in the most dauntless bravery, and the audacity of the soldier. Poland was almost evacuated, and Germany was on the eve of becoming the theatre of war.

The Society of Arts bestowed their gold medals on Dr. Ainstie, for a plantation at Griesdale, of 151,240 forest-trees; the Rev. D. F. Hagget, for having improved 50 acres of waste land near Durham; J. Austin, of Grange, near Strabane, in Ireland, for gaining 300 acres of land from the sea; and H. Curwen, Esq., for his improved method of feeding milch cows.

Mr. Baker, of the British Museum, published a fac simile of the Greek text of the Book of Psalms.

Samples arrived of the vegetable wax from the Brazils.

A comet was discovered on the 21st August, at Viviera, in France, by Monsieur Flaugergues, which was subsequently visible in England.

The Board of Agriculture offered various premiums for the culture of land.

A mine of cobalt was discovered in Cheshire.

Mr. Townley's fine collection of statues was purchased by, and deposited in, the British Museum.

The Italians of Ravenna extracted sweet oil from the plant seed of corn.

Chloride of azote, a most explosive compound, was discovered by Dula.

The African Institution published several reports on the situation of Africa, and pointed out many commodities that might be of great utility in a commercial point of view; viz. wood, hemp, and indigo.

Mr. Brande found the quantity of alcohol in wine to be as follows: in champagne 20; port 20 to 24;

Madeira 19; claret 15; cider and ^{A.C.}
perry 12; ale 9; brown stout 8; ¹⁸¹²
and porter 6.

A university was established at Berlin.

A chain bridge was erected 214 feet in length, over the Merioneth river, near Newbury, in New England.

A new archway was opened through Highgate-hill.

Chain cables were introduced into the navy.

Mr. Dollond had a patent granted for improving the binnacle compass; and Mr. Cooke, of Paddington, for a machine teaching the blind music.

A public office was opened in London, for inquiring into cases of mendicity, called the Mendicity Society.

M. de Trugays discovered a sub-marine forest near the island of St. Michael.

A botanic garden was established at Hull.

Mr. Edward Howard discovered a cheaper method of refining sugar.

Of 10,261 incumbents in England and Wales, 4421 only were residents; the non-residents being 5840.

The number of convicts were—

Males . . . 4890

Females . . . 1680

6570

Estimate by the late Mr. Colquhoun, of the value of property created in Great Britain and Ireland, in 1812—:

Agriculture in all its branches, including	£.
pasture	217,000,000
Mines and minerals, including coals . .	9,000,000
Manufactures, in every branch	114,000,000
Inland trade	31,500,000
Foreign commerce and shipping	46,000,000
Coasting trade . . .	2,000,000

Carried forward 419,500,000

A.C.	Brought forward	419,500,000
1812	Fisheries, exclusive of the colonial fisheries of Newfoundland .	2,000,000
	Chartered and private bankers	3,500,000
	Foreign income remitted	5,000,000

Total 430,000,000

The droits of Admiralty amounted to 7,344,000*l*.

The supplies were— £.

Navy	19,202,399
Army	17,756,160
Extraordinaries . .	5,200,000
Unprovided last year .	2,300,000
Ordnance	5,279,897
Miscellaneous . . .	2,350,000
Vote of Credit . . .	3,200,000
Subsidies	3,000,000

58,288,456

For England separate 4,087,892

62,376,348

Deduct for Ireland . 7,025,700

55,350,648

The ways and means were 55,390,469*l*.

The unredeemed debt was 556,284,819*l*.

The new taxes this year netted 1,903,000*l*.

The Bank-notes in circulation amounted to 22,907,600*l*.

Bank tokens in silver of 3*s*. and 1*s*. 6*d*., made 1,785,473*l*.

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1811, to December, 1812.

CHRISTENED.

Males	10,383
Females	10,016
Total	20,399

BURIED.

Males	9290
Females	8899
Total	18,189

Died—Henry Hasted, Esq., author of the History of Kent; the celebrated John Horne Tooke; the Right Hon. Spencer Percival, first lord of the treasury; the landgrave Charles Emanuel of Hesse; John Moody, the veteran comedian; Edmund Malone, the commentator on Shakspeare; the Rev. Lewis Dutens; C. S. Sonnini; Admiral de Winter; Richard Kirwan, F.R.S.; Dr. C. L. Willdenouw; Christopher Gottlieb Heyne, a German critic; General Vallancey; Edward Jerningham; Prince Kaunitz; the earl of Tyrconnel, and Baron G. A. Nalken.

Jan. 5. Königsberg was occupied by the Russians. 1813

8. Murat, king of Naples, being found incapable of commanding in quality of general-in-chief, placed the remains of the French army scattered throughout Russia, under the command of Eugene Beauharnais.

9. The English government published a declaration respecting the causes and origin of the war with America.

11. A *senatus consultum* decreed 250,000 men of the conscription, to be placed at the disposal of the French government.

20. A dreadful accident occurred at Woolwich dock-yard, from the bursting of a machine used for impregnating green ship-timber, when eight persons were killed, and fourteen wounded.

22. The defeat of the Americans took place at Riviere au Rais.

The first corps of the scattered French troops from Russia arrived at Berlin.

25. A concordat was ratified at Fontainebleau, between Napoleon and Pope Pius the Seventh, whereby it was agreed, that his holiness should exert the pontificate in France and the kingdom of Italy, in the same manner as his predecessors had done, &c. In return for which advantages, the holy father promised to confer the canonical institution to those ecclesiastics who since the rupture of the holy see

^{A.C.} with the cabinet of the Tuileries had
¹⁸¹³ been appointed to bishoprics by
Napoleon.

Feb. Louis the Eighteenth published an address to the French people.

5. By a *senatus consultum*, the form of a regency was determined upon, in case the death of Napoleon should leave his son a minor.

8. Warsaw was taken possession of by the Russians.

10. A proclamation was issued by the emperor of Russia, dated Warsaw, whereby he invited the Germans to throw off the French yoke.

14. This day were opened the sittings of the French legislative body by Napoleon in person, who, in his speech to that corps, expressed the ardent desire he had for peace, as essentially necessary to ensure the prosperity of the universe; at the same time intimating that in spite of all reverses, he would never consent to pacific measures unless upon terms conformable with the honour of the French empire.

18. The theatre at Copenhagen caught fire, when sixteen people were trodden to death.

26. At King John's Palace at Oldford, while digging, some workmen discovered the thigh bone of a man, who must have measured seven feet in height.

March 1. The sixth grand coalition against France was entered into between Russia and Prussia, the treaty being ratified at Kalisck. From this conduct on the part of the latter power, her tergiversating policy was as usual manifested, which changed as occasion required, and assimilated in proportion to the weakness of her means.

3. The treaty of Stockholm was entered into between England and Sweden, the latter power having since 1811, separated her interests from those of France. By the document in question, preceding stipulations were confirmed, Sweden further engaging to furnish 30,000 men for the field. The Swedes also received from the court of

London a subsidy of twenty-five ^{A.C.} millions of francs; Guadaloupe being delivered up to the British by ¹⁸¹³ General Ernouf.

4. Berlin was entered by the Cossacks.

9. The head-quarters of Prince Eugene Beauharnais were at Leipsic.

10. The forces of Marshal Soult being greatly weakened by the departure of a strong body of troops, marched into France, in order to proceed to Germany; he directed his course from Valladolid towards the north of Spain.

12. Hamburg was evacuated by the French.

14. At Caltro, in Calabria, during a storm of red snow, great quantities of stones also fell. The same phenomenon equally appeared in Tuscany, accompanied by red hail.

17. The king of Prussia made common cause with the allies against France.

A new order of knighthood was created by the king of Prussia, called the Royal Cross.

19. The Russians occupied Ham-
burgh.

21. Dresden new city was taken by the Russians and Prussians.

23. Bernadotte, prince royal of Sweden, wrote a letter to Napoleon, entreating him to moderate his ambition, which became more and more prejudicial to France.

27. An official document published by the Russian government, estimated the losses of the French and their allies during the invasion of Russia as follows: 24 generals killed, with 2000 staff and other officers; 204,400 rank and file; 43 generals prisoners; 3441 staff and other officers captured, and 233,222 rank and file; 1131 pieces of cannon, 63 pairs of colours and standards, one marshal's staff, 100,000 muskets, and 27,000 ammunition waggons. The terrible sufferings of the army in its disastrous retreat from the effects of the frost, may be inferred from the statement, that in the three governments of Moscow, Witepsk,

A. C. and Mohilow, 253,000 dead bodies, 1813 and in the city of Wilna and its environs 53,000, had been burned so early as the 27th of March.

31. Prussia issued a manifesto against France, wherein the active forces employed by Russia and Prussia were estimated at 240,000 men.

The duchess dowager of Brunswick was buried with great solemnity.

April 1. France declared war against Prussia, at which period the forces of the former were not more than 30,000 veteran soldiers, the head-quarters being at Strasfurth, near Halberstadt, under the orders of Prince Eugene Beauharnais, viceroy of Italy.

3. A *senatus consultum* at Paris decreed that 180,000 combatants should be placed at the disposal of government.

5. An imperial decree of France created 37 Urbanian cohorts for the sole defence of the maritime places.

10. Died, Mr Legrange, aged 78, esteemed the greatest mathematician in Europe since Euler.

11. A divorce was granted in the Scotch court, in favour of the duchess of Hamilton, on account of adultery committed by her husband.

14. The Swedish army, which had disembarked in Germany, established its head-quarters at Rosstock.

15. Napoleon set out from Paris to take the command of his forces in Germany.

16. Thorn surrendered to the Russians.

A decree of the Spanish cortes passed, for the complete abolition of the inquisition in that country.

23. The Spanish regency issued a manifesto against the pope's nuncio in Spain, (Peter Gravina, archbishop of Nicea,) who, through the means of secret letters to the bishops and chapters, had endeavoured to excite those bodies to refuse publishing throughout their several dioceses, the law abolishing the inquisition.

27. York, in Upper Canada, surrendered to the Americans.

28. The vault enclosing the body of Henry the Eighth, as well as that of Charles the First, was opened, when the remains of those monarchs were inspected by his present majesty and Sir Henry Halford.

Napoleon removed his head-quarters from Erfurth to Eckhartsberg, when his army was more formidable in numbers, than the intrinsic worth of his troops, which were very ill organized.

29. The battle of Weissenfels was fought, in Saxony, at which Marshal Ney led the French; the result was, however, indecisive.

May 1. Died, the famous French poet, Delille, formerly known under the title of Abbé Delille.

The French army at this period consisting of 12 corps, independent of the imperial guard and the cavalry, amounted to 166,000 men, who were commanded by Marshals Victor, Ney, Marmont, Macdonald, and Oudinot, with Generals Vandamme, Bertrand, and Lauriston.

The forces of the allies were computed at 225,000 men.

2. The battle of Lutzen, or Gross Goerschen, in Saxony, was fought, where Napoleon defeated the Russian and Prussian corps, those two monarchs being present. On that occasion the French generals, by intrepidity and military talent, compensated for the bad position originally taken. The French force engaged amounted to 85,000 men, and that of the enemy to 110,000 combatants. The victory of Lutzen was obtained after a very sanguinary struggle; according to the accounts of the vanquished, they allowed the loss of 10,000 in killed and wounded, the victory having been obtained by the skill of the French engineers of artillery.

5. The vice-chancellor, who had been recently appointed, took his seat in court.

6. A part of the steeple of Greenwich church was thrown down by a storm.

A.C.
1813 8. Dresden was taken possession of by Prince Eugene Beauharnais and Marshal Macdonald.

12. The sanguinary battle of Bischoffswerda was fought, between the French, under Marshal Macdonald, and the Russians, the result being equal on both sides.

19—21. In the course of those days were fought the battles of Königswartha, Bautzen, Hochkirch, and Wartschen, in Lusatia. Napoleon, at the head of several corps commanded by his marshals and generals, followed up the Russians and Prussians. After a vigorous resistance at all the points of their line, the enemy retired in good order, supported by an immense body of cavalry. The official account of the loss of the French on those occasions was 12,000 men, the only advantage they had obtained having been the gaining possession of the roads conducting to Silesia. The combined forces lost 18,000 men in killed and wounded.

22. The battle of Reichenbach was fought, in which the French were very rudely handled, losing several pieces of artillery. The enemy still continued his retreat on the Oder, while Napoleon suffered himself to be hurried on in pursuing him. Europe was at this juncture astonished at the spontaneous appearance of a new French army, that had been collected in consequence of the recent successes of Bonaparte, which had re-established his fame.

24. The Roman Catholic relief bill was thrown out by the house of commons, by a majority of four; the numbers being 247 for, and 251 against its passing.

27. The British abandoned Fort Erie and Fort George.

30. Marshal Davoust and General Vandamme re-captured Ham-
burgh, whereby the French government recovered all the territory situated on the right banks of the river Elbe, which tract of country had been annexed to the French empire by a decree of the *senatus*

consultum, issued on the 13th of December, 1810.

June 1. Captain Brook took the American frigate Chesapeake.

Breslau was captured by General Lauriston.

4. An armistice was entered into at Plesswitz, in Silesia, between Napoleon and his adversaries, which was to expire on the 20th July.

14. A treaty of alliance was concluded between Great Britain and Prussia.

15. Marshal Suchet caused the siege of Tarragona to be raised by General Murray, who there abandoned all his artillery, and embarked precipitately.

21. The battle of Vittoria, in Spain, was fought, when the duke of Wellington completely overthrew the French army under Joseph Bonaparte and Marshal Jourdan, with immense loss of men, 115 pieces of cannon, 415 waggons of ammunition, as well as baggage, provisions, treasures, &c., and the French general's staff of a marshal of the empire. The enemy after that defeat was driven into France, for which signal service the marquis was raised to the rank of field-marshal in the British army. General illuminations took place in London and Westminster, on the arrival of the news, which continued for three nights.

25. General Foy attacked 20,000 men and stopped the progress of the victorious English army, at the battle of Tolosa, in Biscay.

30. A convention was ratified at Dresden, whereby Napoleon agreed to accept the mediation of Austria, relative to negotiations for a general peace; or in case the terms could not be agreed upon, to settle respecting a continental pacification. A congress was in consequence convened at Prague, on the 5th July, and the armistice entered into at Plesswitz was prolonged until the 10th August.

July 1. In consequence of the disastrous overthrow of the French at Vittoria, Marshal Soult was

A.C.

1813

Head, bed

A.C. despatched from Saxony, invested with the supreme command in Spain. He was ordered to keep himself on the defensive, until the period when Napoleon having beaten the Russians, or compelled them to ratify peace, should be enabled to send reinforcements to commence offensive operations: 12,000 men of the guard, and 40,000 ancient troops, were marched from the Peninsula, to re-inforce the army in Germany.

5. Marshal Suchet marched from Valencia for the Ebro.

8. The store-house for hemp at Woolwich was destroyed by fire.

The convention of Peterswalden took place between England and Russia.

10. A reciprocal treaty of alliance and guarantee was entered into between France and Denmark, which was ratified at Copenhagen.

12. The opening of the congress at Prague was delayed to this period, awaiting the arrival of a French plenipotentiary, when the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian ministers opened their conferences. By those three powers it was decided, that Germany should remain independent; it being agreed to leave Napoleon in possession of the French empire, restricting its boundaries to the Rhine and the Alps.

14. A treaty of peace was ratified between Portugal and Algiers.

20. At Bermuda one-third of the houses were destroyed by a hurricane.

26. General Moreau, who had sought refuge in America since the period of his condemnation, for having been engaged in the conspiracy against Napoleon with Pichegru, George Cadoudal, &c., being excited by Bernadotte, prince royal of Sweden, to lend his talents in support of the powers coalesced against Napoleon, landed at Gottenburg.

27. Austria, by a treaty ratified at Prague, declared her adhesion to the alliance entered into by Russia and Prussia.

The order of the garter was presented to the emperor of Russia.

28. The Duke de Vicenza (Caulincourt) arrived as minister on the part of Napoleon, when his powers being deemed insufficient, and his proposals of an equivocal nature, his mission was not recognised, and the congress broke up.

31. After the overthrow sustained at Vittoria, the French had retired in bad order towards France, when they collected again their scattered forces at the Pyrenees. Marshal Soult, who had assumed the command early in this month, attacked the combined army, in order if possible to revictual Pampeluna. After various partial conflicts, he arrived at Roncesvalles, and other positions along the mountain Cubiry, which were occupied by the enemy; repulsed, however, in the attack, Soult was compelled to precipitate his retreat, with the loss of 8000 men, such being the result of the battle of Roncesvalles.

Aug. 3. It was announced in the foreign journals, that a conference had taken place between the emperor of Russia, the king of Prussia, and the crown prince of Sweden (Bernadotte,) at Truchenberg, which had continued for three days.

10. The armistice which had been agreed upon on the 4th June was broken, at which period the grand army of Napoleon was divided into 14 corps. The old guard was always stationed near the person of the emperor, while the young guard was commanded by Marshal Mortier. The whole French army at the period in question amounted to 280,000 combatants, half of which were recruits, who had never witnessed active service. The force of the allies was 520,000 troops, not calculating the landsturm, or levy *en masse* throughout Germany.

Aided by such an inferior power, Napoleon resolved to keep his position at Dresden, and to attempt upon the Elbe the fate of war. He

A.C. 1813 absolutely rejected peace on the terms proposed, from motives which it would be difficult, under existing circumstances, to account for. By the treaty tendered, the French empire was to be recognised, limited by the Meuse, the Rhine, the Alps, and the Pyrenees; it was agreed that the confederation of the Rhine should still exist, but that Holland must be renounced, with the Hanseatic cities, and the kingdom of Italy. The French empire would still have remained powerful and great, but such was not the will of the then ruler of the destinies of that country; what the motives of his policy were, we do not undertake to determine.

12. The Austrian cabinet notified its strict adherence to the alliance ratified between Russia and Prussia; by which act Napoleon must have expected the falling off of all the secondary powers which supported his interests.

15. Bernadotte, prince royal of Sweden, and commander-in-chief of the army of the north of Germany, issued a proclamation, dated from Oranienburg, near Berlin. In that document he addressed the soldiers of the army, alluding to the campaign of Moscow; the determination of Napoleon not to live at peace with Europe, and incited the troops to avenge the invasions to which other countries had been subjected, by the efforts of the French imperial government.

General Jominy, by birth a Swiss, and chief of the staff of Marshal Ney's army, acted traitorously, by going over to the enemy, when he made known Napoleon's intention of marching on Berlin.

A large quantity of earth near Wolverhampton, fell into a mine, in which were nine men, when many labourers were set to dig, who found them all alive, at the end of nine days, with the exception of one only.

18. Marshal Suchet, in consequence of the reverses sustained

by the French in Spain, found A.C. 1813 himself necessitated to evacuate the kingdom of Valencia, which had been the theatre of his most brilliant exploits. He blew up the fortifications of Tarragona, and left garrisons in Denia, Saguntum, Peniscola, Mequinenza, Tortosa, and Lerida. The reduced armies of Arragon and Catalonia were in motion, to effect a junction.

21. Italy being menaced by the Austrian forces, Prince Eugene Beauharnais quitted the banks of the Elbe, and established his headquarters at Adelsberg, not far from the Saave. The French army of Italy amounted to about 50,000 men.

23. Bernadotte, with superior forces, completely bore down the army under Marshal Oudinot, at the battles of Gross Beehren and Ahrensdorff, near Berlin, where the former captured 1500 men, and 20 pieces of cannon. By that means, the Prussian capital was preserved, when Napoleon, dissatisfied with Oudinot, divested him of the command of the left wing, which he again confided to Marshal Ney.

24. By a senatus consultum, 30,000 conscripts were placed at the disposal of government, to reinforce the armies of Spain.

26—27. The Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, commanded by Schwartzemberg, Wittgenstein, and Kleist, comprising a force of 180,000 men, debouched from Bohemia on Dresden, by the left bank of the Elbe; while Napoleon desperately traversed Lusatia, and drove the army of Blucher on the Oder. The French emperor, finding that the main body of the allies was in motion, and determined not to abandon Dresden, which he made the centre of his operations, gave the command of his troops in Silesia to Marshal Macdonald, and arrived unexpectedly, on the 26th, at 10 in the morning, on the field of battle at Dresden; which famous conflict commenced at the entrance to the suburbs, about four

wakes, snakes
wage, rage -

1170

CHRONOLOGY OF THE

[SIXTH

^{A.C.}
₁₈₁₃ in the evening, and continued till night, the French continuing to maintain their positions. The following morning, Napoleon, assuming the offensive, attacked several corps of the enemy, on the heights commanding the city. His forces did not amount to 100,000 men, but supported by a formidable artillery, well supplied, they overcame every obstacle, and compelled the enormous masses of the allies to fly for refuge behind the lofty mountains of Bohemia. On that occasion the Austrians lost 20,000 men, 60 pieces of cannon, and numerous equipages. The fate of that day offered Napoleon the means of effecting an excellent retreat upon the Rhine, but relying on his military genius, he would not abandon the plan of the campaign, as previously resolved upon; all his colossal ideas revived, and thus the smiles of fortune remained disregarded. It was in that memorable conflict, about mid-day on the 27th, that Moreau, while in conversation with the emperor of Russia, near a Prussian battery, received his death-wound; which event, taking place at the most critical moment of the conflict, produced a decisive influence on the fate of the day.

The battle of Katsbach was fought, in Silesia, when Blucher, at the head of an immense army of the allies, attacked Macdonald, whose forces, considerably weakened, from the departure of the troops marched away by Napoleon to Dresden, were compelled to give way, on which occasion, the French loss was very considerable.

27—29. Marshal Macdonald, pursuing his retreat from the frontiers of Silesia, was again worsted, at the passage of the Rober and the Queiss, when he lost from ten to twelve thousand men, and part of his artillery.

30. General Vandamme, at Kulm, in the defiles of Bohemia, pursued a division of the enemy, when, either hurried on by his impetuosi-

ty, or following the directions of ^{A.C.}
Napoleon to the letter, by advancing too far, he was surrounded, and made prisoner, with 12,000 of his men. ₁₈₁₃

31. The French forces passed the Bidassoa, and attacked the English at Irun, in order to relieve the garrison of St. Sebastian; they were, however, compelled to retire, with a loss of 2000 men.

About this time, the prince regent of England conferred upon the inhabitants of Jersey the privilege of choosing their own Jurats.

Nearly four years previous to this period, the habitation of Mr. Smith, jeweller, had been robbed of rubies and emeralds, to the value of 1600*l.*, which, during this month, were discovered in a ditch, in the Kent-road, and restored to their owner.

Two thousand persons, in a caravan, crossing the deserts from Maschah to Aleppo, were overwhelmed by the sand, when only twenty escaped.

Sept. 2. Marshal Davoust evacuated Schwerin, when he fell back on Stecknitz, which movement was productive of the successful efforts of the combined armies on the Spree.

6. An oak, near Marmion, in Monmouthshire, fell, which, from the account given in Mr. Pennant's tour, had been growing in the time of Owen Glendower.

Napoleon, who calculated on the speedy capture of Berlin, ordered Marshal Ney to unite his forces with those under Oudinot, which movement had been made known by the renegade General Jominy. The battle of Dennewitz was, in consequence, fought, when Ney was defeated by Bernadotte and Bulow, with the loss of two-thirds of his artillery, baggage, ammunition, &c., and 12,000 men. Napoleon, on learning the defeat of Ney, found himself compelled to abandon the conquest of Silesia, and returned to Dresden.

A.C. 1813 7. A seizure was made of the property of the borough of Sudbury, in order to pay the taxed costs in a suit, given against that place.

8. The British entered St. Sebastian, after a very long siege, when they pillaged and fired the town, and treated the inhabitants as if the place had been taken by assault.

In the Needle Passage, near the Isle of Wight, a large whale was killed, in the act of pursuing a shoal of fish.

9. A triple treaty of alliance was ratified at Toplitz, between Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

10. On lake Erie, the British fleet was destroyed by the Americans.

12. Marshal Suchet attacked Lord Bentinck, at Villafranca de Panada, the latter having landed with a force from Sicily, which was defeated, with great loss.

15. War was declared by Denmark against Sweden.

16. The Austrians took Freyburgh.

20. At Teneriffe, three shocks of an earthquake were felt.

27. A fire broke out at Gottenburgh, which consumed the greater part of that city.

28. A coal-pit, in Chester le Street, blew up, whereby more than thirty persons were killed.

From Hungary, Austria, Silesia, and Poland, accounts were received of dreadful inundations.

An encampment of two thousand Turks, on a small island, near Widdin, was submerged, by the overflowing of the Danube.

The overflowing of the Drave destroyed six villages.

Oct. 1. An order was issued for inspecting the public records, when several very valuable documents were found, particularly that of Charta de Foresta, of the 14th of Henry the Second.

The portico of the theatre of Pompeii was discovered, and, at the same time, several coins of Domitian, in high preservation.

A.C. 1813 3. A preliminary treaty of alliance was signed at Toplitz, between Austria and Great Britain, with intent to establish a just balance of power in Europe, which document cemented the grand coalition of the enemies of Napoleon.

7. Lord Wellington effected the passage of the Bidassoa, on the frontiers of France, which terminated Napoleon's attempts on the kingdom of Spain.

9. A senatus consultum decreed for the service of the French government, a levy of 280,000 conscripts.

15. A very powerful Bavarian army formed a junction with an Austrian corps, at Brannau, in consequence of a convention concluded on at Ried.

16. The allies took Bremen.

16—17. During these days, affairs took place at Leipsic, and the villages of Washau, Doeplitz, and Leiberwolkowitz, to the right of Pleiss. The confederates had cemented their principal masses as much as possible, in order to strike a very decisive blow. The losses of the French were great, but their formidable artillery prevented, for a short period, their total overthrow.

18. Despatches from Lord Wellington announced his having entered the French territory.

18—19. The battle of Leipsic was fought, under the walls of that city, at which 500,000 men, assembled on a surface of nine square miles, attacked and repulsed each other, being mowed down by grape-shot, and slaughtering with a fury bordering upon desperation. According to the most faithful documents published, the allied armies were composed of 330,000 men, namely,

The army of Bohemia and	
Schwartzenburg consist-	
ed of	140,000
The army of the north, led	
by Bernadotte, crown-	
prince of Sweden . .	65,000

Carried forward	205,000
4 F 2	

A.C.	Brought forward,	205,000
1813	The army of Silesia, under Blucher	85,000
	The army of Poland and Beningsen	40,000
	Total	330,000

The French force, consisting of 175,000 men, was disposed in the following manner.—Marshal Victor led the second corps, Ney the third, General Bertrand the fourth, Lauriston the fifth, Marmont the sixth, Regnier the seventh, Poniatowski the eighth, and the eleventh Marshal Macdonald, comprising a body of 130,000
The Second Imperial

Guard	30,000
Third, the cavalry	15,000
Total	175,000

Napoleon, aware of his inferiority, as regarded numbers, and the disorganized state of his squadrons, placed confidence in his terrible artillery, but pressed at all points, and the cannon of his adversaries being equally numerous, he endeavoured, in vain, to surmount such accumulated obstacles. The French soldiers fought with a bravery almost unexampled, when suddenly, 26 battalions and and 10 squadrons, with three Saxon batteries of 26 pieces of cannon, went over to the enemy, and joined Bernadotte, king of Sweden; which forces, the next instant, attacked their late brothers in arms; the fugitives consisting of Saxons and Wirtemburghers. Napoleon, notwithstanding, ordered up his reserve, and stopped the advance of the enemy marching upon Leipsic; the French, however, could not preserve their positions, without exposing the whole army to inevitable ruin, which was not, however, broken or routed. Towards the approach of night, Napoleon commenced his retreat.

The following day, Leipsic was captured, the Russians, Prussians, and Swedes entering by three

gates, when the king of Saxony ^{A.C.} fell into the hands of the victors, ¹⁸¹³ with the garrison, the arriere French guard, comprising 20,000 men, as well as 13,000 sick and wounded; all the hospitals, the magazines, with 15 generals, 250 pieces of cannon, waggons, &c. The loss of the French, in the open country, during these eventful days, was immense; and although the numbers cannot be stated for a certainty, it may be conjectured that the loss amounted to one half of the forces engaged, or between eighty and ninety thousand men. The destruction on the part of the allies was no less considerable, as may be inferred from their own accounts, which stated that they lost nine generals, and 300 officers.

23, 24. The remains of the routed French arrived at Erfurth, where they found provisions, ammunition, and clothing. All that had remained of the German contingents had deserted, after the overthrow at Leipsic.

25. In Peter-street, Westminster, the gas-light works exploded, but did no material injury.

26. General Wrede, with the Austro Bavarian troops, took Wartzburg, and followed the course of the Mein.

28. The banks of the Mississippi overflowed, and did great damage to the cattle.

The Wirtemburghers marched to form a junction with the Bavarians, and unite against the French.

30. An Austro Bavarian army, consisting of 60,000 men, posted at Hanau, conceived that it would be able to arrest the progress of the retreating French army, and afford Blucher time to come up in the rear. Necessitated to break through that mass of fresh troops, the French bore down upon them with fury, and overthrew all impediments. It was at the battle of Hanau that Napoleon was indebted for the preservation of his personal safety to the valour of his generals and troops. The loss was

A.C.
1813 estimated at 10,000 in killed and wounded, while the masses that followed the retreating force were not less than 50,000 in number.

31. Eugene Beauharnais won the battle of Bassano, on the Brenta, and captured that place, in Italy.

Pampeluna capitulated to the English, owing to a want of provisions, when the loss of that place ensured the emancipation of the western territories of Spain.

Nov. 1. Upon the retreat of the French from Moscow, they had left behind them 1000 pieces of cannon, which the emperor of Russia ordered to be converted into two colossal pillars at Moscow and Petersburg, to commemorate that event.

2, 3. Napoleon arrived at Mentz, the *arriere* French guard evacuating Frankfort; after which the army passed the French frontiers, to experience another scourge, as a dreadful contagion spread throughout the ranks, thus rapidly wasting what the fire and sword of the enemy had spared. In the short space of six weeks, 60,000 men, literally crammed into the hospitals, on the frontiers of the Rhine, perished, in consequence of the infamous administration of military affairs, which had been managed by the minister Cessac.

Thus the campaigns of 1812 and 1813, at once annihilated the glorious results of twenty years of victory, which had been purchased by the blood of two millions of Frenchmen.

9. Napoleon, having set out from Mentz, on the eve of this day, arrived at St. Cloud, the rapidity of his journey being occasioned by the urgency of his affairs.

10. Marshal Soult, who had re-passed the Bidassoa, on the 7th of October, posted his army at Saint John de Luz, where he was attacked by Lord Wellington, and experienced a loss of 2300 men.

11. Dresden was compelled to surrender, in consequence of the

want of provisions, when Marshal A.C.
Gouvion St. Cyr, who had thrown 1813 himself into that city, concluded a convention with the Austrian General Klenau, whereby it was stipulated that the garrison should be marched into France, and not serve until after an exchange of prisoners had taken place. Prince Schwartzburg, however, refusing to ratify that agreement, the French were stopped in their march, and led towards Austria. That force consisted of 23,000 men, with 33 generals of various ranks, and upwards of 1000 officers, besides 6000 sick, who remained in the hospitals at Dresden.

14. Napoleon met the senate, when he received the congratulations of that body, on his safe return, after having been exposed to such imminent dangers.

The Americans were defeated by Colonel Morrison, at Cryotter's Farm, in Upper Canada.

15. Prince Eugene Beauharnais beat the Austrians, at the battle of Caldiero, on the Adige.

By a *senatus consultum*, 300,000 conscripts were placed at the disposition of the French government.

24. General Molitor, to whom the defence of Holland had been committed, having only 14,000 ill-organized troops, was compelled to fall back upon Utrecht, when Amsterdam surrendered to General Bulow, who there formed a provisional government, proclaiming the independence of the United States, and recalling the prince of Orange.

The stadtholder embarked for Holland.

29. A capitulation for the surrender of Dantzic was entered into.

30. The prince of Orange landed at Scheveling.

Dec. 1. The allied powers issued the declaration of Frankfort, wherein they declared; that they did not wage war against France, but desired that she should be

A.C. 1813 *powerful and happy, that commerce might revive, the arts flourish, and that she should continue to possess a more extended territory than had been enjoyed by her ancient monarchs. That it was against the Emperor Napoleon alone they waged war; or rather, that overwhelming preponderance which he had too long usurped, beyond the limits of his empire, for the well-being of Europe and of France.*

2. A document appeared, written by the duke de Vicenza (Caulaincourt), French minister for foreign affairs, to the Austrian minister, wherein he declared that the Emperor Napoleon adhered to the general and summary basis of the negotiation proposed in the name of the allied powers, and agreed that a congress should assemble at Mannheim.

The prince of Orange entered Amsterdam, when he was proclaimed sovereign of the United Netherlands.

Utrecht was entered by the Prussian General Bulow, when the Dutch resolved to detach themselves from the French empire.

5. The Swedes possessed themselves of Lubeck, when Marshal Davoust fell back upon Hamburg, where he maintained himself until the month of May following.

Stettin capitulated, when 7000 prisoners were captured. Zamosk opened its gates on the 22nd, Modlin the 25th, and Torgau, with 10,000 men, on the 26th.

8—13. A very brisk affair took place on the banks of the Nive, between the army under Soult and the British commanded by Wellington, who forced the passage of Cambo and Ustaritz. The loss of the French on those occasions was 600 men killed and wounded, while the British lost 8000 troops.

Ancona was occupied by the troops under Murat, king of Naples, who feeling great disquietude in consequence of the advances of the European confederacy, wished to assume a formidable as-

pect. For that purpose, having announced the independence of Italy, he marched, with 80,000 men, into the Italian states, thus forgetting the duty he owed to his brother-in-law, the French emperor.

9—10. Wilhelmstadt and Breda were evacuated by the French forces.

11. A treaty was ratified at Valençay, between Napoleon and Ferdinand the Seventh, of Spain, whereby the latter was put in full possession of that kingdom, on agreeing to maintain the Spanish monarchy in all its integrity, and in particular, never to relinquish to the British, Mahon or Ceuta, which places the English then possessed.

15. An armistice was agreed on between the Russians and the Danes, whereby the last ally in the north was separated from Napoleon's interests; while Davoust, shut up in Hamburg, was rendered incapable of extricating himself.

19. The legislative assembly was convened at Paris, when Napoleon addressed the members, declaring that no opposition should be raised upon his part to ensure a general and lasting peace, and that the boundaries of that empire should be the banks of the Rhine.

21. The allied forces passed the Rhine from Basle to Schaffhausen, in six divisions, comprising upwards of 100,000 men.

22. By an order of the Emperor Napoleon, the senate and legislative body named two extraordinary commissions, for the purpose of opening negotiations with the allies.

24. The definitive evacuation of Holland took place.

26. The Emperor Napoleon despatched extraordinary commissioners, in order to accelerate the levies of the conscripts, and prepare measures of defence.

27. A very thick fog occurred, which extended fifty miles round

^{A.C.}
¹⁸¹³ London, and continued eight days, attended by a severe frost, that continued for six weeks.

Lord Castlereagh quitted London for France, in order to negotiate for England with that country and the allied powers.

Ragusa was captured by the Austrians, who had already made themselves masters of Cattaro,

Zara, and all the western coasts ^{A.C.}
of the Adriatic. ¹⁸¹³

30. General Bubna, with the allies, entered Geneva.

Sir George Prevost defeated the Americans, at Blackrock.

31. The Austrian troops were received into Geneva, by the inhabitants, who were left masters, to act according to their own wishes.

The following is a correct account of the various forces who entered the field against France, at the close of this year ;—

	Men.
The grand allied army, under Schwartzenburg	190,000
The army of Silesia, under Blucher	160,000
The army of the north, under Bernadotte	130,000
The German army of reserve	80,000
The Dutch corps	12,000
The British in Belgium	8,000
The Austrian reserve united on the Inn	50,000
The Russians forming in Poland	60,000
Troops employed in blockades and sieges, in Germany, &c.	100,000
The Austrians in Italy, under Bellegarde	70,000
The armies of the Pyrenees, composed of English, Spaniards, Portuguese, Sicilians, and Sardinians, under Lord Wellington	140,000

Total . . . 1,000,000

The French forces, at the close of this year, amounted to

Garrisons on the Rhine, Elbe, Oder ; the Vistula, in Holland, in Italy, and in Dalmatia	100,000
The armies of the Pyrenees and Arragon, under Marshals Soult and Suchet	90,000
The army of Italy, under Prince Eugene Beauharnais, viceroy of Italy	50,000
Grand army under the direct command of Napoleon. { Army of the Lower Rhine, under Marshal Macdonald	56,000
Corps of the Rhine, Marmont, 25,000 Victor, 13,000—	38,000
Army of the Vosges, under Marshal Ney	12,000
Army of Morvan, Cote D'Or, Yonne, Nièvre, &c.	12,000
Army of the Rhone, under Marshal Augereau	2,000
Total	360,000

As we are on the eve of witnessing the overthrow of several powers which had their origins in the influence of the French revolution, and the wars that were in consequence waged, it may not be uninteresting to the reader to behold at one glance, a statement of the several monarchs dead, while reign-

ing, or who abdicated their thrones since the year 1787 :—

Charles the Third, king of Spain, died of indisposition, 13th December, 1788.—Achmet the Fourth, emperor of the Turks, died suddenly, 7th April, 1789.—Joseph the Second, emperor of Germany, died of illness, 20th February,

A.C. 1790.—Leopold the Second, emperor of Germany, died of indisposition, 1st March, 1792.—Gustavus the Third, king of Sweden, assassinated, 29th March, 1792.—Louis the Sixteenth, king of France, deposed, 18th August, 1792; and beheaded, 21st January, 1793.—Stanislaus Augustus, king of Poland, dethroned, 25th November, 1795; and died of illness, 11th February, 1798.—Victor Amadeus the Third, king of Sardinia, died of illness, 16th October, 1796.—Catherine the Second, empress of Russia, died of apoplexy, 17th November, 1796.—Frederick William the Second, king of Prussia, died of illness, 15th November, 1797.—Pope Pius the Sixth, dethroned, 15th Feb. 1798; and died a prisoner 29th August, 1799.—Charles Emanuel the Fourth, king of Sardinia, driven from his territories, abdicated, 10th November, 1798; and died, 4th June, 1802.—Paul the First, emperor of Russia, assassinated, 24th March, 1801.—Ferdinand the Fourth, of Naples, driven from his states, 12th February, 1806.—Selim the Third, emperor of the Turks, deposed 29th May, 1807; and murdered, 18th July, 1808.—Mary, queen of Portugal, emigrated, 29th November, 1807; died 20th March, 1816.—Christian the seventh, of Denmark, died of illness, 13th March, 1808.—Charles the Fourth, of Spain, compelled to abdicate, and kept prisoner, 6th May, 1808; died, January 26th, 1819.—Ferdinand the Seventh, king of Spain, his title contested, compelled to abdicate, and a prisoner, 6th May, 1808.—Mustapha the Fourth, emperor of the Turks, deposed, and was assassinated, 28th July, 1808.—Gustavus Adolphus the Fourth, king of Sweden, deposed and banished, 10th May, 1809.—Pope Pius the Seventh, dethroned, and a captive, 5th July, 1809; died at Rome, 1813.

It was declared by the Revolutionists at Buenos Ayres, or the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata,

that all persons who should be born after the 31st January, 1813, should be deemed free.

In the Isle of France, a boa-constrictor was killed, measuring 14 feet 6 inches in length; in his stomach were found several animals, half digested.

Near the lake of Constance, in the town of Aberlingen, thirteen houses, and a convent of Capuchins, sunk fourteen feet, the whole place being in imminent danger.

A successful experiment was made to cut cast-iron, heated to a certain degree, with a common saw, made at Glasgow.

The number of convicts this year was

Males	5433
Females	1731
The supplies were	£
Navy	20,575,011
Army	18,926,537
Extraordinaries	9,700,000
Unprovided for	4,602,297
Advance	3,101,294
Miscellaneous	2,500,000
Vote of credit	6,200,000
Subsidies	2,400,000
India	2,000,000
Separate for England	5,271,376

75,276,515

Deduct for Ireland 8,651,533

66,624,982

The ways and means were 8,806,196*l*.

The unredeemed debt was 575,211.392*l*.

There were two loans this year, one of 21,100,000*l*.; the other of 22,000,000*l*.

The amount of bank-notes in circulation was 24,107,445*l*.

The private banks licensed were 716.

The gold coined amounted to 510,722*l*.

The tonnage of ships registered was 2,029,037.

The number of seamen was 127,740.

A.C. 1813 The value of woollen goods exported was 7,627,284*l*.

The unfunded debt amounted to 275,211,392*l*.

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1812, to December, 1813.

CHRISTENED.

Males	10,608
Females	9,920
Total	20,528

BURIED.

Males	8993
Females	8329
Total	17,322

Died—Edward Long, Esq., author of the *History of Jamaica*; her royal highness the duchess dowager of Brunswick, sister to his majesty George the Third; the prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, nephew to the late queen of England, killed at the battle of Lutzen; Granville Sharp, Esq., a distinguished philanthropist; John, lord bishop of London; Henry James Pye, Esq., poet laureat; Dr. Spencer Madan, bishop of Peterborough; Charles Martin Wickland, F.A.; Prince Kutusoff Smolensko; Prince Augustus Frederick of Prussia, aged 83; General Moreau; Abbé de Lisle; Dr. George Shaw, natural historian; James Wyatt, the celebrated architect; A. F. Tytler, Lord Woodhouselee; Count Zinzendorf; N. Schiavonette, an engraver; General Fitzpatrick; Vice Admiral Bentinck; Right Honourable Isaac Correy; and Dr. Joseph Stock, bishop of Waterford.

1814 Jan. L. Bonaparte repaired to the legislative body of Paris, when he delivered an unstudied harangue, expressing his indignation at the change which he saw evinced in consequence of his reverses, and the sovereign contempt that inspired him with regard to men who could yield to such tergiversation.

General Rapp having, with unshaken bravery, resisted for nearly

twelve months the efforts of the enemy, who had invested Dantzic, as well as the impatience of a population of 40,000 souls, and after losing by an epidemic disorder more than 20,000 men, was compelled to capitulate and surrender that city.

1. 2. Marshal Blucher crossed the Rhine at Coblentz and Raub.

2. Fort Louis, on the Lower Rhine, was captured by the Russians.

Dantzic and Modlin surrendered to the allies.

3. Montbelliard was taken by the Austrians, and Colmar by the Bavarians.

4. Hagenau was entered by the Russians, and Fort L'Ecluse and Saint Claude taken by Bubna, the Austrian general.

6. Treves fell into the hands of the Prussian General D'Yorck, of the army of Silesia.

A provisional convention was entered into between England and Joachim Murat, king of Naples, whereby an armistice was concluded upon, which was not to expire until after three months' notice had been given on either side. That arrangement, with the one entered into on the 11th, decided the fate of Italy; and to the treachery of Murat may also be attributed one of the principal sources of his brother-in-law's downfall.

7. Vesoul was captured by the Austrians.

8. Epinal surrendered to the Wirtemburghers.

The head-quarters of Prince Schwartzenberg were established at Montbelliard.

Napoleon called out the French national guards, and declared himself their commander.

10. Seven boys were drowned in the Trent by the breaking of the ice.

Forbach on the Moselle was entered by the Prussian commander D'Yorck.

The battle of St. Diez was fought.

A sudden storm and swell of the waters at Belfast was productive of the loss of many fishing-boats, and above 100 persons perished.

A.C. 1814 11. A treaty of alliance was ratified between the emperor of Austria and Joachim Murat, king of Naples; whereby Italy and its territories were guaranteed to himself and his heirs, it being provided that Murat should act against France with 30,000 men.

12. Bourg on the Aire was taken by the Austrian troops of the grand army, when the town was given up to pillage.

The Prussians stormed and took Witttemberg, after a siege of fifteen days.

14. A definitive treaty was entered into between Britain, Sweden, and Denmark, which was signed at Keil.

A transport, with 300 people, was lost near Falmouth.

Travelling was much impeded in the west of England, owing to a great fall of snow, the cold being very intense in every part of England. The thermometer when exposed to a north-eastern aspect, stood at 19 degrees below the freezing point. In Ireland, the weather was nearly as severe.

15. Cologne was entered by the Cossacks of the allied army of the north.

16. Nancy surrendered to the Russian forces of the Silesian army.

The fortress of Joux on the Doubs was taken by the Austrians.

17. Denmark joined the allies against France.

Langres was entered by the German forces.

19. Dijon surrendered to the Austrians, and Neufchâteau to the Bavarians.

Rome was taken possession of by General Lavauguyon, aid-de-camp of Joachim Murat, king of Naples.

20. Toul surrendered to the Russians, the bad state of the fortifications not having permitted the defence of that town.

Chamberry was entered by the Austrian troops.

21. Chalons on the Soane fell into the hands of the Austrian Ge-

neral Bubna, who thus became master of all the territory between the river Soane and the Aire. A.C. 1814

The passage of the Meuse was effected by the army of Silesia, at Vaucouleurs, Commercy, and St. Mihiel.

24. Pope Pius the Seventh quitted Fontainebleau, and directed his course to Italy, through Orleans and Limoges.

The first regular action was fought on the French territories between Marshal Mortier and the allies, at the bridge of Fontaine.

25. The Silesian army posted itself at St. Dizier and Joinville on the Marne.

Bar on the Aube was entered by the Austrians.

26. Bois le Duc capitulated to the Prussians.

The thaw began.

Napoleon left Paris to join the grand army, and on the 26th established his head-quarters at Chalons on the Marne. The right wing, under Mortier, was in the environs of Troyes; the centre, under Victor and Marmont, was at Vitry, and the left wing, under Macdonald, occupied the vicinity of Mezieres; the reserve, formed of the guard, being led by Ney and Oudinot, had its post at Chalons and Vitry; the whole amounting to 70,000 men. With such a diminutive army, compared with the forces of the allies, Napoleon flattered himself that he should surprise the enemy by the vivacity of his manœuvres, and partially beat and divide them, while carrying on negotiations that might tend to disunite the leaders leagued to destroy him.

27. Saint Dizier was re-captured by Napoleon in person.

29. The emperor, accompanied by Ney and Victor, attacked the Russian corps of Sacken, at Brienne, with which was also General Blucher. The castle and town, with the surrounding country, became the scene of several most obstinate and sanguinary encounters, in which 3000 on both sides were

A.C. killed and wounded. Blucher then
1814 fell back, in order to await the arrival of reinforcements from the grand army.

Feb. 1. The battle of Rothiere, six miles north of Brienne, was fought; on which occasion, Blucher finding succours at hand, attacked the forces of Napoleon, consisting of only 40,000 men, with a combined corps of 110,000 combatants. That being the first pitched battle fought by the invaders on the French territory, its result was of course calculated to produce a great influence on the minds of the soldiers and the issue of the campaign. The contest began at one in the day, and did not terminate till midnight, when the loss of the French amounted to 6000 men, and 50 pieces of cannon. The loss on the part of the enemy was equally numerous, but produced a trifling effect, considering the masses they had in reserve. This reverse discouraged the French officers of all ranks and the common men, of whom many deserted.

Brussels was evacuated.

3. General Bulow entered Ghent.

4. A fair was held upon the Thames, the stream being completely frozen over above the bridges. On that occasion, the whole surface between Blackfriar's and London bridges was covered over with spectators.

Eugene Beauharnais, who found himself incapacitated from acting on the offensive since the defection of Murat, retired from the Adige to the Mincio.

5. The cortes of Spain disowned the treaty ratified at Valençay, on the 11th December, 1813.

A congress was opened at Châtillon, between the four great powers allied against France; being composed of Count Stadion, Baron Humboldt, and Count Rasumowski, as plenipotentiaries of Austria, Prussia, and Russia; on that occasion, England was represented by Lords Aberdeen, Cathcart, and General Stuart, with Lord Castle-reagh; General Caulaincourt attend-

ed on the part of France, as Napoleon, in consequence of his recent
1814 defeat, was willing to negotiate, conformably with the basis of the treaty stipulated at Frankfort, the 1st December, 1813.

Chalons on the Marne was taken by the Prussian D'Yorck; it having been agreed by the allies that part of their forces should march upon Paris by the Marne, while the grand army proceeded thither along the banks of the Seine.

7. Napoleon, having quitted Troyes, in order to pursue Blucher, part of the allied troops entered that city, the inhabitants of which were the first to declare themselves royalists.

8. The army of the Austrian General Bellegarde, stationed at Vellegio and Pozzolo, on the right bank of the Mincio, consisting of 50,000 veteran troops, encountered Prince Eugene Beauharnais, at the head of only 30,000 troops, of whom one-half were raw recruits. This battle continued the whole of the day, and terminated in favour of the French, who killed 5000 of the enemy, and captured 2000 prisoners.

9. The Russian General Winzingerode captured the fortress of Avesnes without striking a blow.

Prince Christian, son of the king of Denmark, was proclaimed king of Norway, by the Norwegians.

10. The crown-prince of Sweden, Bernadotte, crossed the Rhine to oppose the French.

Napoleon attacked and broke the left flank of Blucher's army at Champaubert; when, pursuing a most rapid march from the right bank of the Seine, the emperor came up with and took the whole Prussian corps under Alsufino, consisting of 6000 men, with the exception of 1500, who found means to escape.

11. Napoleon, at Montmirail, came up with the Russian General Sacken at the moment when he was on the point of effecting a junction with the Prussian D'Yorck. On that occasion, the emperor took 900 prisoners, 25 cannon, all the

A. C. baggage, having 3000 in killed and
1814 wounded.

The Duke D'Angouleme issued a proclamation addressed to the French people, dated from St. Jean de Luz, where he had arrived with the British forces.

11, 12. Bray and Nogent on the Seine were captured by the Bavarian Wrede, and the Russian Wittgenstein. Lens and Pont on the Yonne were also entered by the prince-royal of Wirtemberg.

Napoleon, on leaving the Seine to follow his operations on the Marne, commanded Victor and Oudinot to guard the former stream between Nogent and Meret; while Generals Pajol and Allix defended Yonne, Auxerre, and Montoreau, whereby Paris would be secured on the road to Fontainebleau. But neither of those marshals or generals had sufficient troops, so that the points they occupied were as speedily captured as attacked by the allies.

12. Laon was captured by Winzingerode.

The Custom-house of London was burnt down, with nearly all the adjoining warehouses; when many papers of consequence were thereby destroyed.

The minister of Dalmerly, in Scotland, was convicted of publishing a libel on the schoolmaster of the parish from the pulpit; the court of session, in consequence, fined him 25 guineas, with costs of suit.

14. Blucher having taken the offensive, in order to avenge the affront sustained by his late overthrow, and remedy the checks he had sustained, advanced against Marmont, at Etoges. Napoleon, however, having in the interim obtained two signal advantages in the environs of Chateau Thierry, and under its walls, whereby he forced Sacken and D'Yorck to the right of the Marne, on a sudden flew back and faced Blucher, who was attacked with the greatest fury at Vauchamp; when the Prussians, being completely routed, lost 3000

prisoners, 100 pieces of cannon, A. C. leaving 7000 on the field, while the French had only 600 killed. 1814

Thus, in the course of five days, had Bonaparte in succession routed the five corps of the Silesian army, which had advanced with full confidence on Paris; their whole loss amounting to 20,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Montereau and Moret, on the Seine and Marne, were occupied by the Austrians.

17. The congress of Chatillon followed up its conferences, when such humiliating terms were tendered to Napoleon by the allied sovereigns, that he found it utterly impossible to degrade himself by listening to their proposals.

At Nangis on the Seine and Marne, Napoleon attacked the Russians, who were in full march upon Paris, the emperor having effected a rapid movement of nearly 80 miles in two days. There, having rallied the forces under Victor and Oudinot, and having nearly 50,000 men under his command, he attacked the allies, who lost 5000 in killed and wounded, with as many prisoners, and twelve pieces of cannon. The result of those rapid and brilliant successes acquired by the emperor, led the general-in-chief of the allies to order a retreat upon Troyes.

Great inundations were occasioned by a very sudden thaw in the lowlands of most places.

18. The battle of Montoreau was fought on this day, when the prince-royal of Wirtemberg, being attacked with resistless impetuosity, lost 7000 men; in which affair General Pajol proved the most effective agent.

21. Monsieur the Count d'Artois, (Charles the Tenth,) arrived at Vesoul.

22. The division of General Berger stopped and repulsed the corps of Sacken, at Mery on the Seine; when he prevented the latter from taking advantage of that passage over the river; which would have enabled the enemy to attack Napoleon in flank.

A.C.
1814 Some persons of consequence were punished for a fraud on the stock exchange.

24. Troyes was re-captured, and the allied army was in full retreat.

27. La Fere was captured by the Prussian Bulow, who there took upwards of 100 cannon, and stores valued at a million of francs.

The battle of Orthez was fought, in which all the divisions of the French were united, when Soult was defeated by Lord Wellington, who commanded far superior numbers, with the loss of 3000 men, and five pieces of cannon; the British losing a greater number of troops. The French, after that battle, quitted their positions, when Bayonne, Saint Jean, Pied de Port, and Navarreins were invested by the English.

27, 28. Forty thousand Russians advanced to Bar, where 15,000 French were stationed, under Oudinot, who suffered himself to be surprised; the loss, however, proved equal on either side, the allies, with all their superiority of numbers, only gaining possession of the field. Twenty thousand men, under Macdonald, were then attacked at Ferte on the Aube, by very superior numbers of the Austrians, when the two marshals fell back upon Aube on the Seine.

March 1. By a treaty ratified at Chaumont, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, engaged, in case France refused to accept the conditions of peace proposed, to follow up the war with unabated vigour, and act in concert until a general peace should be terminated.

2. General Grenier of the army of Italy defeated an Austrian division, and frustrated its attempts to invade that territory.

Soissons was captured by Bulow, which ensured the junction of the armies of Silesia and the north; thus placing Blucher in a situation to defy the troops that advanced.

Sir Rowland Hill defeated the French at Aire.

4. Marshal Macdonald, who com-

manded all the French forces in A.C.
1814 presence of the grand army, which scarcely amounted to 30,000 men, abandoned Troyes and the Yonne, to ensure a line of defence from Nogent to Montoreau.

7. Napoleon, with Marshals Ney, Victor, Mortier, &c., having 30,000 men, attacked the allies, under Blucher, comprising 100,000 troops. This battle, which occurred at Craon, was obstinate and undecided, each party losing about 8000 men.

9. Five thousand English having been admitted by the inhabitants into Bergen-op-Zoom, were driven from thence by the French garrison, when 4000 of the assailants perished, or were made prisoners, with three generals.

A man who had been tried and acquitted for murder at Monmouth, 27 years before, confessed himself to have been guilty of the crime.

9, 10. Laon, which served as a depôt for the allied forces, was in vain attacked by Napoleon. Marshal Marmont coming up on the other side of that town was surprised during the night, when he lost 2500 prisoners and four pieces of cannon. The emperor still persisting in his design of capturing Laon by force, was still repulsed, and on the 11th, retired to Soissons. Blucher, in the interim, being at liberty to act, found means to advance upon Paris, with 90,000 Russians and Prussians.

10. Rome and its territories were evacuated.

12. Bourdeaux capitulated to Sir William Beresford.

The duke de Angouleme entered the city of Bourdeaux with the avant guard of the British forces.

13. Ferdinand the Seventh, king of Spain, being liberated from Valençay set forwards for the Pyrenees, in order to take possession of the Spanish throne.

13, 14. Rheims was re-captured by Napoleon in person, after a very warm engagement with the Russians, who there lost 4000 in killed,

A.C. wounded, and prisoners, with ten
1814 cannon and 100 ammunition wag-
gons.

19. Napoleon, who still continued to demand that the treaty tendered at Frankfort should be the basis of preliminaries for peace, and the allies persisting on the fresh proposals drawn out, the result was that the congress at Chatillon was broken up.

20. The battle of Tarbe was fought, between the forces under Lord Wellington and Marshal Soult.

20, 21. Napoleon having marched from Rheims on the 17th, with 8000 men, to join Macdonald, at the head of 30,000 troops, advanced to the Aube, against Prince Schwartzberg, who was at the head of one hundred thousand effective troops.

In the course of those two days, the emperor conducted himself like the commonest soldier, voluntarily braving every danger, and upon one occasion when a bomb had fallen amidst his guards, who were formed in a square, and seemed disconcerted, fearing the expected explosion, the emperor spurring his horse made the animal sniff the burning match of the destructive machine as near as possible, and then coolly demanded of the astonished guards what there was to dread; and while speaking, the bomb burst, without doing any injury to Napoleon, his steed, or the by-standers. The emperor then effected a junction with Macdonald, and pursued his march on St. Dizier and Joinville without being pursued.

21. Lyon was captured by the Austrians, after having engaged Marshal Augereau, who retired towards Valence.

The princess of Oldenburgh, sister of the emperor of Russia, arrived in London.

24. Ferdinand the Seventh arrived on the Fluvia, near Fiquieres, when the restoration of his person was made by Marshal Suchet, in presence of the English and French

armies, who had just terminated
hostilities.

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25. The battle of Fere Champe-
noise was fought, in which Mor-
tier and Marmont were separately
attacked by masses of the enemy's
cavalry, when they were driven upon
the route to Paris, with the loss of
9000 men, 60 pieces of cannon, and
six generals.

Deputies from Bourdeaux arrived
in London, to invite Louis the
Eighteenth to return to France.

26. By an imperial decree, Napo-
leon ordered a levy of 160,000 con-
scripts.

Napoleon being greatly harassed
by 10,000 horse, under Winzing-
rode, who had been despatched in
pursuit of him, he engaged that
body of cavalry, which he over-
threw with considerable loss, when
he marched for Bar sur Aube and
Troyes, behind the forest of Fon-
tainbleau.

27. The emperor, by rapid
marches, proceeded to succour
Paris, when he established his
head-quarters at Montierender.

28. Marshals Mortier and Mar-
mont having been repulsed and pur-
sued, the allies, in three columns,
directed their march upon Paris by
the right bank of the Marne.

29. Mortier and Marmont occu-
pied Saint Mandé, Vincennes, and
Charonne, in front of the barriers
of Paris in that direction. The
emperor of Russia and the king of
Prussia established their head-quar-
ters at Bondi, while Napoleon was
at Troyes, being 150 miles from the
capital.

30. Napoleon, leaving the com-
mand of his army to Marshal Mac-
donald, repaired to Fontainbleau,
in hopes of exciting the energies of
the people of Paris in his favour,
and keeping the allies in check until
the 2d of April, when he had ar-
ranged that his forces should come
up with the enemy, and thus render
the chances of a general engage-
ment more in his favour by that re-
inforcement.

The battle of Paris began with

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¹⁸¹⁴ sun-rise, when discharges of artillery gave the inhabitants notice that the action had commenced. The French army on that occasion did not amount to 25,000 men, whereas that of the allies was upwards of 140,000 soldiers. After the most obstinate resistance on the part of the French, superiority of numbers at length prevailed, when Marmont agreed to an armistice, in order that Paris might not become a field of battle and slaughter. Mortier being equally borne down by the immense masses continually coming up against him, and receiving no orders from Joseph Bonaparte, who had been left at headquarters as governor of Paris, but had fled, received news of the armistice, to which he adhered, and joined Marmont, in order to adjust the terms of a convention. On that occasion, the allies left 8000 men on the field, without having captured a single Frenchman or one piece of cannon.

At half after five in the evening, it was agreed that the French troops should retire with all their cannon, baggage, &c., during the night, and that the enemy should take possession of Paris at six in the morning; hostilities not to re-commence till the expiration of nine hours.

31. At two o'clock in the morning, the capitulation of Paris was signed, and at twelve the entrance of the allies took place, being headed by the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia.

A declaration was published by the Emperor Alexander, in the name of the allies, wherein it was stated that they would no longer treat with Napoleon Bonaparte, or any member of his family; that they, therefore, invited the French senate to form a provisional government, and prepare such a constitution as would be acceptable to the French people.

During the trial of a prisoner at the Derby assizes, a genteel-looking man was detected in the act of picking a gentleman's pocket.

He was taken into custody, and the property found upon him, when he was carried before a justice, committed, and a bill having been found by the grand jury, he was, in consequence, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be transported; the whole having occurred in the short space of two hours.

April 1. A message was despatched from the Emperor Napoleon to Alexander of Russia, through the medium of Caulaincourt, with such proposals as it was thought would operate upon the feelings of the latter. The emissary, however, pleaded in vain, nor was he more successful when speaking in the names of the Empress Maria Louisa and her infant son. The allies rejected all negotiation, conceiving the offers made by no means such as ought to be expected, particularly after their witnessing the sentiments expressed by the French people at large.

The senate instituted a provisional government.

2. By a decree of the conservative senate, Napoleon was declared dispossessed of the throne of France, and all hereditary right abolished in his family; the people and the army being alike freed from their oaths of fidelity to him.

A verdict of 50*l.* was given against the landlord of an inn at Preston, during the Lancashire assizes, for having prevented a gentleman from departing from his own house with horses which had been hired from another inn.

3. The overtures of Napoleon, through the medium of Caulaincourt, having failed, Marshals Lefebvre, Ney, Macdonald, and Oudinot, anxious to rescue France from the horrors of a civil war, proposed to Napoleon his renunciation of the crown, in favour of his son, under the regency of the empress, to which the emperor at length agreed.

Marshals Ney and Macdonald, accompanied by Caulaincourt, repaired to make known Napoleon's

^{A.C.}
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^{A.C.}
1814 abdication, but the emperor of Russia, after two days' consideration, declared he would receive none but an absolute abdication on the part of Napoleon. By that resolution, the re-instatement of the Bourbons became certain.

5. A constitution was decreed by the senate.

It appeared that from the 17th of January, 1805, to the 5th of November, 1813, the number of men levied for the service of the imperial armies by the conscription laws amounted to 2,173,000 souls.

10. At six in the morning commenced the battle of Toulouse, between Marshal Soult and Lord Wellington, which continued till night, with no other result, notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, the English being so much superior, except the capture of a single redoubt by the latter. The loss of the French was 3600 in killed and wounded; while on the side of the British the havoc was dreadful. Soult subsequently retreated with his arms, baggage, &c.

11. The treaty of Paris was ratified by Marshals Ney, Macdonald, and Caulaincourt, on the part of Napoleon, and the ministers of Austria, Russia, and Prussia. By that convention, Napoleon renounced all sovereignty over France, Italy, &c., stipulating that the island of Elba should be his domain and residence during life, with a suitable allowance for himself and Maria Louisa, who was further to have vested in her the duchies of Parma and Placentia, the same to descend to her son.

The Act of Abdication was signed by Napoleon at Fontainebleau.

12. The Count D'Artois (Charles the Tenth) made his public entry into Paris, where he took upon himself the functions of lieutenant-general of the kingdom, which had been conferred upon him by Louis the Eighteenth.

At Banham, near Launceston, a sheriff's officer in an attempt to

enter a house, was fired at and killed. ^{A.C.}
1814

Many frames were broken at Nottingham.

13. By an order of the provisional government of France, the white flag and cockade were to be substituted for the tri-coloured ensigns.

14. The senate decreed that the provisionary government of France should be vested in the Count D'Artois, under the title of lieutenant-general of the kingdom, until Louis Stanislaus Xavier of France, called to the throne by the French people, should have accepted the constitutional charter.

16. The convention of Sahiarino Rizzino, near Mantua, was entered into between Prince Eugene Beauharnais, viceroy of Italy, and the Austrian general, Bellegarde. It was thereby stipulated that the French forces should return to the limits of ancient France, composing a force of 40,000 men, of whom 25,000 were under arms, with 360 pieces of artillery. The Italian troops were to continue in possession of all the country which was not in the power of the allied sovereigns.

An interview took place at Little Trianon between Francis the First, emperor of Austria, and his daughter, Maria Louisa, consort of Napoleon, when the departure of that princess for Vienna was decided upon.

Louis the Eighteenth was proclaimed king to the army, at Valence, by Marshal Augereau.

18. Marshal Soult, who was stationed with his forces on the boundaries of the department of Upper Garonne, the Aude, and the Arriege, concluded an armistice with Lord Wellington, between the French armies of the Pyrenees and the British army of Spain.

Genoa surrendered to the British.

A French ship of war anchored at Spithead, with the colours of Louis the Eighteenth flying.

^{A.C.}
¹⁸¹⁴ 20. Louis the Eighteenth entered London in great pomp, from his retreat at Hartwell, accompanied by the life-guards, and many of the king's carriages, when he stopped at Grillon's hotel in Albermarle-street.

Napoleon quitted Fontainebleau for the island of Elba, his appointed residence, according to the stipulations of the treaty of Paris.

22. Louis the Eighteenth kept his court in London, and was congratulated by the lord mayor, citizens, and most of the nobility.

23. A convention was signed at Paris, between the Count D'Artois, on the one part, and the allied powers on the other, whereby it was stipulated that all hostilities should cease by land and sea; that the confederated armies should evacuate the French territory, leaving its boundaries the same as they were on the 1st January, 1792; and that all the strong places should be given up by the 1st June.

24. Louis the Eighteenth landed at Calais: he had quitted France on the 22nd June, 1792, being the same day that his brother, Louis the Sixteenth, was stopped at Varennes.

A convention was entered into for the cessation of hostilities between Great Britain and France.

26. The ports of the United States of America were put under blockade by Sir A. Cochrane.

27. The treaty of Paris was ratified, whereby the emperors of Austria, Russia, and the king of Prussia, conformably with the treaty, recognised the sovereignty of the island of Elba, in the person of Napoleon, determining that his family should possess the dominion of the duchies of Parma and Placentia. England agreed to that treaty.

28. Napoleon embarked at Frejus, in Provence, for the isle of Elba, in the British frigate the Undaunted.

May 2. Louis the Eighteenth addressed a proclamation to the French people, dated from St. Ouen, near Paris, wherein he pro-

fessed to support the liberty of the ^{A.C.}
subject, and every institution found-
ed upon enlarged and liberal prin-
ciples. ¹⁸¹⁴

The first meeting of the states-general of the Netherlands took place.

The declaration of Louis the Eighteenth was published.

3. Louis the Eighteenth made his solemn entry into Paris, where he was received with general approbation, on account of the document issued the preceding day.

Bonaparte landed at Elba.

4. An edict was published by Ferdinand the Seventh, king of Spain, wherein he absolutely rejected, without the smallest reserve, every thing that might have been advantageous to the nation in the constitution of Bayonne, reprehending equally all wise decrees that had emanated from the Cortes at Cadiz: in short, Ferdinand was desirous of ruling as a despot, according to the exploded maxims of divine right. He then proceeded to dissolve the cortes, menacing with death all such as should act or speak in their behalf, and endeavour to support their institutions. By that means, far from terminating the misfortunes of the country, he only aggravated and sowed the seeds of a more dreadful revolution. Countless victims were consigned to dungeons, and upwards of 10,000 Spanish families had to seek refuge in foreign countries; such being the results of the fanaticism of the middle ages, the influence of the feudal system, and the corruption of courtiers.

6. Fort Oswego, on the lake Ontario, was taken by the English.

13. Louis the Eighteenth appointed his ministers, when Prince Talleyrand, who had figured so signally under the revolutionary annals, as well as the imperial dynasty of Napoleon, was named minister for foreign affairs.

By a royal ordonnance, the Count D'Artois was appointed colonel-general of all the national guards of the kingdom of France.

14. News was received, that the

A.C. plague had again broken out at
1814 Malta.

A grand funeral service was performed in France, for Louis the Sixteenth, his queen, and Princess Elizabeth.

16. At Truro, in Cornwall, two millers were fined 10*l.* each, for mixing white clay with their flour.

19. At Hamburgh the exchange, which had been closed for some time, was re-opened.

22. By a list delivered into the house of commons, the number of officers of the British army consisted of five field-m Marshals, 81 generals, 157 lieutenant-generals, 221 major-generals, 162 colonels, 618 lieutenant-colonels, 612 majors, 2960 captains, 4725 lieutenants, and 2522 ensigns.

23. The French evacuated Antwerp.

30. In an affray in the county of Cavan, in Ireland, between the Protestants and the Catholics, 24 persons were killed.

A treaty of peace was ratified between France and the allied powers, which contained 32 articles, while in the supplement an additional head was inserted, wherein Louis the Eighteenth stipulated that he would exert his endeavours with the continental powers, to ensure the abolition of the slave trade, in conjunction with the cabinet of Great Britain.

June 1. The Empress Josephine was buried in France, with great funeral pomp.

4. A meeting of the legislative bodies was held at Paris, when Louis the Eighteenth, seated for the first time on the throne of the Bourbons, solemnly accepted and ratified the constitution chart, consisting of 76 articles, which the new monarch signed, meaning thereby to infer that France had, during the whole of that period, been under a monarchical government; thus disavowing the republican, the consular, and the imperial governments.

A plague broke out at Smyrna, which destroyed 35,000 people.

6. The emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia arrived at Dover, from France. A.C. 1814

7. The emperor of Russia arrived in London, as also the king of Prussia, when they were accompanied by many princes and noblemen.

9. The emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia were received in state at Carlton-house, and invested with the order of the Garter.

14. Oxford was honoured by a visit from the Emperor Alexander and the king of Prussia.

17. An entertainment was given to their majesties at Merchant Tailors'-hall.

18. The various potentates who had honoured this country by their presence, repaired in great state to a sumptuous banquet prepared by the corporation of London at Guildhall, on which occasion the following is a list of the dignified characters who were present:—The prince regent of England, the emperor of Russia, his sister, the grand duchess of Oldenburgh, afterwards queen of Wirtemberg, the king of Prussia, the royal dukes of England, the prince royal of Prussia, Prince William of Prussia, that monarch's son, Prince Frederick, the king's nephew, Princes Henry and William, brothers of the king, Prince Augustus, the king's cousin, the prince of Orange, the prince royal of Wirtemberg, the prince royal of Bavaria, the prince of Oldenburgh, the prince of Cobourg, Prince Charles of Mecklenburg, the duke of Saxe Weimar, Prince Gagarina, Prince Czeretorinké, Prince Radzivil, Marshal Prince Blucher, Prince Hardenburg, Prince Metternich, Prince Lichtenstein, Prince and Princess Volkouske, and his royal highness the duke of Orleans.

20. Peace was solemnly proclaimed in London.

At the laboratory at Woolwich an explosion took place, by which four men were killed.

By a proclamation issued by the king of the Netherlands, his sub-

A. C. 1814.jects were prohibited from engaging in the slave trade.

Monte Video surrendered to the army at Buenos Ayres.

23. The duke of Wellington arrived in England.

25. The royal visitors were present to witness a naval review which took place at Portsmouth.

27. The emperor of Russia, with his sister, and the royal foreigners, left London, and on the 28th embarked at Dover.

At Dresden an explosion of gunpowder took place, by which 1000 houses were destroyed or damaged, and many persons killed.

July 5. The house of commons having voted 50,000*l.* a year to the princess of Wales, she forwarded a letter to the speaker, declining to accept more than 35,000*l.*, per annum.

6. The thanks of Parliament were voted to the army and navy, for the signal services they had rendered the country during the war.

7. The prince regent of England and both houses of parliament went in grand procession to St. Paul's cathedral, in order to offer up a public thanksgiving for the restoration of peace.

A massacre of the patriots in the Caraccas was perpetrated by the royalists.

9. A grand banquet was given by the lord mayor at Guildhall, to Lord Wellington.

20. A treaty of peace between France and Spain was signed at Paris, when those two powers agreed to the stipulations which had existed between the countries on the 1st January, 1792.

21. A grand fête was given by the prince regent, to 2500 noblemen and gentlemen.

Ferdinand the Seventh re-established the inquisition, which had been abolished by the cortes.

26. The Norwegians and Swedes commenced hostilities.

Aug. 1. A grand jubilee festival to celebrate the general peace, and the centenary of the accession of

the House of Brunswick to the British throne, took place, on which occasion a temple of concord, and the most splendid fireworks were displayed in St. James's and the Green parks. A representation also took place of naval engagements on the Serpentine river, and a fair was held in Hyde-park, which lasted twelve days.

A fanatic sectarian, of the name of Johanna Southcote, acquired many followers through disseminating the most ridiculous, and even blasphemous opinions.

7. By a bull of Pope Pius the Seventh, the order of the Jesuits was re-established, which document concluded in the following dogmatical terms, as regarded the papal authority:—"We command that the present letters be invariably observed, according to their form and tenure, in all times to come; that they may obtain their full and entire effect, and that they *never* may be submitted to the consideration or scrutiny of *any judge*, BE THE AUTHORITY WITH WHICH HE IS INVESTED WHAT IT MAY. Should any one seek to infringe the smallest particle of this ordinance, or oppose the same by an AUDACIOUS TEMERITY, let him remember that he thereby will incur the indignation of Almighty God, and of the apostolic saints Peter and Paul."

8. The first meeting of the British and American commissioners was held at Ghent, in order to negotiate for peace.

9. The princess of Wales embarked at Worthing for the continent.

The king of the Netherlands was elected knight of the Garter.

The torture was formally abolished in Spain.

Prince Christian of Denmark resigned the government of Norway.

The pope created Lucien Bonaparte Prince of Canino.

12. The banner of Lord Cochrane, as a knight of the Bath, was removed from Henry the Seventh's

a.c. chapel, his lordship having been
1814 implicated in the fraud practised at
the Stock Exchange.

16. The federal compact of the Swiss cantons was concluded and accepted.

18. The season proved so late in Russia, that the river Dwina was not navigable on the 24th May.

22. Two mantua-makers were fined for having in their possession prohibited goods belonging to ladies of the first distinction.

24. Washington, the metropolis of the United States, was captured and destroyed by the British.

The duke of Wellington was presented to Louis the Eighteenth, as ambassador from Great Britain.

Sept. 12. Major-general Ross was killed in an unsuccessful attack on Baltimore.

15. His majesty's sloop the *Hermes*, was lost in an attack upon Fort Mobile.

18. A proclamation was published by Christophe, chief of the blacks, at St. Domingo, under the title of Henry the First, King of Hayti. In that document, the black chief made known that he should oppose to his utmost all attempts on the part of France, and that he should never consent to any treaties that should compromise the honour, liberty, and independence of the people of Hayti.

25. At Gibraltar a dreadful fever raged.

26, 27. The Spanish patriot, General Mina, attempted in the night to seize Pampeluna.

28. A convention was ratified at Vienna, whereby Saxony was placed under the control of the king of Prussia.

Norway was annexed to Sweden by the Norwegian diet.

Oct. 11. A man was shot at Mitcham by a spring-gun.

The queen of the Two Sicilies died.

Hanover was proclaimed a kingdom, and Hesse a grand duchy.

15—19. The Americans were

repulsed in their attacks upon the British at Chippawa. a.c.
1814

17. One of the large vats in the brewhouse of Meux and Co., St. Giles's, burst, and destroyed two houses, 3500 barrels of beer being thereby lost, and several persons killed.

19. The East India brigade was disbanded.

The vintage this year failed on the Rhine.

21. The law passed the French legislative chambers relative to the liberty of the press.

29. A man was killed on the top of a coach, by not stooping when the vehicle passed under a gateway.

31. Major-general Gillespie was killed in an unsuccessful attack of the British in India, upon Fort Balunga.

Nov. 1. The Nerbudda river, in the East Indies, overflowed its banks, and destroyed 15 villages, and 3000 persons.

2. The prince regent opened the British parliament.

3. The congress of Vienna was opened, as stipulated by the 32nd article of the treaty of Paris.

4. Charles the Thirteenth of Sweden was proclaimed king of Norway.

5. The Americans evacuated Fort Erie.

8. A law passed the French chambers relative to the civil list, and the grants to be made to the crown.

29. The American town of Rapahanock was captured by the British, under Captain Barrie.

Dec. 3. Marshal Soult was appointed minister of war, and Count Beugnot was named minister of marine.

A gentleman of fortune of the name of Hinkley, was found in his chambers in Gray's-inn, almost devoured by flies; it had been supposed that he was out of town.

4. On a false alarm of a gallery giving way at a methodist meeting-house in Manchester, many people were much injured.

A.C.
1814 Captain Barrie drove the Americans from their position at Farnham church.

5. A law was passed by the French chambers, respecting the property of emigrants which had not been disposed of under the preceding governments, purporting that the same should revert back to the families to whom they had originally belonged.

8. Dutch Sam was beat by Nolesworthy, the baker, in nine rounds, to the great surprise of the sporting world.

12. Twelve cattle at Myfod, in Montgomeryshire, having eaten some boughs of the yew, six of them were found dead near the spot.

13. A great number of articles of luxury were shipped off for the black emperor of Hayti.

15. The first meeting of the assembly of the kingdom of Hanover was opened by the duke of Cambridge.

16, 17. Greenock and its neighbourhood sustained great damage by a hurricane.

A riot occurred in the Dublin theatre.

24. A treaty of peace was signed between Great Britain and the United States of America at Ghent.

26. Genoa was transferred to the king of Sardinia.

The notorious imposter Johanna Southcote died.

Many riots occurred this year, originating with the disaffected people called Luddites.

An extraordinary high tide occurred in the river Thames.

This year was rendered remarkable by a concourse of illustrious visitors to the English capital, in number and rank surpassing any modern example; at the head of whom were the emperor of Russia and his sister, and the king of Prussia with his sons, &c. The splendour of their reception, with the public festivities consequent upon their presence, and the general peace, furnished abundant matter

for the domestic chronicles of the times.

Mr. Blenkinsop invented a carriage to be drawn by steam.

A literary society was formed at Portsmouth.

Many fine buildings in and near London were almost finished at this period, *viz.*, the three bridges, namely, that of the Strand, now Waterloo, Southwark, and Vauxhall; a new custom-house, the debtors' prison, Cripplegate, New Bethlehem Hospital, the Royal Military Asylum, the Royal College of Surgeons, and the Penitentiary-house at Millbank.

The exhibitions of all the Fine Arts in Great Britain annually increased. This year the Royal Academy, the British Institution, and the Society of Painters in Water-colours, exhibited a variety of valuable productions. Miss Linwood and Mr. Craig also laid their respective works open to the public.

A school of physic was established in Dublin.

The New Testament was printed in the Chinese language.

An experiment was made of a steam-boat on the Limehouse canal.

The Geological Society published a second volume of its transactions.

The supplies were,—	£.
Navy	18,786,509
Army	18,121,173
Extraordinaries	9,200,000
Unprovided for	6,350,132
Ordnance	3,955,653
Miscellaneous	2,500,000
Vote of Credit	1,000,000
Separate charges on	
England	8,311,400
	68,224,872
Deduct for Ireland . .	8,107,094
	60,117,778

The ways and means were 67,708,545*l.*

The unredeemed debt amounted to 644,163,169*l.*

A.C. The amount of bank-notes in
1814 circulation was 28,291,832*l*.

The number of private banks
was 724.

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1813, to December, 1814.

CHRISTENED.

Males . . . 10,313

Females . . . 9857

Total . . . 20,170

BURIED.

Males . . . 10,287

Females . . . 9498

Total . . . 19,785

Died—Sir Peter Parker, killed in America; General Ross, fell in battle in America; Iffland, the German actor and dramatist; W. Hutchinson, a topographical writer; Prince de Ligne; Thomas Thornton, the traveller; Sir Nash Grose; Charles Dibdin; Sir Busick Harwood; Arch. Mac-laurin; Charles Burney, who produced a history of music, and other literary productions; Alexander Viscount Bridport; James White, D.D., professor of Hebrew and Arabic at Oxford; Gilbert, Lord Minto; William Viscount Howe; Benjamin Count Rumford, and the queen of the Two Sicilies.

1815 Jan. 2. The prince regent increased the order of knights of the Bath, to seventy-two grand crosses, one hundred and eighty knights commanders, and an unlimited number of companions.

The large rocking-stone, at Clindrie, in Scotland, became immovable.

4. A goose died, near Tichfield, Hants, aged sixty-four years.

7. The English were repulsed at New Orleans, by the Americans, with the loss of their commander, Sir E. Pakenham.

11. Mobile, West Florida, surrendered to the British.

Cumberland Island, in North America, was occupied by Captain Barrie.

12—19. The supposed remains A.C. of Louis the Sixteenth and Mary 1815 Antoinette, were exhumed, and interred with great funeral pomp.

15. The American frigate President, of 60 guns, was captured by Captain Hope, of the Endymion frigate, off Sandy Hook.

24. The English newspapers were prohibited at Madrid, by the *legitimate* Ferdinand the Seventh.

Feb. 2. The duke of Wellington arrived at Vienna, as plenipotentiary at the congress, from Great Britain.

3. The allies who had assembled in congress at Vienna, declared against the continuance of the slave trade.

8. Lord Amherst sailed, as ambassador for China.

19. Candy, the capital of Ceylon, was taken by the British.

20. The chancellor of the exchequer abandoned the property-tax.

25. Notwithstanding the treaty of Vienna, which had stipulated to maintain the treaty of Paris, it was proposed to sieze Napoleon at Elba, and convey him to St. Helena.

Bonaparte, having ascertained what the views of the allied monarchs were, escaped from Elba, on board a brig of twenty-six guns, with 430 guards, accompanied by three other vessels, containing 200 infantry, 100 Polish light horse, and 200 of the battalion of flankers.

The loss of the Abercrombie Indiaman, off Portland, took place, when all the crew perished.

26. Joachim Murat, king of Naples, having announced the intention of marching an army against France, demanded a passage for his troops through Upper Italy, when he received a formal declaration from the Austrian authorities, prohibiting any such measure upon his part.

28. Much disturbance was excited by the corn-bill, but the malcontents were soon suppressed. The houses of many supporters

A.C. of that measure were much damaged.
1815

The sovereignty of the prince of Orange was confirmed by the allied princes assembled at Vienna.

March 1. Napoleon Bonaparte landed near Cannes, in the Gulf of Juan.

The sovereignty of Candy was vested in Great Britain.

6. Louis the Eighteenth convened an immediate meeting of the legislative bodies.

The French king issued orders to ensure general safety, and proclaimed Bonaparte a traitor and a rebel; ordering all the constituted authorities, or simple citizens, to seize upon and secure him, dead or alive.

A column of light in the north-east proved so extremely vivid, that many persons became greatly alarmed.

7. Napoleon arrived at Grenoble, where he found a considerable depôt of artillery; from that city he advanced to Grasse, then to Digne, Sisteron, Gap, and La Mure; having, in six days, performed a march of 216 miles, through a very mountainous and difficult country.

9. The king issued an order, whereby all the national guards were ordered into actual service.

10. Napoleon made his entry into the populous city of Lyons, accompanied by 8000 troops of the line, and thirty pieces of cannon, being welcomed by the acclamations of an enthusiastic population.

13. The eight powers who had ratified the treaty of Paris, issued a declaration, wherein they stated, that by Bonaparte's breaking the convention whereby he had been established at Elba, and re-appearing in France, to foment troubles and an overthrow, he had forfeited every legal claim to personal safety, and was, in consequence, placed out of the civil and social pact, as a common enemy of the repose of the world.

17. The prince of Orangé issued a proclamation, assuming to himself the title of king of the Low Countries, by virtue of an hereditary and legitimate right.
A.C. 1815

The following treaties of peace were laid before parliament, namely, with Denmark, Spain, and the United States of America.

19. An attempt was made to carry off the young king of Rome from Vienna.

20. Louis the Eighteenth, after midnight, and with as much secrecy as possible, abandoned the palace of the Tuileries, and commenced his precipitate flight to Lille.

Between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, Bonaparte arrived at the Tuileries, when he immediately called a council, and named his ministers, Cambacérès being placed at the head of the judicial department, and Carnot minister of the interior.

The congress of Vienna guaranteed the integrity of the Nine Cantons, as they existed in a political body at the period of the convention of the 21st December, 1813.

At Bishop Wearmouth, there were great disturbances, caused by the colliers.

21. Lord Cochrane effected his escape from the King's Bench prison.

A riot took place in Westminster respecting the corn-bill, which continued many days, and caused much mischief.

22. A junction was formed between Napoleon and Marshal Ney.

23. Louis the Eighteenth, having arrived at Lille, but being apprehensive in respect to his personal safety, proceeded to Belgium. All the places in Flanders immediately displayed the tri-coloured ensign, when Louis published an order for the disbanding of the army.

A treaty was ratified at Vienna, between Austria, Great Britain, Russia, and Prussia, confirming

^{A.C.}
¹⁸¹⁵ the principles on which they had acted, by the treaty of Chaumont, of the 1st of March, 1814. The contracting parties therefore agreed to use every effort to repress the operations of Napoleon Bonaparte, and reinstate things in the same situation they were prior to his landing from Elba.

27. A declaration of the state-council appointed by Bonaparte, annulled his abdication, and called upon him to resume his imperial functions.

28. The Neapolitan troops made an irruption into the Papal territories, and possessed themselves of Terracina. Murat also attacked the Austrians, at Cesena.

Joachim Murat, who had been recognised king of Naples by the continental powers assembled at Vienna, invited the Italians to league against all foreign sway, and precipitately commenced hostilities, at the head of 50,000 Neapolitans, without discipline or courage, and badly commanded. That soldier of fortune, who had been only elevated through his personal bravery, and alliance with Napoleon's sister, conceived himself called upon to sway, and decide respecting the destinies of Europe.

29. Bonaparte abolished the slave trade in France.

April 1. Le Duke de Bourbon, a French prince, was despatched, to place himself at the head of the Vendéans, and embarked at Paimbeuf, in an English vessel, for that purpose, but all attempts to create a rising among the peasantry of those parts proved unavailing.

2. The duchess of Angouleme, niece of Louis the Eighteenth, embarked at Bourdeaux, after having exerted every effort for the maintenance of the royal cause.

4. Bonaparte made an overture for peace to Great Britain, but without effect.

Napoleon caused a circular letter to be addressed to most of the European potentates.

5. Francis the First, of Austria,

issued a proclamation, whereby he ^{A.C.}
united Lombardy to the crown of ¹⁸¹⁵
Austria.

The Austrian general Bellegarde, issued a proclamation against the unlooked-for aggression on the part of Joachim Murat.

6. King Joachim was repulsed on the banks of the Tanaho.

Florence was entered by the troops of Murat.

8. Great riots occurred at Dartmoor depôt, in the quelling of which, seven Americans were killed, and thirty-five wounded.

9. The Austrians defeated Joachim Murat, at Modena, and drove his troops from before the Po.

The British took Fort Gaeta.

12. Joachim Murat was repulsed at Ravalle and Cassaglio.

15—16. The English and Neapause fought two sanguinary battles, on the Malown mountains.

The emperor of Austria proclaimed himself king of Lombardy and Venice.

16. The Duke D'Angouleme having sought in vain to excite feelings favourable to the royal cause, on the banks of the Rhone, and finding his forces indecisive, or acting directly in opposition to his orders, was at length compelled to yield himself up a prisoner to General Grouchy; when he was conducted to Cotte, at which place he was liberated by Napoleon's order, who remarked at the time, that "He was desirous of recovering his throne without the effusion of a drop of human blood, either on the field of battle or the scaffold."

Napoleon presented a series of supplementary articles, which he denominated, Constitutions of the Empire, accompanied by the *Additional Act*, which recognised two legislative assemblies, consisting of an *Hereditary House of Peers*, and a Chamber of Deputies; the former of which as entailing hereditary titles and dignities, gave great umbrage to the

A.C. friends of freedom and the nation
1815 at large, and proved more instrumental to Napoleon's speedy downfall than any measure that could have been adopted.

25. The English took Almoró, in the East Indies.

May 2—3. Murat, from the commencement of the campaign, having been beaten in every encounter, was completely routed at the affair of Tolentina and Macerata, in the marches of Ancona.

12. A document was published by order of the congress of Vienna, in direct opposition to the proceedings of Napoleon, and calling upon the French nation to adopt wholesome measures, and restore the late monarch and his government.

18. The canal from the New River to the Grand Junction canal was opened.

Peace between Saxony and Prussia was ratified.

19. The first column of the Russian troops passed Nuremberg, and directed its march for the Rhine.

20. A convention was signed at Zurich, between the Swiss Diet and the plenipotentiaries of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia.

A military convention was entered into at Casa Lanza, near Capua, between the Austrian commander and the English envoy, on the one part, and Joachim Murat on the other. By that document, all the citadels, forts, as well as ports and arsenals, of every description, were to be delivered up to the forces of the allied powers, to be surrendered up to King Ferdinand. That campaign produced the entire deposition of King Joachim Murat.

23. The first stone of Southwark bridge was laid by Lord Keith. The ships of war in the Bay of Naples surrendered to the British.

Arguilles, a member of the Cortes, was compelled to serve as a private soldier, by Ferdinand the Seventh, of Spain.

26. The duke of Cumberland A.C. married the dowager princess of Salms. 1815

26, 27. The emperor of Russia, the king of Prussia, and the emperor of Austria, quitted Vienna, to join their respective armies, which were in full march upon France. They would receive no proposals on the part of Napoleon.

29. The three legations were restored to the pope.

31. A treaty was ratified at Vienna, between the king of the Low Countries on the one part, and Austria, Russia, England, and Prussia, on the other. By that agreement, the enlargement of the Dutch territories was agreed to, and sovereignty vested in the House of Orange.

June 1. A revolution broke out at Martinico, in favour of Bonaparte, which was suppressed by the British troops.

Marshal Berthier was killed by falling from a window, at Bamberg; it was by many supposed that his death was not the effect of mere accident.

This day took place the grand assembly of what was termed the *Champ de Mai*, when all the electors from the several departments were to be present, to correct and modify the constitutions, according to the interest and will of the nation. The army of the line at that period, under arms, was computed to be 200,000 men, of which 30,000 were cavalry, and 36,000 artillery. Independent of that mass, the guards employed in fortresses, and on the coasts, with cannoners of the marines, veterans, &c., comprised a force of 180,000 troops, while the depôts contained one hundred and thirty thousand recruits.

2. Napoleon named one hundred and ten peers.

The statue of his majesty George the Third, voted by the city, was opened in Guildhall.

6. A fleet of boats was lost, hav-

A.C. ing been overtaken by a storm,
1815 when on the Ganges.

7. The emperor in person opened the legislative chambers.

8. An act was signed at Vienna, whereby the federative constitution of Germany was permanently settled. It was thereby understood that its sittings were to be held at Frankfort, on the Maine, the members to be thirty-two in number; the diet was to be permanent, and never adjourned for more than four months.

9. The definitive act of the congress of Vienna was ratified, the purport of which was, to complete the transactions of the treaty of Paris, whereto some other points were subjoined, that were deemed essential to the repose of Europe.

10. It was determined that the Mansion House of the city of London should be charged with parish-rates, at 1500*l.* per annum.

12. Napoleon left Paris, in order to take the command of the army, which was stationed on the French frontiers. The army of Flanders consisted of 18,000 men of the imperial guard, five corps comprising about 80,000 combatants, and four corps of cavalry amounting to 12,000 troops. Three other corps, stationed in the neighbourhood of Strasburg, in Savoy, and the Jura, were calculated at 36,000 men; the corps of observation in the southern departments consisted of from 10 to 12,000 men; while the army of La Vendée might be enumerated at 18,000. Thus, an hundred and seventy thousand men constituted the force in activity, an army the more to be dreaded, since the ancient soldiers, urged by the recollection of former glory, flew to the standard of their old commander, whose presence animated the conscripts, the volunteers, and the national guards; while the spur of national honour, and the rooted hatred to strangers advancing by force of arms, tended to awaken every patriotic emotion. The combined forces against

France, from official documents, A.C.
were estimated as follows; 1815

	Men.
Austrians, in Italy,	150,000
— on the Upper Rhine,	150,000
Russians on this side the Oder and marching towards the Rhine	280,000
Prussians	220,000
German States	150,000
Holland	50,000
Great Britain	50,000
	1,050,000

13. The first essay was made for the inculcating knowledge by mutual instruction, being an elementary system, adopted to teach the children of the poor. That method, which had first originated in France, disappeared during the storms of the revolution, and was, at the period in question, imported into France from England, by Alexander De la Borde, an enlightened philanthropist, and real friend to the indigent.

15. Hostilities began by Napoleon's entry into Belgium, where, having re-organized his ancient army with promptitude, he had concealed from his enemies the movements of the divisions which composed it. The forces assembled at the same point, and commanded by the emperor in person, amounted to an hundred and twenty thousand men, supplied with three hundred and fifty pieces of cannon.

They advanced in three columns, and after some trifling affairs of outposts, with the Prussians, the major part found themselves, at night, to the left of the Sambre. The French head-quarters were established at Charleroy, the Prussians at Namur, and the English at Brussels. On the evening before, General Beaumont, chief of the staff of the fourth French corps, like a cowardly assassin, went over to the enemy; he was an Ex-Vendean, possessing none of the war-

^{A.C.}
1815 like qualifications of La Roche Jacqueline, Charette, &c.

16. Napoleon, with 76,000 men, and 240 cannon, attacked 90,000 Prussians, at the battle of Ligny, when the latter were compelled to retire, with the loss of 22,000 men, after an action of four hours. At the same time, Marshal Ney, heading 30,000 men, with 80 pieces of cannon, marched to the left, against the avant-guard of the English army, under Lord Wellington, at Quatre-Bras, which it repulsed with the greatest impetuosity. The loss of the British, comprising auxiliaries, was estimated at nearly 8000 men, the duke of Brunswick Oels being killed, with his lieutenant-general, and a number of officers. The loss of the French, in those two affairs, was estimated at from thirteen to fourteen thousand men.

The forces of the English, Dutch, Belgian, and Hanoverian nations, were formed into one body, under Lord Wellington.

The battle of Genappe was fought, between a division of the allies under the Marquis of Angelsea, and part of the French force.

18. On this day was fought the memorable battle of Waterloo, or Mont St. Jean, which took place at the entrance of the forest of Soigny. Waterloo, the headquarters of Lord Wellington, is twelve miles south of Brussels, that post being intrenched in a very formidable manner. The British forces amounted to 90,000 men, comprising Dutch, Belgians, Hanoverians, and Brunswickers. Napoleon's forces being under 69,000 men, having 240 pieces of cannon. The emperor had detached to the right on the other side of the Dyle, General Grouchy, with 35,000 men and 108 pieces of artillery, in order to keep the Prussians in check, who were undecided in their movements, in consequence of their defeat the day but one before. In addition to which, 8000 men had been left as a reserve, to ensure the park of artillery. By eleven

o'clock, Napoleon adopted the offensive, the attacks being prolonged till near seven in the evening, when he commanded a most desperate charge of cavalry, and the most chosen troops of the infantry, who were supported by thirty pieces of cannon. That charge, executed with desperation, was received with equal firmness, when at the same instant, the Prussian corps under Bulow, comprising 30,000 men, attacked the right flank of the assailants. That corps was vigorously repulsed, and much injured, but was soon assisted by thirty thousand more Prussians, under their general-in-chief Blucher, when Lord Wellington, feeling less timidity, began an attack with his whole line. The thirty pieces of cannon, intended to protect the last charge of the French, found all its ammunition exhausted; and at twilight, Blucher falling on their ranks, spread disorder. At that juncture, the bravest were compelled to give way. The arms of either party became mingled, the soldiers, precipitating themselves onwards, fell one upon the other, over fields, till they arrived on the banks of the Thuy. The loss of the French, in killed and wounded, not calculating prisoners, amounted to one half of the force engaged, and the forces of Grouchy, which took no part in the action, were the only troops which re-passed the Belgian frontier in good order; the loss of the allies was also immense, being computed at 34,000 men left upon the field of battle.

Ferdinand the Fourth, king of the Two Sicilies, entered Naples, after an exile of nine years.

21. Napoleon returned to Paris, when the chambers declared that the independence of the nation was threatened, that they should continue their sittings permanent, that all attempts to dissolve them should be deemed high treason, and that the troops of the line and the national guards who had fought,

^{A.C.}
1815 should still continue to defend the liberty and independence of the French territory.

22. Napoleon gave in his abdication, on which event, he remarked as follows, "When I began the war, to maintain the independence of the nation, I depended upon the re-union of all the efforts, of all the wills, as well as the assistance of all the national authorities, —circumstances appear to me to be changed; my political life is at an end, and I proclaim my son, under the title of Napoleon the Second, emperor of the French."

General illuminations took place in London for the victory obtained at Waterloo.

23. In consequence of Napoleon's abdication, the commission of government constituted itself, under the presidency of Fouché, duke of Otranto.

The frontiers of the department of Moselle were invaded by Forbach. The Austrians passed the Rhine at Gomersheim and Mannheim.

24. The English took Cambray.

25. Napoleon issued a proclamation to the French nation, calling upon the people to save the honour and independence of the country.

Louis the Eighteenth issued a proclamation to the French people, dated Chateau Cambresis, wherein he stated that he hastened to re-enter his territories, to establish the constitution which he had given to France—to recompense the good, and to put the laws in execution against the culpable.

25, 26. On receiving the unexpected news of the battle of Waterloo, the populace of Marseilles attacked the military, and among others, a troop of Mamelukes, who had sought refuge in France after the war of Egypt; they equally slaughtered citizens accused of *Bonapartism*, while that portion of the inhabitants who were at their ease remained inactive spectators of the butchery, the number of victims so sacrificed never having been ascertained.

26. The convention of Chollett ^{A.C.}
1815 was signed, when the complete pacification of the western departments was secured. At no previous period had the royal cause been so feebly and ill-supported.

28. Paris was placed in a state of siege.

Louis the Eighteenth issued a proclamation to the French, dated Cambrai, wherein he made known his determination to amend any thing in the mode of government which might have been disagreeable to the nation during his first assumption of the royal prerogative.

29. Bonaparte quitted Paris.

Quesnoy was surrendered to Prince Frederick of the Netherlands.

July 3. A military convention was entered into at St. Cloud, between Marshal Davoust on the one part, and Wellington and Blucher on the other. It was thereby agreed, that the French forces should retire behind the Loire, with artillery, baggage, &c. That the barriers of Paris should be placed in the hands of the allies on the 6th, and that the national guards and the municipal *Gendarmerie* should guard the city. The armistice in question saved Paris from the horrors of a siege, or the chances of a final battle, the results of which could not be doubtful, because the allies were victorious, and their forces ten times superior to those of the French.

Bonaparte arrived at Rochfort, with the intention of sailing to America.

4. St. Omer, Clichy, and St. Denys, were put into the hands of the allies.

5. Montmartre, St. Chaumont, and Belleville were taken possession of by the allies.

6. The allied forces entered Paris, according to the previous convention signed at St. Cloud.

7, 8. The chamber of deputies and the legislative assembly were closed, which took place during the night, when the members were absent, that act being com-

1815 .c. mitted by armed men. Whether the measure in question was owing to direct orders received from Louis the Eighteenth, private influence, or the proceeding of some enthusiastic royalists, was never ascertained.

8. Louis the Eighteenth made his second public entry into Paris, when the interregnum of the Hundred days was terminated.

The king of France named his ministers, among whom ranked foremost Prince Talleyrand, as president of the council, and minister for foreign affairs. Fouché was appointed to the police, and Gouvion St. Cyr filled the post of war-minister.

10. The allied sovereigns arrived in Paris.

11. Marshal Davoust, commander-in-chief of the French troops beyond the Loire, issued a proclamation to the army, wherein he stated that union, and an oblivion of all former resentments, could alone operate to produce the salvation of France.

12. Lyons capitulated to the Austrians.

Bonaparte, in danger of being seized by his enemies, passed over to the Isle of Aix, in the hope of escaping to America.

13. Port Royal, in Jamaica, was destroyed by fire.

14. Some powder exploded in the house of a manufacturer of fire-works, in Spitalfields, when many persons were killed.

A disorder very similar to the yellow fever, broke out in the Mauritius, and carried off a great many people.

15. Napoleon was anxious to embark on board a frigate, off the Isle of Aix, in order to set sail for the United States, but he was prevented by British vessels, which were incessantly on the look-out. Finding escape impossible, the emperor at length surrendered himself to Captain Maitland, on board the *Bellerophon*, relying solely on the generosity of the prince regent of England. It was on that oc-

casional, Bonaparte wrote his famous letter to the regent, wherein he compared himself to Themistocles, seeking the hearth of his enemy, as his surest safeguard.

17. A royal order was issued at Paris, establishing the liberty of the press.

19. Colonel Labedoyere, a most gallant soldier, was found guilty, and shot, as a traitor.

21. The British government, on ascertaining that Napoleon had surrendered himself prisoner, issued an order for the cessation of all further hostilities on the coasts of France.

25. The whole of the British army in France was reviewed by the duke of Wellington, near Paris.

31. In a colliery, at New Battle, a steam-engine burst, when fifty-seven persons were killed and wounded.

Aug. 1. Marshal Macdonald arrived at Bourges, when he disbanded the ancient French army stationed beyond the Loire.

2. The famous Marshal Brune was assassinated at Avignon. That able soldier had figured throughout the whole revolution, without disgracing his character by a single act unworthy the warrior, the citizen, and the honest man. To his conciliating manners was due the pacification of La Vendée. In Holland, after the evacuation of that country by the duke of York, he so far modified the orders of the directory, as to render himself beloved; and a similar mode of action was pursued in Switzerland; in short, Brune displayed a disinterestedness of conduct at a period when plunder was the order of the day with the major part of the French generals.

A convention was signed at Paris, between Austria, England, Russia, and Prussia, wherein Napoleon was styled the prisoner of those powers, and his safeguard particularly confided to the British government.

7. Napoleon was removed to the Northumberland, commanded by

A. C.

1815

A.C. Admiral Cockburn, and the next
1815 day set sail for St. Helena.

At the assizes at York, a coach-master paid 450*l.* damages, in consequence of a serious accident which had occurred to a lady, occasioned by the breaking of the axle-tree.

The season was so backward this year in Canada, that snow fell on the 20th of May, and the trees were not in leaf before the 4th of June.

The horses of a post-chaise, having taken fright on Uxbridge common, two ladies, in attempting to jump out, were both killed on the spot.

17. General Ramel was assassinated at Toulouse, when the multitude, under pretext of keeping in order the friends of Napoleon, sacrificed the above commander, who had shewn his zeal in suppressing the unlawful tumults which had taken place.

By a royal ordinance, Louis the Eighteenth nominated ninety-three peers, who, with the exception of ten, were selected from the families of the ancient nobility.

19. A barrel of gunpowder, in the Stow market-waggon, blew up, and scattered the whole lading about, which occasioned considerable damage.

The assize upon bread was abolished.

The county of Tipperary was placed under martial law, on account of riots having broken out.

Louis the Eighteenth issued a decree, that the dignity of peer should continue hereditary from father to son, in order of primogenitureship.

27. From the period when the national guards of France, destined to guard the fortresses, had been disbanded, the garrison of Huningen was reduced to an hundred cannoniers, and a few soldiers only, and the population of that strong place amounting only to 800 souls, was calculated to offer little resistance. The investment of that place was commenced on the 25th

June, by twenty thousand Austrians and Swiss, under Archduke John, and the trenches were opened on the 14th August, when one hundred and twenty pieces of cannon were put into action. It was not until the expiration of sixty hours, that General Barbanegre proposed a capitulation, when his whole force consisting of one hundred and sixty men, which the Austrians had imagined had been very numerous, marched out with all the honours of war, in order to rejoin the French army behind the Loire.

Sept. 2. The first ship from India, that had sailed after the trade was opened, returned to Liverpool.

3. The allied monarchs dined with Louis the Eighteenth.

8. The city of Cassan, in Russia, was nearly destroyed by a conflagration.

14. A convention was entered into at Vienna, whereby the duchies of Parma, &c., were secured to the empress Maria Louisa, and on her demise, to the young prince whom she had had by Napoleon Bonaparte.

16. The drought was so great in Portugal, that ponds were dried up, the grass was destroyed, and immense quantities of cattle lost. Water was in consequence sold at Lisbon at a very high price.

18. Longwy, which had only a feeble garrison of two hundred and ninety men, after a siege of ten weeks, capitulated to ten thousand Prussians.

Louis the Eighteenth nominated a new house of peers.

26. A change took place in the French ministry, when the Duke de Richelieu was named president and minister for foreign affairs, in the place of Prince Talleyrand, who retired upon that occasion, as he had previously done under the directory, at the moment when he found France on the point of being subdued.

The treaty, denominated Of the Holy Alliance, was entered into by the emperors of Austria and Rus-

A.C.
1815

^{A.C.}₁₈₁₅ sia, and the king of Prussia, which was ratified at Paris. By that document, the contracting parties calling themselves *Brothers in Jesus Christ*, determined to continue at amity, as peace, which is the result of a quiet conscience, was the only means of firmly establishing the principles and exercises which the divine Saviour had taught to mankind, &c.

The Jamaica fleet homeward bound, was caught in a storm, when many ships foundered, and others were much damaged.

29. The duke and duchess of Cumberland were re-married at Carlton house.

30. The bronze horses were removed from the triumphal arch in the place Carousel at Paris, in order to be restored to Venice.

A fellow at Queenborough, having left his wife and family, was taken up and ordered to be flogged. No one could be found to perform the office, and the mayor was therefore compelled to officiate on that occasion.

Oct. 3. General Porlier was shot at Corunna.

7. The chambers of the legislative assembly opened at Paris, the king being himself upon the throne; when alluding to the constitutional code, Louis the Eighteenth said,—“You will never lose sight of the fundamental basis of the felicity of the state—a frank and loyal union of the chambers with the king, and respect for the constitutional chart. That chart which I have meditated with so much care before I delivered it; to which daily reflection every day attaches me still more; which I have sworn to maintain, and which all of you, beginning with my own family, are going to ratify on oath.”

13. Napoleon Bonaparte arrived at the island of Saint Helena.

On the above day, which consigned the late French emperor to his inhospitable island, Joachim Murat, ex-king of Naples, was shot at Pizzo, a small town in Calabria. He had landed on the 8th, in the hope of a popular rising in

his favour, while he had only been ^{A.C.}₁₈₁₅ led into a trap judiciously laid to ensnare him.

Disturbances broke out among the seamen at Newcastle, Sunderland, and Shields.

14. The riots at Sunderland were quelled by giving the seamen an augmentation of wages.

21. A fire happened at the new mint, which destroyed the fine machinery in that edifice.

Great damage was sustained at Waterford cathedral by fire.

The king of Candy was made prisoner by general Brownrigg.

23. Died general Lecourbe, aged 53, a very experienced and brave officer.

Nov. 4. The London institution was first begun to be built.

5. A treaty was ratified at Paris between Great Britain and Russia, respecting the Ionian Islands, which were declared to form a united state under the sole protection of the former power. It was further stipulated that all the ports and roadstays of the said islands should be under the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England.

9. A law was enacted at Paris, making it transportation to utter seditious cries, or endeavour to foment any popular risings, as well as against such who should display any other but the white flag, or adopt the tri-coloured cockade.

12. General Lagarde, governor of Nismes, was assassinated at the moment when a protestant church was being opened, on which occasion that general was present. The authors of that tragic event were never brought to light, originating, no doubt, in the bigotry of those who conceived that they displayed true religious feelings in sacrificing everything connected with protestantism.

16. At a sugar-baker's in Wellclose-square the boiler burst, when six persons were killed, and the premises destroyed.

30. The treaty of peace was ratified at Paris between France on the one part, and Great Britain,

^{A.} 1815 Austria, Russia, and Prussia on the other. By that document the boundaries of France were established; the fortifications of several strong places were to be destroyed, and various others invested by foreign garrisons for three years; France also undertaking to liquidate all claims of the several governments as well as individual demands upon her treasury. By an additional convention it was further specified, that all British subjects having claims upon France, or who had suffered by confiscation or through the decrees of sequestration passed in Sept. 1793, should be indemnified and paid.

The loss of population sustained by the French government in consequence of the said treaty was enumerated as under—

Department of the North	27,000 souls
Department of the Ardennes	78,000 —
Department of the Moselle	222,000 —
Department of the Lower Rhine	27,000 —
Department of Mount Blanc	180,000 —

Total 534,000 souls

By that arrangement France lost in territory twenty square leagues, being however a gainer of forty by the union of Avignon, Venaissin, and Mulhausen. The acquisitions to the kingdom since the peace of Westphalia in 1648 to 1792, were 1600 square leagues; thus the aggrandizement of France in Europe from 1769, at which period she acquired Corsica, that is to say, half a century, was scarcely perceptible, while the termination of this war deprived her of St. Domingo, St. Lucia, Tobago, and the Isle of France.

20. The treaty of Paris was executed between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, whereby the treaties of Chaumont were confirmed, as well as those of Vienna, which was founded on the maintenance of the royal authority in

France and the constitutional ^{A.C.} chart, as well as the exclusion of ¹⁸¹⁵ Napoleon Bonaparte and his family for ever from exercising the supreme authority in France.

21. Lavalette was found guilty and condemned to death.

23. Treaties for a general peace were signed at Paris.

27. Alexander, emperor of Russia, gave a constitution to the Polish provinces, the possession of which had been confirmed to him by the congress at Vienna.

Dec. 7. Marshal Ney, duke d'Elchingen and prince of Moskwa, being condemned to death by the French house of peers by virtue of a special ordinance, was shot in the evening, a little way up the avenue conducting to the observatory after quitting the gate of the Luxembourg gardens. That intrepid warrior died with a magnanimity worthy his character, and whatsoever may have been his fault in rejoining Napoleon, his exit from this life is an indelible slur upon those who might have stood forward to save him.

8. A full and complete amnesty was granted by Louis the Eighteenth to all concerned in Napoleon's rebellion, with certain exceptions applicable to the proscribed.

11. The allied troops occupied Valenciennes, Conde, Bouchain, and Charlemont.

20. Lavalette escaped from prison in the apparel of his magnanimous wife, Madame Lavalette.

21. Lord Cochrane was sentenced to a fine of 1000*l.* for having escaped from the King's Bench prison, which was liquidated by a subscription of one penny paid by every subscriber.

On account of a great decrease in the prices of all productions, various farmers threw up their leases.

The catholic question was negatived in both houses.

The bank at Amsterdam resumed its payments during this year.

Serious riots broke out in Dublin.

The emigrations from England and Ireland to America were nu-

^{A.C.}
1815 merous in consequence of the depressed state of the times.

The king of Prussia, upon hearing of the return of Napoleon from Elba, issued a proclamation calling on his soldiers to assist him against the man whom for his own purpose he styled a usurper. By joining the confederacy he obtained many advantages, and nearly half the kingdom of Saxony. He met the sovereigns at Paris, and on his return to Prussia, published a proclamation convening a national representation. Austria changed its minister in compliance with the wishes of the emperor of Russia, and the king of Prussia did the same. The emperor joined the other sovereigns at Paris, and coalesced with Prussia in calling a diet of the German states. He allowed young Napoleon to reside with his mother, and permitted Jerome Bonaparte to continue in his dominions. Louis the Eighteenth decreed that the property of the Bonaparte family should be sequestered. The press was much more enslaved than under Bonaparte, and disturbances were continually occurring in various parts of France, but the press was forbidden to mention them, nor were they known but by a proclamation of the king issued to restrain them. Upon Napoleon's arrival, he rescinded all that had been done in his absence, and appointed his ministers. The cause of the Bourbons became so desperate, that no hope was left for them but to be restored upon the points of foreign bayonets. Bonaparte offered peace to the sovereigns, but prepared his troops for the contest; which was finally concluded at the battle of Waterloo by his signal defeat, when all the points which concerned the peace of Europe were settled by the convention held at Vienna.

By the treaties ratified, France remained nearly the same in a geographical point of view as she had been prior to the revolution. Monaco was transferred to the

king of Sardinia; 150,000 troops ^{A.C.}
of the allied powers were to con-
1815 tinue on the French soil for five years, who were to be maintained by the French government, which was also to disburse a pecuniary indemnity of 700,000,000 livres. A provision was also made for the claims of British subjects, all further points appertaining to the peace of Europe being settled by a convention held at Vienna. Of the above indemnity for the war expences the share allotted to England was 125,000,000.

The expenditures of this year exceeded 116,000,000*l.*, of which enormous sum 27,000,000*l.* were borrowed on loan.

On a message to Parliament from the Prince Regent, the house voted 200,000*l.* as an additional remuneration to the duke of Wellington, and 940,000*l.* as prize-money to the army.

The British minister proposed new taxes to the amount of 3,728,000*l.*

Buidic acid was discovered by Sir Humphry Davy, as well as euchlorine.

A huge stone fell from the atmosphere at Chaussigny, near Langres.

The supplies were 89,748,958*l.*

The unredeemed debt this year was 649,074,235*l.*

The amount of bank-notes in circulation was 26,680,398*l.*

The value of woollen goods exported was 10,198,336*l.*

The cotton manufactures were 19,027,000*l.*

The exports in the whole amounted to 42,255,255*l.*

The number of private licensed banks was 540.

The tonnage of shipping registered, 2,139,310.

The number of seamen was 135,003.

The ships built were 851.

The exports to the West Indies were 6,862,372*l.*

The imports were 8,370,193*l.*

The average charge of the poor

A.C. for the last three years was per annum, 6,147,000%.

The quartern loaf was at elevenpence three-farthings.

It appeared that the total cost of the war; this year concluded, was as follows:

Additions to the public debt from 1793 to 1815 - 762,537,445%.

Increase in the unfunded debt - 50,194,060

The total expense of the war - francs.

French war was 1,427,219,964

The total number of bankruptcies was 1285, being an increase from last year of 219.

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1814, to December, 1815:—

CHRISTENED,

Males 12,281

Females 11,133

Total 23,414

BURIED,

Males 9882

Females 9678

Total 19,560

The number of convicts in England and Wales was 7818.

Died—The duke of Dorset, who was killed in Ireland by a fall from his horse; Wm. Nicholson, the engineer; Rev. Claudius Buchanan, D.D.; Smithson Tennant, chemist; J. P. Malcolm, the anti-quary; James Ware, the oculist; W. Harrison, discoverer of the longitude; P. Salomon, the musician; Rev. Dr. Wm. Vincent, geographer and classic; at Calais, Lady Hamilton; the prince of Saxe Cobourg, who had commanded against the French; Mrs. Abingdon, the admired actress, aged 84; Marshal Berthier; Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M.P., a famous orator and a distinguished patriot; John Cockley Lettsom, M.D.; Thomas Denman, M.D.; the lord bishop of Oxford, and Charles Howard, duke of Norfolk.

Jan. 2. The emperor of Russia published an ukase, whereby he expelled the Jesuits from his empire. In the course of that document it was stated, that the body in question had vitiated the minds of their pupils whom they had educated, leading them to form erroneous principles on religious and political topics, &c.

12. The law of amnesty was granted by Louis the Eighteenth to all such as either directly or indirectly had taken any part in the rebellion and usurpation of Napoleon Bonaparte; with certain reservations.

All the relations of Napoleon were expelled from France.

A dreadful flood happened at Strabane, in Ireland, by the melting of the snow on the surrounding mountains.

War re-commenced with the Ne-paulese.

13. Sir Robert Wilson, Captain Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce were arrested at Paris for having aided in the escape of Lavalette.

19. The law passed in France, ordering a general mourning on the 21st, in commemoration of the beheading of Louis the Sixteenth. The same act also authorised the erection of an expiatory monument to the memory of that monarch.

26. A general thanksgiving took place in England for the peace with France.

31. The Lord Melville transport was wrecked near Kinsale bay, when every soul on board perished.

The Boadicea brig was stranded by a gale near Kinsale, and 200 of the 82d regiment perished.

By an edict of Louis the Eighteenth a college of marine was ordered to be created, as well as companies of pupils educated for that service.

Feb. 2. Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, arrived in London.

Some shocks of an earthquake were felt at Lisbon, but no material damage was done; the same occurred at Madeira.

A.C. 1816 The shops and stalls that were usually opened in Paris for reading the English journals were closed by order of the French government.

6. The house of commons voted a monument to commemorate the great services rendered to the country by the British navy.

8. Several Laplanders arrived in England with game in fine preservation, after travelling 1000 miles.

Lord Amherst and suite sailed from Portsmouth upon an embassy to China.

10. St. John's, Newfoundland, was nearly destroyed by a conflagration.

11. The stock exchange coffee-house, with several counting-houses, was destroyed by fire.

12. Nearly twenty persons perished owing to a conflagration in a barn at Mitchelstown.

Dreadful floods occurred in the counties of Northumberland and Durham.

14. The theatre of St. Carlos, at Naples, was destroyed by fire.

The fortress of Angar, in the province of Cutch, was captured by the English.

27. Great mischief was done at Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and other northern towns, in consequence of tremendous gales of wind.

March 3. The fortress of Hurriapore was evacuated by the Nepaulese, after a desperate sally.

7. A tract of land, amounting to 120 acres, and 60 feet in depth, fell, with a tremendous crash, into the river Nid, near Drontheim, in Norway.

13. A treaty was entered into between France and the Swiss Cantons, whereby 12,000 Swiss troops were admitted into the French service. That particular favour granted to the Switzers was an ill-advised proceeding on the part of Louis the Eighteenth, as it tended to alienate the affection of the French troops, being also an insult

offered to their courage, or an outrage to their fidelity, and at all events a heavy additional expense.

15. A formal treaty was at length ratified with the Nepaulese, after a considerable contest.

19. An attempt to renew the property tax, which was so generally execrated by the nation, was lost in the house of commons, by a majority of 37 voices.

20. Mary, queen of Portugal, who had emigrated to the Brazils, died. Having been deprived of her senses, she ceased to hold the reins of government, and was succeeded by her son, under the title of John the Sixth.

An earthquake was felt in several parts of England.

An expedition for exploring Africa sailed, under the command of Captain Tuckey, but failed. The captain, with some of his officers, died during that voyage.

Many villages were inundated in the great Werder; 49 in the district of Siegenhorff, all in the vicinity of Koningsberg, and 17 others at Oldburg.

21. By an ordonnance of Louis the Eighteenth, he added to the four classes of the institute four academies, viz.—The French; that of Inscriptions and *Belles Lettres*; of Sciences, and the *Beaux Arts*.

April 5. The property-tax this day expired.

A Mrs. Papillon threw herself and three children into a well near Mons.

9. A bill passed the legislature for detaining the Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena.

A number of emigrants left Switzerland, to embark for America.

13. By a royal ordonnance, the king of France dismissed the scholars of the Polytechnic School, in consequence of some counter-monarchical principles, which they had manifested.

The French budget for 1816, was divided into the *ordinary* and *extraordinary*; the former com-

A.C. 1816 prising the receipts and ordinary expenditures; the latter the extraordinary charges resulting from the treaties and conventions of the 20th November, 1815, and the extraordinary receipts appropriated to their liquidation. The ordinary expenditure was regulated at 548,252,520 francs. The ordinary receipts were 570,454,940 francs. The extraordinary expenditure was fixed at 290,800,000 francs; and the extraordinary receipts at 269,140,000 francs.

Details of the ordinary expenses of the French government for 1816:

	Francs.
The public debt . . .	125,500,000
Civil list . . .	25,000,000
The royal family . . .	9,000,000
House of peers . . .	2,000,000
Chamber of deputies . . .	700,000
Department of judi- cature . . .	17,000,000
Foreign affairs . . .	8,000,000
The interior . . .	51,000,000
Expenditure for the departments . . .	23,930,520
War department . . .	180,000,000
Marine ditto . . .	48,000,000
The police . . .	1,000,000
Finances . . .	16,000,000
Interest of government securities . . .	8,000,000
Expenses of negoti- ations . . .	12,000,000
Interest of the redeem- ing fund . . .	20,000,000
Interest of royal un- dertakings to be- come due . . .	1,122,000

14. In quelling an insurrection of negroes, at Barbadoes, 203 men were killed or wounded.

The discontinuance of bank payments in cash was restricted by parliament, the same not to extend beyond April 5th, 1818.

16. Sixteen persons were killed by an explosion of gunpowder in the island of Angouleme.

17. Several people were wounded by a Mr. Timbrel, at Bermondsey, whose house had been attacked.

21. An insurrection broke out at

Barilla, in Rohileund, which was A.C. 1816 quelled after a severe conflict.

24. Major-General Sir Robert Wilson, Michael Bruce, Esq., and Captain J. H. Hutchinson, were convicted in Paris of having aided in the escape of the Comte de Lavalette, who had been condemned to death for high treason. They were, in consequence, sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

29. The session of the legislative chambers at Paris closed.

May 2. The marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Wales to Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, was solemnized at Carlton-house.

4. An insurrection broke out near Grenoble, which was speedily dissipated, though not without great severity. Twenty obscure individuals, with the exception of their leader, were sent to the scaffold, while a hundred perished by the hands of the troops forwarded to restore peace in the villages.

Disturbances arose at Bridport, in consequence of the high price of bread.

Several houses in Suffolk were destroyed by fire.

7. A change took place in the French ministry.

8. A law passed in France abolishing divorce.

10. A hoy in the Thames was robbed of dollars to the amount of 7000l.

20. Great disturbances broke out among the poor at Biddeford, in order to prevent the exportation of potatoes.

22. The same discontents occurred at Bury, originating with those out of work, who sought to destroy a spinning-jenny.

23. The Christians at Bona were massacred by 2000 Turks and Moors.

28. Riots occurred at Newcastle upon Tyne, among the pit-men and others.

At Halsted, in Essex, some persons were taken up for having destroyed threshing machines.

June 8. Marshal Augereau, duke

A. C. of Castiglione, died, who had signalised himself by undaunted bravery and skill during the revolutionary, consular, and imperial wars.

9. A superb bas-relief of Dioclesian was discovered at Spelatro.

17. A large swarm of locusts flew over Warsaw.

Several spots were discovered on the sun's disc, one in the centre appearing larger than the size of the earth.

19. The statue of Charles James Fox was opened to the public in Bloomsbury-square.

A new telegraph, under the name of a semaphore, was erected on the Admiralty.

July 2. The prince-regent prorogued parliament.

2-6. The shipwreck of the *Medusa* frigate occurred on the 2d, at three in the evening, in fine weather, on the sand-bank, so well-known, of Arguin, 20 leagues from Cape Blanc, Senegal. Captain Chaumareix, who commanded the vessel, of whose loss he appears to have been the principal cause, adopted no efficient measure to save either the passengers or the crew. One hundred and fifty persons stowed themselves on an ill-constructed raft, when some accident happening, the captain let go the tow-rope, and thus abandoned 150 French to struggle for four days and nights against hunger, thirst, the tempest, and under a tropical sun, being thus exposed to the calamity incidental to seamen subjected to such horrid circumstances. Of 15 who regained the land, five were speedily doomed to the grave, notwithstanding which, the captain dared return to France; he was tried and acquitted, but the judgment was not made public; the daily prints were not permitted to publish it, and neither a peer of France, nor a deputy, dared raise his voice to accuse the minister, who was an accomplice in that disaster, because he had taken the delinquent under his protection.

3. An ordonnance of the king

conferred the titles of marshals of France, on the duke de Coigny, (Beurnonville,) and the duke de Feltre, (General Clarke.)

7. The marriage of the duke of Gloucester with the Princess Mary was solemnized.

Vauxhall-bridge was completed.

9. A proclamation was issued by the congress assembled at Tucumon, consisting of the deputies from the population of the eleven provinces of La Plata, whereby they declared themselves independent of the Spanish government.

13. The public funeral service of that great orator Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq., was performed.

A fall of stones from the atmosphere took place at Bon on the Lower Rhine.

Aug. 2. Great riots broke out in the Calton, one of the suburbs at Glasgow, on account of the soup kitchens, which were not quelled until after some blood had been shed.

Twelve hundred houses and 3000 shops were destroyed by fire at Constantinople.

4. A treaty of peace between the rajah of Nepaul and the East India Company was ratified on the 10th of March preceding.

7. An eruption took place at Mount Vesuvius, which was preceded by an earthquake.

8. A mortar of immense size, left by Marshal Soult, on his retreat from Cadiz, was placed in St. James's Park.

14. An earthquake was felt at Aberdeen, Inverness, and Dornock.

21. A young Esquimaux Indian was brought from Davis's Straits.

22. A tunnel was completed under Tavistock canal, above a mile and a half in length, and 400 feet below the surface of the earth.

26. The convicts in Newgate were in a state of insurrection, but ultimately reduced to order by being deprived of food.

27. Algiers was bombarded by Lord Exmouth, and Christian slavery abolished.

31. Tremendous gales of wind

^{A.C.}
1816 did considerable damage on the English coasts, where many ships were lost.

A vessel called the *Maria*, bound from Newcastle to Yarmouth, was wrecked on the Happesbury rock, when all on board perished.

Sept. 4. By an ordonnance of Louis the Eighteenth, the Polytechnic school was re-established, after its organization had been completely revised.

13. A party of 13 persons was drowned by the upsetting of a boat, near Rochester-bridge.

15. Much damage was done on the island of Dominica, and among the shipping, by a gale of wind.

16. Disturbances broke out at Preston, owing to the distresses of the unemployed workmen.

18. At Clerkenwell, a house fell down, which had formerly been a palace of the Stuarts.

A cast-iron road-way was laid on the Surry side of Blackfriar's-bridge.

19. The yellow fever broke out at Antigua.

20. Some spots re-appeared on the sun's disc.

21. Chateaubriand was dismissed from the list of ministers of state, by Louis the Eighteenth, for having written a pamphlet against the diminution of the chamber of deputies.

Vaughan, a police-officer, and others, were sentenced to five years' imprisonment, for a conspiracy to induce a man to commit burglary, in order to get the reward.

25. By a royal ordonnance of the French king, he authorised a society of priests to act as missionaries throughout France, for inculcating the Catholic persuasion.

28. The Wey and Avon canal was opened.

Oct. 1. Several emigrants from France settled in the Brazils.

5. Thirteen workmen, belonging to the Southwark-bridge works, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat.

6. The prince-regent acceded to

the principles of the Holy Alliance. ^{A.C.}
1816

8. Alderman Wood was re-elected lord mayor.

10. Great spots were visible upon the sun.

12. Riots broke out at Nottingham, fomented by the Luddites, who destroyed more than 30 frames.

The quarrels among the students at Gottingen occasioned several duels, in consequence of which four were killed in those encounters.

The new silver coinage was issued.

14. An English stage-coach was set up at Paris.

17. Every man in Poland, from 20 to 30 years of age, was compelled to become a soldier, by an edict of Alexander of Russia.

18. Great disturbances took place at Merthyr Tydvil, in Glamorganshire, in consequence of workmen having their wages reduced.

26. Belvoir castle, the seat of the duke of Rutland, was destroyed by fire.

The death of the duke of Wirtemberg took place.

Disturbances occurred in Birmingham, owing to the distresses of those out of employ.

30. Great riots broke out at Walsall, in Staffordshire, owing to the necessities of the lower classes.

Nov. 2. The duke of Cambridge was appointed governor-general of Hanover.

4. The king of France opened the ordinary sessions of the legislature in person; when he made a speech, stating his determination to repress all attempts of the evil-disposed, as well as to keep within bounds the enthusiasm of royalty.

10. The Harpooner transport, from Quebec, with invalids and other troops on board, foundered on the coast of Newfoundland, when many souls perished.

11. Louis the Eighteenth named Baron Pasquier to the presidency of the chamber of deputies.

15. The first meeting in Spa-fields took place.

A.C.
1816 Dec. 2. During the riots that took place in London, in consequence of a second meeting in Spa-fields, Mr. Platt was shot by young Watson, in the shop of Mr. Beckwith, a gunsmith, in Skinner-street. Watson, the delinquent, subsequently escaped to America in disguise, although every effort on the part of government and the police had been set on foot for his apprehension.

The Watch and Ward Act was enforced at Nottingham.

At New York, 7000 emigrants landed from Europe.

7. Disturbances broke out at Dundee, in consequence of the high price of meat, when nearly 100 shops were plundered.

16. The warehouses of Messrs. Finer and Co., near Wapping-docks, were destroyed by fire.

28. A coal-pit at Chirk, in Derbyshire, was destroyed, owing to an inundation; occasioned by a stoppage in the river Cerioy, in consequence of the fall of an embankment. The collieries were so extensive, that the loss was deemed a public calamity.

Russia, with colossal power, pursued her system of aggrandisement, which she had commenced under Peter the First. Alexander cultivated civilization, being fully convinced that it promoted power, and extended empire. The weak policy of England admitted Russian fleets into British ports. The Polish youth in Russia were educated to the use of arms, and every thing was directed to one point, namely, the increase of the Russian empire and its influence over Europe.

In Hesse Cassel, the people complained of taxation, and in Wirtemberg the states protested that no imposts should be raised without their consent, which the king resisted. France was agitated by the re-action of parties, in defiance of pledges and securities, and executions were very frequent. For a refusal to give way to the obtruded protégée Louis the Eighteenth,

Colonel Labedoyere and Marshal A.C.
1816 Ney met their deaths with a firmness in perfect unison with the integrity of their principles. Ney was sacrificed in the very face of the convention previously ratified at Paris, and his death produced a violent sensation throughout France. General Boyer was also sentenced to die for delivering up Martinique to Napoleon; when Louis, in his great mercy, commuted his punishment to that of 20 years' incarceration.

Lord Castlereagh moved that a national monument should be erected, to commemorate the late victories, which was agreed to. Mr. Brougham also moved to have a copy of the treaty signed at Paris by Austria, Prussia, and Russia, usually denominated *The Holy Alliance*, which was refused. The minister attempted to renew the property-tax, which caused such commotions in the country, that he lost the question by a majority of 37. The state of Europe was altogether distressed, and great misery prevailed, particularly among the agriculturists, and many serious riots took place in London, which were, however, suppressed.

The sculptures brought over by Lord Elgin from Greece, were purchased by government, and deposited in the British Museum.

A chain-bridge was constructed at Philadelphia, nearly 400 feet long, and 16 broad.

A human mummy was discovered at Kentucky.

Red snow fell on some of the mountains of Italy.

A canoe was found under the river Witham, in Lincolnshire.

Sir Humphrey Davy invented a safety-lamp, to prevent the accidents which happen in coal-mines from fire-damp.

The Society of Arts presented a gold medal to Mr. Ryan, and 100 guineas, for an improved system of ventilating mines.

Elastic marble was found in a quarry at Pitfield, in Massachusetts Bay.

A.C. 1816 The preceding year, 8715 ships had passed the Sound; 2398 being English; 2270 Swedish; 496 Norwegian; 676 Danish; 455 Dutch; 1827 Prussian, American, and Portuguese, and 699 Russian, Spanish, Hamburgh, &c.

The British army, during the years of peace, from 1783 to 1792, was from 30,276 men to 39,253, and the peace establishment for this year was 149,000 troops.

The supplies were—

	£.
Navy . . .	9,434,509
Army . . .	10,564,078
Ordnance . .	1,696,185
Miscellaneous	3,448,491
Separate charges for England . . .	5,284,785

30,428,048

Deduct for Ireland 3,145,656

Ways and means	27,405,771
Unredeemed debt	699,315,561
Public income, including loan . .	72,955,650

The amount of bank-notes in circulation was 29,210,035*l*.

The number of licensed private banks was 527.

The gold coined amounted to 4,275,897*l*.

The silver ditto 2,436,297*l*.

The amount of woollens exported was 8,404,581*l*.

The cotton manufactures were 18,079,000*l*.

The metals and hardware were 4,892,924*l*.

The total value of exports was 42,955,256*l*.

The total value of imports was 30,106,818*l*.

The number of bankruptcies was 2442.

The shipping registered was 2,152,968.

The seamen were 134,060.

The ships built were 851, and their tonnage was 81,269.

The exports to the West Indies were 4,559,669*l*.

The imports from the West Indies were 7,428,417*l*. C.A. 1816

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1815, to December, 1816.

CHRISTENED.

Males . . .	12,132
Females . . .	11,449
Total . . .	23,581

BURIED.

Males . . .	10,105
Females . . .	10,211
Total . . .	20,316

Died—The duchess of St. Albans, and the duke, her infant son; Judge Le Blanc; Mr. Tomkins, the famous penman; Admiral Sir Roger Curtis; Adam Ferguson, LL.D., a moral philosopher; Paisiello, the musical composer; Charles Taylor, M.D.; Monsieur Ducis, the French tragic poet; the Honourable Justice Heath, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas; Samuel, Viscount Hood, a naval commander; Richard, Viscount Fitzwilliam; (his lordship had at his house at Richmond, one of the most valuable cabinet collections of pictures in Europe; more than 10,000 proof prints, by the first artists; a very extensive library, and a scarce and curious collection of the best ancient music, among which were the original virginal book of Queen Elizabeth, and many of the works of Handel in the hand-writing of that great composer: he left his pictures to the university of Cambridge, and 100,000*l*. stock for the erection of a gallery to exhibit them;) the empress of Austria; Richard Watson, bishop of Landaff; Mrs. Jordan, the celebrated actress; Right Honourable Richard Brinsley Sheridan; Admiral Philip D'Auvergne, prince of Bouillon; Frederick, king of Wirtemberg; the duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, brother to the queen of England,

A.C. and Charles, Earl Stanhope, a philosopher, chemist, mechanist, and statesman.

1817 Jan. 5. A meeting was held at the London Tavern to raise a subscription for the relief of distressed seamen.

8. Another meeting was held at the same tavern, to form some plan for the relief of paupers.

The shock of an earthquake was experienced at Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire.

20. Five persons who had assembled at the Spa-fields meeting, were tried for rioting, when Cashman, a sailor, was found guilty.

21. A dreadful storm took place at Plymouth, when great damage was done to the Breakwater.

28. Both houses of parliament met to open the sessions, when the prince regent was assailed on his way thither by groans and hisses, and shot at, two stones also perforated the glass of the carriage window, according to the evidence of Lord George Murray.

Feb. 1. An account was received of a destructive fire having raged in the island of Mauritius, when 19 streets in Port Louis were consumed.

Great Britain and Spain concluded a treaty for the abolition of the slave trade.

2. Lord Sidmouth delivered a message to the house of lords, from the prince-regent, laying before parliament the famous green bag, full of documents relative to seditious practices alleged to have been carried on in London and various parts of the kingdom; when committees were appointed to examine the same.

5. The law concerning elections was passed at Paris; whereby it was stipulated that all Frenchmen enjoying civil and political rights, of the full age of 30, should be called upon to vote on the election of deputies for the department wherein their dwellings were situated.

6. Lord Cochrane presented to the house of commons the Spa-

fields' meeting petition, signed by ^{A.C.} 24,000 persons. It prayed for annual parliaments, universal suffrage, and amendments in the public expenditures. The same was ordered to be laid on the table. He also presented another petition from Manchester, signed by 30,000 persons, begging a reform in parliament and economy in the public disbursements, which was rejected on account of its indecorous language.

7. The prince-regent surrendered 50,000*l.* per annum in alleviation of the public exigencies.

Sir Francis Burdett presented another petition from Manchester and Salford, praying for a reform. Also one from Leeds, signed by 7000 persons.

Marquis Camden surrendered his tellership of the Exchequer, worth 30,000*l.* a-year, reserving only about 2700*l.*

8. An Aurora Borealis was seen at Derby.

9. Mr. Evans, of Newcastle-street, was apprehended upon a charge of high treason.

Mr. Ponsonby resigned his chancellor's pension.

10. A third meeting was held in Spa-fields, at which another reform petition was agreed to.

Cobbett's Register sold 50,000 numbers per week.

11. The last-mentioned Spa-fields petition was presented to the house of commons by Lord Folkestone.

The congress of the United States resolved on the abolition of the slave trade.

Lord Cochrane presented a petition, signed by 20,000 persons, who had met on Portsdown-hill, Hants, to procure a redress of grievances.

12. A decisive victory was gained by San Martin, general of the patriots, who defeated the royal forces, and Chili declared itself an independent state.

13. A new silver coinage was issued, and so rapid was the ex-

A. C. change of the old for the same, that
1817 its circulation was concluded in the course of a few days, without any confusion having occurred.

14. Mr. R. Watson and others were committed to the Tower for high treason.

19. A report of the secret committee was made in the house of commons.

21. The Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill was brought into the lords.

22. An earthquake in Sicily did much damage at Syracuse and Catania.

Schools were opened to educate children on the Madras system.

Westminster, and the common-council of London, petitioned against a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

26. A court of common-council was held at Guildhall to sanction the constitution of the Ionian Islands.

The constitution of the Ionian Islands was ratified by the prince-regent.

Mr. Cleary presented a petition to both houses, in which he falsified the reports of the committees of parliament on several very material points.

March 4. James Monroe, Esq., was inaugurated president of the United States of America.

The fortress of Hattress, in the East Indies, was captured by the British.

10. A diplomatic note appeared at Paris relative to the diminution of the combined army occupying the strong places in France. On that occasion, the courts of Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, having taken into consideration the earnest desire expressed by his majesty Louis the Eighteenth for the diminution of those forces, agreed, that on the first of the ensuing April, a reduction of 30,000 men should take place, and that the 200,000 rations furnished daily should be decreased to 160,000.

According to a report of the minister Dubouchaye to the cham-

ber of deputies, France had 68 A. C. ships of the line, 38 frigates, and 271 other vessels of various descriptions. 1817

11. Great meetings took place in Manchester, and its neighbourhood, when many persons were arrested and committed to prison.

12. Cashman, who had been tried for rioting on the day of the Spa-fields meeting, was executed on Snow-hill.

15. Water-street mill, at Birmingham, was burnt, and the damage computed at 200,000*l*.

Mr. Cobbett left London for America.

Lord Holland moved in the house of lords for papers relative to the illiberal treatment of Napoleon in St. Helena, but the motion was negatived.

20. The proprietors of Drury Lane Theatre agreed to let the same on lease. The receipts since its erection had been, the first year, 79,924*l*.; the second, 78,389*l*.; the third, 71,585*l*.; and the fourth, 49,586*l*.

Many stage coaches, on the English plan, were at this period set up in France; the first having run some time previous between Paris and Versailles.

The pope issued a bull against bible societies.

The floods were so great round Oxford, that the city appeared like an island.

A law passed in France respecting manuscripts which had been seized by the government, whereby it was stipulated that the order of seizure, and the *proces verbal*, should be notified within 24 hours to the party on whom the seizure had been made, in order that he might have time to form opposition.

25. A law was passed in Paris respecting the French finances. According to the budgets of the preceding years, it appeared that the expenses of the last nine months of 1814 had been fixed at 609,394,626 francs; that the expenditures of 1815 had amounted to 791,317,660

A.C. francs, and that the disbursements
1817 of 1816 had been 884,492,520
francs.

The French budget for 1817 was
fixed at— Francs.

1. Consolidated debt 157,000,000

2. Ordinary expendi-
tures 481,345,967

3. Extraordinary do. 430,915,859

Total . . . 4,069,261,826

According to a report made by
the French minister of war, it ap-
peared that the number of officers
of the army amounted to—

Ancient royal forces . . . 12,000

Disbanded army 8000

The new army 12,600

Retired on half-pay . . . 6000

Total 38,600

26. The sessions of the legisla-
ture closed at Paris, which had re-
assembled on the 4th of November,
1816.

28. A law was promulgated at
Paris, respecting the public jour-
nals and periodical publications;
whereby it was ordered that they do
not appear but by royal authority.
The ordonnance in question was to
cease on the 1st of January, 1818.

30. A conspiracy was formed to
assassinate the prince-royal of Swe-
den, (Bernadotte.)

31. The Seditious Meetings' Bill
received the royal assent.

Six hundred petitions for a re-
form in parliament were presented
this sessions to the house of com-
mons.

April 4. Died, Marshal Massena,
duke de Rivoli, and prince of Ess-
ling, aged 59. As long as Zurich
and Genoa exist, the name of that
warrior will never be forgotten;
who, on account of his uniform suc-
cess, was styled by the French army,
L'Enfant cheri de la Victoire—
The beloved Child of Victory.

5. A society of students at Cam-
bridge, who had met to discuss po-
litical and literary subjects, was

suppressed by the vice-chancellor A.C.
of that university. 1817

7. An insurrection broke out at
Pernambuco, which was conducted
by Martinez; who, with other lead-
ers, was put to death.

A steam-boat was blown up in
the river Yar, near Norwich, when
eight persons were killed, and many
wounded.

Several fires happened in dif-
ferent parts of Essex, supposed to
have been wilfully occasioned.

18. The members of the Acade-
mical Society, in Chancery-lane,
were refused their license at the
Quarter Sessions of the city of
London.

26. As a number of people were
gathering cockles on Haven Sands,
a sudden thick fog came on, and
the tide flowing in rapidly at the
same time, the whole were drowned,
being 12 in number, men, women,
and children.

May. A number of the pro-
scribed French officers purchased
100,000 acres of land in the Missis-
sippi territory, in order to settle
there.

Santini, the valet of Napoleon,
arrived in England, from St. He-
lena; when he published various
documents relative to the illiberal
treatment exerted towards the ex-
emperor by Sir Hudson Lowe.

The marquis de Maubreuil was
tried at Paris, for having robbed the
queen of Westphalia, when it ap-
peared that he had been hired by an
accredited agent to assassinate Na-
poleon on his journey to Elba; he,
however, afterwards published de-
tails in London, tending to his ex-
culpation.

2. Patrick Ryan was executed
opposite Newgate, and his wife the
same morning was sentenced to a
month's imprisonment, for attempt-
ing to effect his escape. That cir-
cumstance excited great horror
throughout the nation, and was the
subject of much warm debate.

8. Differences between Spain and
Portugal arose.

The merchants of Bristol peti-

A.C. tioned against the intolerable op-
1817 pression resulting from extents in aid.

9. Mr. Grattan's motion for a committee on the Catholic laws was lost by 245 to 241 voices.

12. The new Custom-house of London was opened.

13. Two Moorish pirates captured a vessel from Oldenburg, off the Galliper shoal.

A Tunisian squadron appeared in the English channel.

16. Lord Donoughmore's motion for a committee to consider the Roman Catholic claims was negatived in the lords, by 142 to 90 voices.

Mr. Hone appeared and complained of the illegality of his arrest under Lord Ellenborough's warrant.

17. Messrs. Thistlewood, Watson, Hooper, and Preston, were brought into the Court of King's Bench, to plead to charges of high treason alleged against them.

18. The Portuguese sovereignty was re-established in Pernambuco.

A conspiracy broke out at Lisbon, headed by General Gomez Freire de Andrade.

19. The license which had been refused to the Academic Society was restored.

20. Sir Francis Burdett's motion for parliamentary reform was negatived by 265 to 77 voices.

21. An extraordinary phenomenon was seen at Rheims, consisting of luminous purple and red circles, that appeared in the heavens.

23. R. G. Butt was found guilty of publishing libels on the lord chief justice.

The Royal George man-of-war, which had sunk off Portsmouth harbour in 1782, was surveyed by a person in a diving bell, and found to be a mass of shapeless timber.

28. A donation of 20,000*l.* from an unknown benefactor was given to St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

30. The Right Hon. C. Abbot resigned the situation of speaker to the house of commons, when Mr. Manners Sutton was appointed to replace him.

June 4. A steam-boat was blown A.C.
up at Philadelphia, and eleven per- 1817
sons killed.

6. Mr. Wooller was tried for a presumed libel on ministers, when doubts arose respecting the verdict of guilty, and the jury, in consequence, was not unanimous.

8. Riots broke out in some of the districts in the environs of Lyons, which at first appeared to be the result of a very extensive conspiracy, but were soon quelled by the vigorous measures resorted to.

9. The state prisoners Messrs. Thistlewood, Watson, Preston, and Hooper, were conveyed from the Tower to the court of King's Bench, to be tried for high treason. Watson was the first arraigned, whose trial lasted seven days, when the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The attorney-general then relinquished the prosecutions against the other prisoners.

10. A treaty was ratified at Paris between France, Great Britain, Russia, Spain, and Prussia, in order to fulfil the 99 articles of the act passed at the Vienna congress, which, after the demise of the Archduchess Maria Louisa, settled the reversion of the states of Parma in the infant of Spain, Maria Louisa and her son, Charles Louis, ancient monarch of the states of Parma and Tuscany.

13. Lord Sidmouth brought in a bill for the further suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

16. Sir Francis Burdett called the attention of parliament to the conduct of Oliver, the spy, and others who had incited distressed persons to riot, for the purpose of gaining the reward.

Mr. Hone pleaded not guilty to three informations, for having written and published irreligious parodies, which were filed against him by the attorney-general.

18. Waterloo-bridge was opened with great parade, by the prince regent and the duke of Wellington and suite.

21. At Weymouth the thermo-

A.C. meter was at 112°, and in London on the 20th, it stood at 80°.

1817 At Gloucester the thermometer stood at noon in the shade at 103°.

23. Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr was appointed minister of marine.

Fifteen hundred Saxon coins were dug up in a field in the parish of Dorking, in Surry.

25. The freeholders of Middlesex held a meeting to petition parliament against the renewal of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

28. The boiler of the Richmond steam-packet burst at the top, and dangerously hurt three persons employed in navigating the vessel.

July 4. The Regent Margate steam vessel, with 40 or 50 passengers on board, took fire, and though three miles from shore, the persons in question with their luggage, received no injury, although the vessel burnt to the water's edge.

5. In consequence of the explosion of a mine near Durham, 40 persons perished.

A new coinage of gold pieces called sovereigns was issued, valued at 20 shillings, weighing five penny weights, two grains, and three-quarters.

7. A new code of criminal laws was promulgated in the Isle of Man.

8. Mr. Ponsonby, the leader of the opposition in parliament, died suddenly.

Great inundations occurred in Switzerland.

12. Parliament was prorogued by the prince regent.

14. Died, Madame de Stael Holstein, aged 53, whose energetic writings justly entitle her to the plaudits of the lovers of science and literary celebrity.

16. A convention was entered into between Louis the Eighteenth and the pope, whereby the famous concordat signed between Francis the First and Pope Leo the Tenth was re-established; thus annulling

the concordat ratified with Napoleon on the 15th July, 1801.

23. Public schools were established over the whole Russian empire.

28. The theatre at Berlin was burned down.

31. Upwards of 100 persons met at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in order to celebrate the acquittal of Watson, Thistlewood, Preston, and Hooper.

Aug. 5. Roger O'Connor, Esq., was acquitted of a charge of conspiracy to rob the public mail, on which occasion he was attended in court by Sir Francis Burdett.

8. Died, Dupont de Nemours, aged 78, at Wilmington, in America; he was a great philosopher, and universal philanthropist, and in consequence worthy to rank with the Malherbes, the Liancourts, &c.

28. A treaty was concluded at Paris between France and Portugal, relative to the surrendering up French Guyana, which had been delayed under various pretexts for the two preceding years.

Sept. 5. The birth-day of Richard Reynolds, the Bristol philanthropist, was first celebrated in that city.

12. A change took place in the French ministry, when Gouvion St. Cyr was removed from the marine to the war administration, in order to repair the faults committed by his predecessor, the Marshal Duke de Feltre (Clarke.)

17. Captain Louis Freycinet, commanding the sloop *Urania*, sailed from Toulon, in order to ascertain by means of the pendulum, the elements of the curve of the southern hemisphere, to study the variation of the needle, and find out the course of the magnetic lines, whereby the needle is precisely directed from the South to the North Pole.

A whale was driven on shore at Solway Frith.

The Old Bailey calendar contained the names of 400 prisoners

A.C.
1817

A.C. for trial, being 45 more than had
1817 ever been known before.

19. A contagious fever prevailed in Ireland.

20. The electoral colleges were united in France, without the smallest tumult or disorder taking place on that occasion.

22. The Bank agreed to pay cash for their notes issued before the 1st of January, 1817.

The dey of Algiers was assassinated by his troops.

Oct. 4. Disturbances occurred at Worcester, when many persons were committed to prison.

6. The poll for the office of lord mayor terminated, when the candidate, Alderman Smith, was returned lord mayor elect.

8. Earl Talbot, the new lord-lieutenant of Ireland, landed in the Bay of Dublin, having succeeded Lord Whitworth in that ostensible post.

15. The state trials commenced at Derby, when Brandreth, Turner, Weightman, Ludlam, senior, Ludlam, junior, and others, were charged with treasonable acts.

Died, the famous defender of his country's liberties, the brave Kosciusko, at Soleure, where he had continued in voluntary exile.

18. Brandreth was found guilty of high treason.

21. Dreadful hurricanes occurred in the West Indies.

22. Four of the persons at Derby, tried for taking part in an insurrection, received sentence of death; the whole number accused was twenty-three, twelve of whom were not prosecuted.

23. A hurricane took place at Barbadoes, St. Lucia, and Martinico, which destroyed a great number of ships.

The William and Mary packet was lost in the English channel, when many persons perished.

26. The off leader of the Salisbury mail was attacked by a lioness which had broken loose from a caravan, on its way to Salisbury, when it was found necessary to

kill the horse, in consequence of the injuries it had sustained. A.C. 1817

Nov. 5. The French sessions of the legislative bodies at Paris were opened by Louis the Eighteenth.

6. The Princess Charlotte of Wales died soon after being delivered of a still-born child.

William Ashford appealed, (versus Abraham Thornton, for the atrocious murder of his sister, Mary Ashford,) in the court of King's Bench.

Brandreth, Turner, and Ludlam, were executed for high treason at Derby.

9. The lord mayor's procession was dispensed with, on account of the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales.

12. Monsieur de Serre was appointed president of the chamber of deputies at Paris.

19. The remains of the Princess Charlotte were deposited in the royal vault in St. George's chapel, Windsor.

21. The concordat was sanctioned, respecting the management of ecclesiastical affairs, conformably with the stipulations of the renewed law that had existed under the reign of Francis the First.

28. British subjects were prohibited by proclamation, from serving on board the ships of war, or with military forces of the Spaniards or Spanish Americans.

Peishwah was defeated by the British in India, the former having under his command 10,000 men.

Dec. 17. The rajah of Nagpore was completely defeated by the British, which put a termination to the war in India.

18. Mr. Hone, the bookseller, was tried for publishing a blasphemous parody, in the court of King's Bench, and acquitted, after a most brilliant defence of seven hours, spontaneously delivered by himself.

19. He was again tried for a second parody, and acquitted, after a defence of eight hours.

A.C. 1817 20. Hone was tried for a third parody, and acquitted, after a defence of nine hours.

The armies of Russia covered the frontiers of Persia, which circumstance excited a great degree of agitation in the court of Teheran.

Denmark, this year, obtained the duchy of Holstein, and some influence in the diet of Germany. The constitution of Austrian Poland was published, under the direction of the emperor: the Poles elected and paid four orders; the prelates, the barons, the knights, and the deputies. The king of the Netherlands, with the consent of the states, abolished the China Company, and decreed that the trade in tea should be free to all his subjects.

The Empress Maria Louisa published a protest on her own behalf, and that of her husband and son, which she conceived at some future period might be productive of results that would rescue the Napoleon dynasty from the injustice to which it had been subjected, by means of the arrangements that had taken place. The legitimate government of Spain became more obnoxious to the patriots, and conspiracies were in consequence discovered, which implicated the commanders, and whole divisions of the army; in short, the *dearly beloved* Ferdinand was universally hated. At Barcelona a plot was formed, its object being to convene the cortes, in which Generals Lacy and Milan were implicated; Lacy was taken, and in endeavouring to effect his escape was killed.

The prince regent opened the parliament, when, in his passage to the house, he was grossly insulted by the populace. On a message from the prince respecting secret meetings, committees were appointed, which made their reports. Bills were immediately brought in to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, and an attempt was also made to lessen the number of

the lords of the Admiralty, but the same miscarried. The Roman Catholic question was again agitated, and lost in both houses. Lord Sidmouth transmitted a letter to the lieutenants of counties, recommending justices of the peace to bail all persons publishing libels. The budget of the year amounted to 22,000,000*l.*, which it was said would constitute the peace establishment of Britain.

A committee of the house of commons decided against the university claims to new books.

The public were much interested during this year, owing to the discoveries effected by Mr. Brougham in the abuses of public charities.

The Magdalen Hospital, since 1758, had admitted 4594 females, of whom 3012 were restored to their friends.

Thirty-seven stage-coaches ran daily during this summer from London to Brighton.

The magnetic needle, which had for many years taken a western declination from the meridian, returned towards the north.

The transactions of the Horticultural Society began to excite general attention, in consequence of their many useful discoveries.

Lancasterian schools for educating black children, were instituted in Senegal.

A violent explosion took place from the volcanic mountains of Idjeng, in Java, which shook the earth for many miles round, and was the cause of great devastation.

A towing steam-boat was used in Scotland, on the Tay, which drew three vessels after it.

The Philosophical Society was formed at Bath.

Mr. Daniel performed his curious experiments tending to prove that all solid bodies were crystallized.

A new printing press was invented, to act by the power of steam, which, aided by two or three boys, would print 1000 sheets in an hour.

A.C.
1817

^{A.C.}
1817 The lithographic art was introduced into England, by Messrs. Ackerman and Willich.

Mr. John Want announced the colchicum autumnale as a certain cure for the gout.

Sir Humphrey Davy discovered that acids combine with alkalis and metallic oxides, from being in opposite states of electricity.

Captain Granholm took out a patent for preserving animal and vegetable substances for any length of time.

M. Schraeter determined the elements of the comet of 1811, whose diameter it appears was 10,000 miles, whose tail, or refracted rays, extended 131,852,000 miles.

Mr. Hamlin invented a composition called mastic, which is much approved of for the facing of buildings.

Mr. Marichini discovered the manner of magnetising, by means of the violet rays of the prismatic spectrum.

Dr. Haypurth, of Bath, published some useful rules for preservation against contagion.

The cow-tree, which furnishes milk, was minutely described by Mr. Humboldt.

Professor Leslie ascertained the frigorific powers of the porphyritic trap, during the exhaustion of an air-pump receiver.

Mr. Dufief introduced his method of teaching languages to numerous classes.

Dr. Brewster communicated to the royal societies of London and Edinburgh, the continuation of his curious experiments on the accidents of light.

Signor Belzoni penetrated into the second pyramid of Gheza.

The American water-burner was accurately described in the Monthly Magazine for November.

MM. Dulon and Petit ascertained the laws respecting the communication of heat.

M. Biot, General Mudge, Dr. Gregory, and others, went to the

Shetland Islands, to determine the ^{A.C.} length of the pendulum, as well as ¹⁸¹⁷ six other geographical points.

Sir Richard Phillips visited the descendants of the Shakspeare family at Stratford-on-Avon, and proposed a public subscription for their benefit.

It appeared that there were printed in London three daily morning and six daily evening papers; seven every other evening; seven on particular days; twelve weekly essayists; 142 weekly provincial newspapers; 25 several papers in Scotland; 44 in Ireland, and seven in the smaller islands, making 123 publications, besides 127 monthly publications.

	£.
The supplies were . . .	22,137,808
Ways and means . . .	22,141,337
Unredeemed funded debt, British . . .	682,769,314
Ditto, Irish . . .	83,944,904
Unfunded debt . . .	70,267,192
The customs netted this year . . .	11,245,284
Excise . . .	21,856,944
Stamps . . .	6,857,687
Post-office . . .	1,395,230
Assessed taxes . . .	6,127,529

The gold coined in the reign of George the Third, was 71,639,213*l.*; silver coined, 4,306,120*l.*; 14 millions of which were coined in 1816 and 1817.

The annual sum fixed by government to the bank of England, for receiving contributions or loans, exclusive of the annual charge of management, was 397,086*l.*

Hop duty 68,077*l.*

The tea consumed in England, was 20,480,000*lbs.*, the duty on which was above 3,000,000.

The total revenue this year was 56,042,303*l.*

The excise licenses granted last year were 278,727*l.*, of which there were for ale 48,403*l.*, and for wine 11,791*l.*

The quantity of coals carried coastwise was 2,295,668 tons.

A.C. There were exported 665,000
1817 tons.

It appeared by official reports, that there were exported from Great Britain in this year 63,525,555 yards of white or plain calicoes, of which one-sixth was to the British West Indies, one-seventh to Italy, one-ninth to Germany, and one-sixth to the United States.

The land forces this year amounted to 133,539 men.

Licensed country banks, 500 in England and Wales, and 27 in Scotland.

The number of benefices ascertained by returns to parliament in England, 10,421; churches and chapels 11,743; glebe houses 5417.

The sheep and lambs consumed in London within 12 months, were 1,062,500, and the cattle 164,000. The horsehides produced at Leadenhall market were 12,900.

The number of forged notes since the year 1814, stopped by the Bank, were in value 131,361*l*.

In 1817 the Bank of England prosecuted 142 persons for forgery, or uttering forged notes.

It appeared that for the last five years there had been transported 3,988 males, and 671 females; and of the former 980 were under 21 years of age, and of the latter 136, two of whom were only 11 years old, seven 12, seventeen 13, thirty-two 14, and sixty-six not 16.

The number of persons committed in the last twelve months to the King's Bench were 1523; to the Fleet 676; to the Marshalsea 1200.

The number of Methodists in Great Britain was 193,670.

The turnpike roads of England and Wales were found to extend 19,755 miles, and the highways 95,104 miles, costing per annum 1,415,833*l*.; also that the area of England and Wales is 37,094,400 acres.

At Manchester the poor rates in 1797, were 16,941*l*. but in 1817, they were 65,212*l*.

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1816, to December, 1817.

CHRISTENED.

Males	12,694
Females	11,505
Total	24,199

BURIED.

Males	10,033
Females	9933
Total	19,966

The number of deaths in Paris this year was 21,386.

Died—George, duke of Marlborough; Charles Combe, M.D. F.R., and A.S.S.; Marshal Massena, prince of Essling; Cardinal Maury; Werner, the mineralogist; George Ponsonby; the duke of Northumberland; Madame de Staël Holstein; the famous writer; J. P. Curran; Kosciusko, the hero of Polish liberty; J. A. De Luc, F.R.S., a physician and philosopher; Dr. Charles Burney, the classic; Rev. W. Belowe; J. Carter, F.S.A., the architect; Sir J. Earle, F.R.S.; Alexander Monro, M.D.; Pere Elysée, the physician of Louis the Eighteenth; J. Glenie, F.R.S.; Dupont de Nemours; George Anderson, Esq., botanist; Sir Alexander Thomson, lord chief baron; William Thomson, LL.D., author of the *Life of Philip the Second*, and a critical writer; Signora Storace, an eminent singer and comedian; the Princess Charlotte of Wales and Saxe Cobourg; John McMahon, private secretary to the regent; Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, and Richard Lovell Edgeworth, Esq., author, philanthropist, and philosopher.

Jan. 1. The tri-centenary of the 1818 reformation was celebrated, at the London Tavern, by 1500 persons.

A petition was presented, by several thousand Germans, to the diet of that empire, demanding a representative government.

A.C.
1818 Henry, king of Hayti, issued a proclamation to the Haytians, abounding in liberal and benevolent sentiments.

A subscription was entered into, for the erection of a cenotaph to the memory of the late universally-lamented Princess Charlotte of Wales.

Several foreign newspapers were restricted, on the continent, on account of reflections that were elicited respecting their governments.

A meeting took place at the London Tavern, where Alderman Waithman was in the chair, and a subscription opened for Mr. Hone, which amounted to upwards of three thousand pounds.

5. A meeting was held at the London Tavern, to consider respecting an expedient method for relieving numerous distressed seamen, who were begging about the streets, when a liberal subscription was collected, and government furnished two hulks for their reception.

On the 8th, another meeting was convened, at the Crown and Anchor tavern, for the purpose of clearing the streets of the metropolis from paupers, and abolishing mendicancy altogether.

7. Sir Thomas Plomer, vice-chancellor of England, was sworn into office.

21. Messrs. Evans, senior and junior, state-prisoners, were discharged, without recognizances.

22. The typhus fever raged so violently in Ireland, that fourteen Catholic clergymen fell victims to that distemper at Londonderry, and thousands of all classes of persons, in various parts of Ireland.

27. The principal and two seconds in a fatal duel, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment in Newgate.

28. A bill was brought in to restore the Habeas Corpus act.

The king of Spain demanded of the British government 400,000*l*.

in consideration of his partial A.
abolition of the slave-trade, which 1818
was granted; thus was a legitimate crowned head feed for acting upon the principles of humanity.

Feb. 1. Mr. Howard commenced the task of going six hundred miles in ten days, for a wager of two hundred guineas, which he accomplished.

4. The important case of an appeal for murder (Ashford versus Thornton), came on to be heard in the King's Bench.

5. Died, Charles the Thirteenth, king of Sweden and Norway, aged seventy, who was succeeded to the throne by his adopted son, the Ex-French Marshal Bernadotte, who was in his fifty-fifth year, and assumed the name of Charles the Fourteenth.

10. The duke of Wellington was fired at in Paris, according to a report, though the fact was very much doubted.

The army of Venezuela defeated the Spanish general Morillo.

Mr. Bird and his servant were murdered at Greenwich.

14. A cotton manufactory, at Colnbridge, near Huddersfield, occupied by Mr. T. Atkinson, caught fire, and was entirely destroyed, when seventeen girls perished in the flames.

17. The president of America, in a message to congress, justified the aggression upon Amelia Island, by their troops.

Morillo was again defeated at Sombrero, by Bolivar.

The Emperor Alexander issued a liberal proclamation to the Poles, promising the nation a constitutional government.

A common-hall was held of the freemen of the city of London, relative to the cruel conduct of ministers, during the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act; and to petition parliament against granting them a bill of indemnity.

27. An extraordinary meteor was seen at Toulouse, which discharged atmospheric stones.

A.C. 1818 Parliament was opened by commission, on account of the recent death of the princess Charlotte of Wales.

March 1. A fire occurred in the Strand, whereby four persons lost their lives.

A violent hurricane took place at Marseilles, when forty ships of the line were driven on shore, and all vegetable productions destroyed.

4. A dreadful hurricane took place in London, and throughout England, which tempest extended to many parts of Europe.

6. Mr. Croker brought a bill into the house of commons, to consolidate the acts of parliament respecting the longitude, and to confer rewards on discoveries in the North-West Ocean.

7. The tomb of the valiant Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, was accidentally discovered, at Dumfermline.

The case of the princess of Wales against Lord Liverpool and Count Munster, as the executors of the late duke of Brunswick, was heard in chancery.

10. A law was passed to indemnify ministers against their abuses of power during the late suspension of the Habeas Corpus act.

Mr. Sturges Bourne brought a bill into parliament, for altering the poor laws.

A law passed the French legislature, respecting the recruiting of the French army. By that act, it was requisite to be a Frenchman by birth, to have attained the age of eighteen, enjoying civil rights, to have never been brought to justice for any criminal offence, nor a vagabond, nor reputed such from general opinion. The complete peace establishment was ordered to amount to 240,000 men.

An account was received of the Ionian Islands having organized a constitution.

At a colliery near Lane-end, in Staffordshire, a chain broke, when six men and boys were killed.

20. The superb theatre of the

Odeon, at Paris, was reduced to ashes by a conflagration.

23. The inhabitants of Westminster met in Palace Yard, to adopt measures for bringing about a parliamentary reform.

28. The Panopticon, at Petersburg, was burnt down.

29. Died, Alexander Petion, president of the republic of Hayti, whose evenness of character and justice in the administration of affairs, offered a striking contrast to the horrible cruelties and despotic proceedings of Christophe, established in the northern part of St. Domingo, with the title of king.

April 1. A proclamation was issued by John Peter Boyer, president of Hayti, to the natives and republican army, on his accession to power, that document being dated from Port au Prince, the metropolis of his government, wherein he pledged himself to support the rights of the people and the independence of the states.

A loan of 5,000,000*l.* sterling was raised in London, for the king of Prussia.

5. The battle of Marpo, in Chili, was fought, when the royalists were defeated by the republicans under general San Martin.

7. A storm occurred in Sweden, which threw down several houses, and injured the forests.

Her royal highness the Princess Elizabeth was married to Frederick, prince of Hesse Homburg.

8. Lord Palmerston was fired at in the war-office, by Lieutenant David Davis.

9. Vehicles of a German construction, called Velocipedes, appeared, which were impelled forward by the feet, and acted with great velocity.

13. Vestiges of a Roman villa were discovered on the duke of Marlborough's estate, at Stonesfield, near Oxford.

16. In the case of appeal of murder (Ashford versus Thornton), the court allowed that the law gave the defendant a right to his wager

A.C. of battle, but the appellant, brother of the young woman, not feeling himself justified in accepting the challenge, the murderer was discharged.

1818
18. News arrived of the coronation of the king of Portugal, at Rio Janeiro.

20. The attorney-general brought in a bill to abolish the ancient right of appeal for murder.

The chamberlain of London, in 1817, made known that Newgate cost the city 10,470*l.*; Giltspur-street prison, 3809*l.*; and the debtor's prison, 5155*l.* per annum.

The German prince Leopold obtained a shilling damages against an English country-gentleman, of the name of Sykes, for having shot upon his grounds.

The committee of the Millbank penitentiary announced that the edifice in question already contained 108 male, and 118 female, convicts.

23. A meeting of the country bankers was held, to consult respecting the bill pending in parliament, whereby they would be required to make deposits in the funds, or produce government securities.

25. A convention was signed at Paris, between France on the one part, and England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, on the other. By that instrument, France was finally freed from all debts of every description, which had been referred to in the treaties from the 30th May, 1814, to the 20th November, 1815.

A convention was ratified at Paris, between England and France, whereby the latter power undertook to liquidate all further demands on the part of British subjects, registering upon the grand ledger of the public debt of France, a rental of three millions of francs, equivalent to a capital of sixty millions.

May 1. The *Monthly Magazine* published a detail of facts, relative to the illiberal treatment of Na-

oleon and his faithful adherents. A.C. in St. Helena. The same work also contained an analysis of the progress of crime in Great Britain, during the last seven years, whereby it appeared that 56,308 persons had in that period of time been committed to the gaols of England and Wales, for criminal offences; that 4952 had received sentence of death; that 6512 had been sentenced to transportation; and that 23,795 had been subjected to minor punishments; while no bills were found against 9287. During the same period, 584 criminals had been executed; every number being tripled during the last year.

Eleven exhibitions of works of art, at this period, were open in London, including the fiftieth exhibition of the Royal Academy, at Somerset House.

4. A treaty was ratified between Great Britain and the Netherlands, for abolishing the slave trade.

7. An insurrection of the scholars against the masters of Winchester College took place, when twelve of the young gentlemen were expelled, and forty allowed to retire from that seminary.

8. A dense rain continued for twenty-four hours, which flooded all the lower parts of the kingdom.

Six Indians, accompanied by their chief, from the Tewatha nation, performed their national ceremonies, during this month, at the London and provincial theatres.

The Royal Cobourg theatre was opened, for the first time.

His royal highness the duke of Kent was married to her serene highness the princess dowager of Linangen, sister to Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg.

15. On the financial law taking place in France, it appeared that the amount of credits from 1801 to 1810, was limited to 61,780,000 francs; and that the credits, from 1810 to 1816, were limited to 297,630,000 francs.

The French budget for 1818 was fixed at 1,098,362,693 francs. The

A.C. ordinary expenses amounted to
1818 60,408,500 francs, and the various
sums placed at the disposal of the
crown, from the 1st of April,
1814, to the 1st of April, 1818,
made a total of 190,000,000 francs.

16. The session of the chamber
of deputies, at Paris, closed.

19. Sir Robert Heron's motion,
for the repeal of the Septennial
act, was negatived, without an ob-
servation, by 117 to 41 votes.

21. General Jackson took pos-
session of Pensacolo.

27. Several persons were con-
victed by the excise, for selling
ground beans for coffee.

June. His royal highness the
duke of Cambridge was married to
the princess of Hesse, youngest
daughter of the Landgrave Fre-
derick. And in July following,
the duke of Clarence espoused
Princess Adelaide of Saxe Menin-
gen. The duke of Kent was also
re-married the same day.

2. Sir Francis Burdett's resolu-
tion for universal suffrage and an-
nual parliaments, was negatived,
by 106 to 2.

8. A representative system of
government was established in Ba-
varia.

10. Parliament was dissolved.

Imprisonment for debt was abo-
lished in the state of New York.

12. The king of Spain appealed
to the powers of Europe, against
his South American subjects.

26. The election of members of
parliament for the metropolis ter-
minated, and soon after closed
throughout the kingdom.

30. Mr. Merceron, a magistrate
of Middlesex, was sentenced to
fine and imprisonment, for appro-
priating parish money to his own
use, and licensing public-houses not
equally qualified.

July. The quantity of fictitious
tea annually manufactured from sloe,
liquorice, and ash-tree leaves, in
different parts of the kingdom, and
mixed with genuine tea, was com-
puted to amount to four millions of
pounds.

13. The sums received on ac- A.C.
count of the saving banks were, 1818
up to this date, 1,254,021*l*.

A judge censured a jury in a
very indecorous manner, at Caer-
narvon, for having acquitted a pri-
soner.

22. The son of Napoleon was
created duke of Reichstadt, by
the emperor of Austria, his grand-
father.

23. The heat was so op-
pressive, that at three o'clock, in
the sun, the thermometer stood at
121°, and on the 25th, it was two
degrees above fever heat.

Aug. 1. Many excesses were
committed by the students at Got-
tingen.

A farmer in Essex recovered,
against a banker at Cambridge,
1100 guineas damages, for the ma-
licious abuse of an extent in aid.

12. The pope issued a bull, al-
lowing the king of Spain to sus-
pend the filling up of ecclesiastical
benefices for two years, and to ap-
ply the revenues to the purposes
of the state.

15. Disturbances broke out
among the manufacturing poor at
Manchester.

General Bolivar announced that
the royal Spanish army was de-
stroyed.

18. The king of Prussia pre-
sented the president of Corpus
Christi College, at Oxford, with a
beautiful vase, in consequence of
the reception he had experienced
on visiting the members of that
college.

Nearly half the students of Got-
tingen quitted that university.

In many parts of England and
France, the trees blossomed two
or three times, and at Paris, the
thermometer rose to 98°.

23. A greater degree of heat
was experienced, and continued un-
interruptedly, during this summer,
than had existed for the foregoing
forty years.

25. The inauguration of the
statue raised in honour of Henry
the Fourth, on the Pont Neuf,

^{A.C.}
¹⁸¹⁸ took place, when all the royal family of France, with the foreign ministers, &c., attended. The cost of that bronze was 388,000 francs, the greater portion of the metal having been furnished by government.

26. By a royal ordinance of the French king, 40,000 soldiers were called out to increase the army.

31. At the Cornwall assizes, Miss Tucker was acquitted of the charge of having written a libel on the vice-warden of the Stannary-court; on which occasion, she pleaded her own cause, and ably defended herself, on the ground of the veracity of all she had asserted.

Sept. 3. The conferences of the congress at Aix-la-Chapelle opened, when the continental potentates met to decide respecting the final evacuation of the French territories by their troops.

This day the weather broke up, after 108 hot days, during which, the thermometer had averaged at 65°.

Mr. A. Watson recovered the Stuart Papers, at Rome.

A subscription was set on foot, to relieve the severe distresses experienced by the inhabitants of the Scilly Islands.

Reports from the south of Ireland described the epidemic fever as affecting one-fifth of the population.

11. No less than eight-and-thirty men, women, and children, were arraigned at the Old Bailey, on capital charges, for having passed forged notes. It appeared from an official report, that in the last 28 years, 146 persons had been executed for forgery.

22. A fire at Constantinople destroyed many thousand houses.

26. Vassalage was formally abolished in Courland, the emperor of Russia being present on that occasion.

30. An explosion of gunpowder took place at Nottingham, which blew up a warehouse at the wharf, and killed several persons.

Oct. 2. The third sitting of the ^{A.C.}
¹⁸¹⁸ congress at Aix-la-Chapelle took place, when the ministers of the five great powers unanimously agreed, and without any previous discussion, that France should be evacuated.

The American navy was announced to consist of six ships of the line, eleven frigates, and twenty-two sloops.

3. The national guards of France were reduced to their municipal institution, by Louis the Eighteenth.

8. The *Urania*, Captain Freycinet, who had been employed on the scientific expedition previously adverted to, put into the Timor, having explored great part of the north-west coast of New Holland, of which the details had been previously unknown.

9. A convention was entered into by the great powers of Europe, assembled at Aix-la-Chapelle, on the one part, and the Duke de Richelieu on the other. It was thereby stipulated that the army of occupation should quit the territories of France the 30th November ensuing. It was also agreed that the remaining sum due from France to the allies, was 265 million francs.

20—26. A re-union of the electoral colleges was convened, for the nomination of deputies of the second series, and the replacing those of the other series. The whole was conducted with perfect tranquillity, no circumstance intervening to disturb the political harmony which then existed.

21. Lord Ellenborough resigned the office of chief justice of the court of King's Bench.

24. The *Dorothea* and the *Trent* arrived in the Thames, from their unsuccessful expedition to the North Pole.

26. The congress at Aix-la-Chapelle broke up.

Nov. 1. A note was addressed to the Duke de Richelieu, by the great powers who had assembled

A. C. at congress, wherein they stated
1818 that after a serious examination of
the internal state of the French
kingdom, they were perfectly satis-
fied that the population of France
was reconciled to the restoration of
legitimate and constitutional mo-
narchy. That they in consequence
had decided upon the evacuation of
France, which should be regarded
as the ratification of a general
peace.

2. Sir Samuel Romilly, in a pa-
roxysm of the brain fever, destroyed
himself, to the great regret of the
nation.

The Liverpool Royal Institu-
tion was opened by an appropriate
speech from Mr. Roscoe.

10. The shock of an earthquake
was felt at Inverness.

14. General Gorgaud, one of the
adherents of Napoleon, was forc-
ibly arrested in London, by order of
government, for the purpose of
being sent out of the kingdom.

15. The European plenipoten-
tiaries signed a declaration of pub-
lic policy at Aix-la-Chapelle.

17. Queen Charlotte died at
Kew, aged 75.

The allied army of occupation
broke up its cantonments through-
out France, when it was found that
there had been levied seven hun-
dred and fifty millions in war con-
tributions, with seven hundred and
fifty millions of francs for expenses
incurred in nourishing the forces,
and more than five hundred millions
consumed or destroyed from the 1st
March to the 30th December,
1815.

Mr. Hobhouse was placed in no-
mination for Westminster, in lieu
of Sir Samuel Romilly.

19. The king of Spain forbade
the introduction of all foreign pub-
lications into his dominions, and
committed other enormities against
the freedom of his subjects.

A convention was signed at Aix-
la-Chapelle, respecting the last
payment of the indemnity to be
liquidated by France.

20. The Isabella and Alexander

discovery-ships arrived at Deptford, A. C.
after an unsuccessful attempt to 1818
explore a north-west passage.

24. The Normal School, for
mutual instruction, was opened at
Paris, for the officers and cadets
who were invited for that purpose
from the various divisions of the
army, by the war-minister, Gouvion
St. Cyr.

Dec. 2. Queen Charlotte was
conveyed from Kew to Windsor,
and interred in the royal mauso-
leum.

5. Two juries at the Old Bai-
ley, one for the Middlesex, and the
other for London, acquitted the
persons tried before them on the
capital charge of having passed
forged notes, because the clerk of
the Bank would not explain the
marks by which he believed those
notes to be illicitly fabricated.

7. Count Corvetto, originally a
counsellor at Genoa, quitted the
financial department of France,
which he had occupied for the
three preceding years, when he was
replaced by Monsieur Roy, one of
the deputies.

10. The legislative sessions was
opened for 1818 and 1819 by Louis
the Eighteenth, in person, when he
pronounced an harangue, treating
on the general nature of political
affairs, as regarded the tranquillity
of France.

Mr. Favel, in the common coun-
cil of London, moved some excellent
resolutions against the system of
the criminal laws of England.

18. Monsieur Ravez, of the
chamber of deputies, was nomi-
nated president of that assembly.

24. Died, Marshal Perignon,
aged 55, who had united great mi-
litary with diplomatic talents, added
to which he had proved a virtuous
citizen.

28. For two or three days the
metropolis, as well as the surround-
ing country, was enveloped in a
thick impenetrable fog, which ob-
structed all travelling, and occa-
sioned many fatal accidents.

29. A renewal of the French mi-

A.C. 1818 nistry took place, when the Duke de Richelieu, minister for foreign affairs, was reinstated in that department by General Desolles; Baron Pasquier surrendered the seals to Monsieur De Serre, the deputy; Lainé was replaced by Count Decazes; Count Molé, minister of marine by the deputy; Portal and Monsieur Roy in the finances, by the deputy Louis; Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr retained his situation as war minister.

The department of the police was suppressed.

It was conjectured that the affairs of Germany, and indeed the whole continent, would have been brought before the congress assembled at Aix-la-Chapelle, but their deliberations were wholly confined to the affairs of France, which country was delivered from the burden of maintaining, and the disgrace of being controlled by foreign troops. No beneficial result appeared to attend the pardon granted by Ferdinand of Spain to his indignant subjects. A decree passed, banishing from that kingdom for life, all who had served under Joseph Bonaparte: great exertions were also made to improve the finances, and raise money. The king of Portugal prohibited under certain restrictions the slave trade, and only allowed the same north of the equinoctial line, which was considered as an insult on the understanding of mankind. A law passed in France, subjecting journals and periodical works to censorship; but the most gratifying measure Louis adopted in respect to the French nation was, to change the administration, and instead of the the obnoxious men by whom he had been surrounded, summon to his council men of liberal principles. The allied sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle determined that their troops should evacuate France, to which measure Britain also consented; and by the end of the year the French were freed from that intolerable burthen.

A.C. 1818 The British parliament was prorogued, on account of the death of the Princess Charlotte, and opened by commission, on the 27th January, when an address, in answer to the speech from the throne, passed without opposition, and a bill was brought into parliament for a repeal of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, which also passed. Papers were presented from the prince regent, relative to the disturbed state of the country, which were referred to a private committee. A bill passed the legislature for building a certain additional number of churches, for which 1,000,000*l.* in exchequer bills were to be issued. Upon the marriage of the duke of Clarence, a motion was made, to add 12,000*l.* a year to his income, but the house voted only 6000*l.* The Alien Act was continued. The total expenditure of last year amounted to 65,000,000*l.*, while the revenue was only forty-seven millions and a quarter.

Mr. Samuel Lee issued a public notice that he had taught himself seventeen languages in fourteen years.

Messrs. Cowper and Applegath obtained a patent for improvement in printing presses to work by steam, and for rollers, which distribute ink for the types.

Messrs. Gilpin and Co., of Delaware, announced a great improvement in the manufactory of paper.

Belzoni transported from Egypt to England the statue of Memnon, and made great discoveries at Carnac, Ybsombul, and Thebes.

In London it was reported that there were 532 painters, 45 sculptors, 149 architects, and 2060 engravers, in stroke, mezzotinto, aquatinta, and wood.

Some curious Venetian manuscripts were deposited in the almost inaccessible libraries at Oxford.

Houses were heated by steam, communicated through pipes conducting from a boiler.

A.C. 1818 It appeared from a report, that the telegraph from Calais to Paris communicated intelligence in three minutes, and from Paris to Lyons in eight minutes.

A new comet was discovered at Versailles by Monsieur Pons.

The legislature purchased the library of the late Dr. Burney, for the use of the British Museum.

The Himala mountains were discovered to be the loftiest in the world, nineteen of them appearing to be considerably higher than Chimborasa, in Peru.

A river of great magnitude was discovered in New Holland, running through the lakes of that country.

Two expeditions sailed for the purpose of penetrating the North Poles, one to the north-east, and the other to the north-west, but neither of those attempts succeeded.

It appeared that from 1774 to 1780, the average heat was 51-68; in 1787 to 1800, it was 50-54; and from 1801 to 1816, it was 50-93. The hottest day in those 43 years was in July, 1808, it being 93-5; and the coldest in December, 1796, at 5.

The supplies were,— £.

Army	8,967,970
Navy	6,456,800
Ordnance	1,245,600

The total funded debt of the united kingdom was 1,106,759,015*l*.

The debt redeemed 358,557,624*l*.

The debt unredeemed amounted to 748,201,991*l*.

The sinking fund 13,847,137*l*.

The annual charge of debt was 41,713,576*l*.

The unfunded debt amounted to 85,513,399*l*.

The amount of exports were 53,509,701*l*.

The amount of imports were 45,188,249*l*.

The number of vessels registered were 24,207.

The number of seamen was 167,402.

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1817, to December, 1818.

CHRISTENED,

Males	12,530
Females	11,763
Total	24,293

BURIED,

Males	9883
Females	9822
Total	19,705

Died—The queen of Spain; Charles the Thirteenth, king of Sweden; the prince of Condé; Platoff, Hetman of the Cossacks; the earl of Sandwich; the Honourable Warren Hastings; Sir Samuel Romilly; Lord Ellenborough; Sir Philip Francis, a political writer; William Marshall, an agriculturalist; Buckhardt, the African traveller; H. Repton, skilled in landscape, decorating, and gardening; the Honourable George Rose; Dr. Robert Beaton, an historian; John Gifford, a political writer; Sir Herbert Croft, a miscellaneous author; John Palmer, the inventor of the mail-coach system of England; Sir Thomas Barnard, a philanthropist; Rev. John Hayter, an antiquarian; M. G. Lewis, the novelist; Dr. T. Cogan, a traveller; Pat. Brydone, a traveller; Alexander Petion, president of Hayti; Marshal Perrignon; the queen of Sweden; Miss Pope, the admired actress; Queen Charlotte of England; M. de la Mutherie, the French chemist; the Chevalier Milan, antiquary; the Chevalier Visconte, an antiquary; M. Suard, a French writer; Mr. Ashby, the writing engraver; Wm. Burden, Esq., a political writer; Dr. Jos. Adams, a medical writer; John Courtney, Esq., the parliamentary speaker; Harvey Christian Combe, alderman of London; Professor Ebeling, a learned German; Sir R.

A.C. Croft, the accoucheur, and Mrs. Billington, the celebrated singer.

1819 Jan. 8. The will of her late majesty Queen Charlotte was proved in Doctors' Commons, when the personal property was sworn to be under 140,000*l*.

14. Parliament assembled.

Accounts arrived of the sudden death of the queen of Spain, who expired in child-bed at Madrid.

18. Public indignation was greatly excited by the numerous convictions that took place for the passing of forged notes.

Feb. 4. A cottage in Merionethshire was struck by lightning, when two out of the family were killed.

15. Many distressed persons embarked under the sanction of government, to establish a new colony at the Cape of Good Hope.

23. Accounts were received of the loss of the Queen Charlotte East Indiaman.

A violent hurricane took place on the 24th of October, at Madras, which did great damage.

March 3. When the Westminster election, for filling up the vacant seat of Sir Samuel Romilly, had terminated, there appeared for Lamb 4465, for Hobhouse 3861, and for Major Cartwright 38. On the attempt to chair Mr. Lamb, the populace attacked his friends, and afterwards did considerable damage to their houses.

20. Burlington Arcade was opened.

23. Parliament voted thanks to the marquis of Hastings and the army in India, for their judicious conduct during the late war.

Southwark-bridge was opened, making the sixth metropolitan bridge over the Thames.

The new canal at Sheffield was opened.

The emperor of Morocco was surprised in his camp, by his oppressed subjects, who, having cut his guards to pieces, and severely wounded his son, carried away all the imperial effects; the tyrant himself having fled in disguise.

26. The duchess of Cambridge was delivered of a son. A.C. 1819

27. The duchess of Clarence was brought to bed of a daughter, who died shortly after.

28. The Isle of France was laid waste by a hurricane, being the third that had visited that settlement within thirteen months.

29. A strong opposition was made in both houses of parliament against the allowance of 10,000*l*. a year to the duke of York, for taking charge of the king's person.

April 1. New Granada declared itself independent; and on the 19th Venezuela followed its example.

2. Kotzebue, the great dramatist, was assassinated at Mannheim, by a student of Wurtzburg, of the name of Sandt.

10. An earthquake was felt at Landshut and Augsburg.

Porto Bello, in the Isthmus of Darien, was captured.

12. The duke of York broke his arm at Windsor, in consequence of a fall.

14. The state of Bavaria, in order to prevent duelling, very wisely established a court of honour.

Twelve millions of the sinking fund were applied to render the income of the state equivalent to its expenditure.

Mr. Grattan lost his motion in favour of the catholics of Ireland, by a majority of two only, the numbers being 243 against 241.

17. Baggaley, Drummond, and Johnson, were tried, and found guilty of sedition, at Chester.

24. Charles Bennet, who had been accused of stealing a child of Mrs. Horseley's, was brought to London from Oldenburgh.

May. Mosely Woolf, and others, pretended merchants, were convicted of a conspiracy to defraud, and sentenced to imprisonment and fines; Woolf's fine of 10,000*l*. was immediately levied.

The bank demanded of government payment of a debt of ten million pounds, which had been advanced by that body.

A.C. 24. The duchess of Kent was
1819 delivered of a daughter.

Mirza Abul Hassan, ambassador from Persia, arrived in London.

26. Marquis Camden received the thanks of the house of commons and of the country, for resigning his profits of the tellership of the exchequer for the public use.

June 1. Riots broke out at Carlisle among the weavers out of employment.

Tunis was ascertained to have lost by the plague more than half its population.

At the sale of Bullock's Museum, in Piccadilly, the carriage and other articles formerly the property of the Emperor Napoleon, were purchased as relics at very high prices.

The unique copy of Boccaccio, which, some time previous, had been purchased by the duke of Marlborough for 2260*l.* was knocked down for 875 guineas.

A bill abolishing wager of battle passed both houses of parliament.

16. An earthquake, near Poonah, in the East Indies, swallowed up the large district of Kutch, when upwards of 2000 souls perished.

19. Meetings for a reform in parliament were held at Huntslet Moor, near Leeds, as well as at Glasgow, and other places.

23. Numerous other meetings were held about this time throughout the country to bring about a parliamentary reform, annual parliaments, and universal suffrage.

28. The plague raged dreadfully on the coast of Africa, but more especially throughout the empire of Morocco.

July 1. Accounts were received of the re-capture of Porto Bello, on the 1st of May, by the Spanish General Hane; of M'Gregor's force, about 400 were killed or taken prisoners, himself only escaping by jumping out of window naked, and swimming to a vessel in the harbour.

The attainder on the children of

Lord Edward Fitzgerald was taken
off.

A.C.
1819

3. A comet of great brilliancy appeared to the northward.

6. Madame Blanchard ascended at night from Tivoli-gardens, at Paris, in a balloon, surrounded by fire-works; when the same caught fire, and the car being thus detached from the balloon, the unfortunate lady was precipitated to the earth, and killed on the spot, in the Rue de Provence, where she fell.

10. During a violent storm which occurred at Chateaufort, the church was struck by lightning; when the curate and nine persons were killed, and 40 wounded.

12. A meeting of the friends of parliamentary reform was held at Newham Hill, near Birmingham; when the numbers present, amounting to 50,000 persons, elected Sir C. Wolseley legislative attorney and representative for Birmingham, with directions that he would apply to the speaker to take his seat.

13. The Spanish troops at Cadiz, estimated at 20,000 men, who were destined to sail for South America, mutinied and deserted.

Some of the heir-looms or unalienable family property of the house of Marlborough were taken in execution.

Parliament was prorogued.

14. Several persons were convicted in the court of King's Bench of corrupt practices in the boroughs of Grampound and Tregony.

15. A steam-vessel arrived in the port of London from America.

The prince-regent gave a splendid fancy ball at Carlton House, with the design of affording encouragement to the manufacturing districts.

Bills of indictment were found at Chester against Sir C. Wolseley and Joseph Harrison for inflammatory political speeches, which they had delivered at Stockport.

21. The *London Gazette* contained a proclamation against seditious meetings.

The heat of the weather was so

A.C. intense at Vienna, Bagdad, and
1819 other places, that several persons
dropped down dead in the streets.

A reform meeting was held in Smithfield, at which Mr. Hunt presided; when Mr. Harrison was removed from the hustings by the civil power, on a charge of sedition at Stockport.

23. Birch, a constable at Stockport, who took Sir C. Wolseley and Harrison into custody, was wounded by a pistol-shot, discharged at him by one M'Innis, who was subsequently executed for the same.

24. Forty persons were killed by the explosion of a mine near Newcastle.

Great thunder-storms occurred in the northern counties of England and in Scotland, as far as Glasgow; when several persons were killed by lightning, and many bridges destroyed.

26. The livery of London passed a vote of censure on the lord mayor, for officious and intemperate conduct exerted by that magistrate on the day of the Smithfield meeting.

27. Dreadful outrages were committed at West End fair, near Hampstead; for which some of the culprits were executed.

29. A great many dogs were destroyed at Sheffield, and other parts of England, apprehensions being entertained respecting the hydrophobia.

31. The chancery-suit between the princess of Wales and the executors of her late brother, was dismissed with costs, she having neglected to produce an important document within the limited period.

Aug. 1. A congress on the affairs of Europe was held at Carlsbad, when some resolutions were entered into, denouncing the license of the press, and tending to restrict liberal opinions.

8. A shoal of young whales appeared in Dungannon bay, of which 40 were taken by the fishermen.

9. The grand jury for the county of Warwick returned true bills of indictment against Major Cart-

wright, Mr. Wooler, and others, A.C. for a misdemeanor, committed on 1819 the 12th of July, in electing Sir C. Wolseley as the representative for Birmingham.

A meeting, which had been convened by the signatures of the inhabitants who were friends of parliamentary reform, at Manchester, and to which Mr. H. Hunt had been invited to preside, was postponed, in consequence of a notice on the part of the magistrates that the terms of the advertisement were illegal; it was, however, convened for the 16th.

11. The small-pox was very prevalent at Norwich, in consequence of the neglect of vaccination.

The Norwich stage-waggon, loaded with gunpowder, was struck by lightning, and blown up.

The Jews were persecuted in Germany, for their political and not religious proceedings.

16. A meeting took place at Manchester, for the purpose of petitioning parliament for a reform in the house of commons. It consisted of about 100,000 persons, men, women, and children, all in high spirits. Mr. Hunt took the chair about one o'clock, and after he had said a few words, recommending peace and good order, the meeting was suddenly assailed by a charge from the Manchester yeomanry cavalry, who were afterwards assisted by a Cheshire regiment of yeomanry, and one of hus-sars, all the outlets being occupied by other military detachments; the multitudes being, in consequence, hemmed in, were driven one upon another, whereby many innocent individuals were killed and injured, while others were trampled under feet by the horses or cut down by their riders. Eight men, two women, and one child, were, in consequence, massacred, and about 600 wounded.

Messrs. Hunt, Johnson, Knight, and several other men, and some women, were seized and committed to the New Bailey Prison; first, on

A.C. a charge of pretended high treason, which was changed a few days afterwards to that of sedition and conspiracy, on which they were allowed to give in bail.

1819

17. A whirlwind occurred at Aldborough, in Suffolk, which carried up into the air a quantity of barley from a field, to a great height.

19. At Macclesfield, serious riots were stirred up, owing to the dispersion of the Manchester petitioners, which circumstance occasioned the greatest ferment throughout the united kingdom.

22. A letter from Lord Sidmouth, as secretary of state, was written to thank the magistracy and military of Manchester for their exemplary conduct displayed on the 16th, in the name of the regent.

23. The regent left the Isle of Wight for Brighton, and thence proceeded to London.

25. At the Crown and Anchor tavern, a meeting took place, for the purpose of instituting a subscription for prosecuting the authors of the outrages at Manchester, and relieving the sufferers; the collection ultimately amounting to nearly 4000*l*.

Numerous meetings were held in various parts of the kingdom, to petition the regent that he would cause a scrutiny to be instituted respecting the origin of the grievous outrages committed at Manchester.

28. The keys of the bank of England, eight in number, were stolen, and afterwards found in the possession of an insane female named Elizabeth Dunham; together with 3000 other keys, belonging to different public offices. She was tried at the Old Bailey, September 28th, and acquitted, under a plea of insanity.

Advices were received from the Havannah, stating, that serious disturbances had broken out among the negroes of St. Jago de Cuba, who had assembled in great numbers, demanding freedom, and the enjoyment of certain lands, to which

the government was compelled to accede.

1819

Sept. 5. The grand jury threw out the bills offered at the Lancaster Assizes, against certain members of the Manchester corps of yeomanry, charged with cutting and maiming the assembled multitudes on the 16th ult. The same jury found bills for a conspiracy against Mr. Hunt, and others, for presiding and conducting the meeting of the petitioners on that melancholy occasion.

Another expedition was fitted out to explore a north-western passage to the Pacific Ocean.

8. The coroner's inquest on the body of John Lees, who died in consequence of wounds received on the 16th of August, at Manchester, commenced its inquiries at Oldham.

The lord mayor of London refused to convene a meeting of the livery on the proceedings which had taken place at Manchester.

13. Mr. Hunt entered London, attended by a grand and triumphal procession; when he was greeted by the acclamations of immense multitudes assembled.

16. Cider was so plentiful, that the best qualities were sold in Somersetshire at forty shillings the hogshead.

Accounts were received of serious riots having occurred at Paisley and Glasgow, where it was stated several houses had been plundered.

21. A destructive hurricane occurred in the West Indies, which did great damage to the Leeward Islands.

The duchess of Berri was delivered of a princess at Paris.

23. The dedication of the Grand Freemasons' Hall at Bath was solemnized.

28. News was received from Denmark, that a second outrage on the Jews had taken place, and that the military, in suppressing it, had wounded several persons.

29. At the Guildhall meeting for choosing a lord mayor, some spi-

^{A.C.}
1819 rited resolutions, condemning the transactions at Manchester, were moved by Mr. Thompson, when the common-serjeant denied the right of the livery to proceed to any other business, save that of electing a mayor. One of the sheriffs, (Mr. Parkins,) then took the responsibility upon himself, but proceedings were nevertheless instituted against the ringleaders of the livery upon that occasion.

Oct. 1. At the close of the poll for electing the new lord mayor of London, the numbers were, for Alderman Bridges 3007, for Alderman Thorp 2043, and for Alderman Wood 2006.

13. The coroner's inquest which had been assembled at Oldham, was adjourned to the 1st of December.

15. R. Carlile was convicted of publishing *Paine's Age of Reason*, and other works, in opposition to the tenets of the Christian religion.

18. At North Shields great riots broke out.

21. Earl Fitzwilliam was displaced from the office of lord-lieutenant of the county of York by the prince-regent.

Nov. 1. Several very distinguished persons resigned their commissions in various Yorkshire corps, in consequence of the removal of Earl Fitzwilliam from the lieutenancy of that populous county.

4. A fire happened at Wilmington, in South Carolina, which destroyed 300 houses.

15. Sir Manassah Lopez was sentenced to a fine of 10,000*l.* and two years' imprisonment, having been guilty of bribery at the Graupound election.

16. Mr. Swan, late M.P. for Penrhyn, was fined and imprisoned for having practised bribery during his election for the foregoing place.

R. Carlile was sentenced in the court of King's Bench, to be imprisoned three years, in Dorchester gaol, and pay a fine of 1500*l.*

20. A criminal information was laid against Sir Francis Burdett, for a letter addressed to the elec-

tors of Westminster on the subject of the outrages committed at Manchester. ^{A.C.}
1819

23. Parliament met, when the address was carried by 381 against 150 voices.

Some pigeons sent from Antwerp, were set at liberty in London, at seven in the morning, and on the same day at noon one of them arrived at Antwerp; a quarter of an hour after the second; and the remaining five on the following day.

Mr. Cobbett landed at Liverpool from America, where he had remained since the passing of the suspension bill.

Many new bills had been introduced into both houses, for the purpose of stifling discontents among the people.

29. The proceedings at the inquest at Oldham were declared by the court of King's Bench to be null and void, in consequence of an informality of the coroner, and Lees's death therefore escaped investigation.

Dec. 3. Mr. Cobbett's return to England was celebrated by a public dinner, at the Crown and Anchor tavern.

4. A meeting was held of the manufacturers of Birmingham, when it was resolved to petition parliament to inquire into the existing distresses of the country.

Alarming reports were made in parliament of the disaffected spirit prevailing throughout the northern counties.

6. At a meeting of the common council of London, a petition was resolved upon, to both houses, against the bills tending to restrict public liberty, which were then pending.

7. The American congress was opened by an eloquent speech from the president, Mr. Monroe.

8. A numerous meeting took place, in Palace-yard Westminster, when some strong resolutions were passed against the bills then pending in parliament.

^{A.C.}
1819 13. A public meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in order to protest against drunkenness, and the consumption of exciseable articles.

14. Mr. J. C. Hobhouse was taken into custody by a warrant from the speaker, for observations made on the house of commons, and committed to Newgate for the same.

15. At a grand fête given at the Spanish Ambassador's in London, the company was assailed by the populace, who reviled the character of Ferdinand, and behaved in so outrageous a manner, that it was found necessary to send for a detachment of the guards to maintain peace by forcible means.

30. The Irish labourers of St. Giles's petitioned the house of commons, to be employed in cultivating part of the four millions of bog-land in Ireland.

31. Great distress arose, in consequence of the severity of the weather, and a liberal subscription was opened for the relief of the houseless poor, under the patronage of many benevolent persons.

Occurrences of a domestic nature entirely engrossed the Austrian government this year, the termination of which promoted a pacific policy, and extended its influence throughout Italy; it was further imagined that the emperor was educating young Napoleon for the church, in order to quiet the apprehensions of the Bourbons. The ex-empress was kept under *surveillance* at Parma, while her husband at St. Helena was exposed to the caprices of a governor, who had long made himself conspicuous for his inimical feelings towards the captive placed under his guardianship.

France began the year with a new ministry, at the head of which was Monsieur de Cazes, who with his co-adjutors became very popular, being supported by all the marshals of Napoleon's creation. The ultra-royalists however carried

a vote in the house of peers, which ^{A.C.}
tended to destroy the freedom of 1819 elections. To put a stop to those measures, the king created fifty new peers, among whom were many of the staunchest adherents of Napoleon; a council was also appointed for the improvement of agriculture throughout the French territories. The elections in France were closed in favour of the liberal party.

Although the princes of Germany made many promises, the states still continued without a constitution. The king of Hanover abolished torture, and convoked a species of parliament, but no one was admitted to hear the debates. The Jews were persecuted in many parts of Germany, for assisting the crowned heads with money, when the diet of Germany established a central committee at Mentz, to counteract the efforts of the disaffected.

The British parliament, which met on the 16th of January, was opened by commission, when the chief baron Richards attended as representative of the Lord Chancellor. The evacuation of France was particularly mentioned in the course of the speech, and also the treaty with America. A bill passed respecting the custody of the king's person, when the duke of York was appointed *custos*, in lieu of the late queen, with an allowance of 10,000*l.* per annum. A bill also passed to prevent the bank of England from paying in gold, as well as another to prevent English subjects from enlisting into the service of any foreign state then at war with another. The minister also informed the house, that the peace establishment was settled at 90,000 men for the army, and 20,000 seamen for the navy, and 6000 marines.

The Wachabees were subdued, with the loss of 20,000 men, and their chief sent prisoner to Constantinople, and beheaded. The Porte was indignant at the conduct

A.C.
1819 of Ali Pacha, in taking Parga, under a most extraordinary treaty with the English, and offered a reward for his head. Several of the Turkish ministers were executed; one for a fraud on the mint to an immense amount; and another for permitting catholic priests to exercise their religion within the capital.

The United States of America procured from the imbecile government of Spain a cession of East and West Florida.

Messrs. Perkins and Co. of Philadelphia, who had settled in London, introduced a mode of engraving on soft steel, which when hardened would multiply copper-plates and fine impressions indefinitely.

The marquis de Chabannes applied his plan, of warming and ventilating, to the London theatres.

George Bidder, a boy from Morton Hempstead, exhibited in London his extraordinary powers of mental computation.

Mr. Bauer discovered the fungus which turns the snow to a red colour in Baffin's Bay.

Mr. S. F. Dunn, of Howard Castle, America, discovered that the intensity of flames are increased by passing steam over them.

Mathews's safety stage coach was introduced this year, and Birch's bivicters and trivicters for travelling without horses.

Mr. Britton this year produced correct and beautiful busts of Shakspeare, Camden, and Ben Jonson.

Mr. G. Inglis announced that trees cut after the fall of the leaf, are not subject to the dry rot.

M. Thenard, of Paris, made a series of important experiments on oxygenized acids and oxides, as well as on oxygenated water.

Messrs. Loddige, of Hackney, obtained a patent for warming hot-houses by steam.

Mr. Telford began the construction of a hanging bridge over the Menai Strait, and another over the Mersey.

Mr. Dumont discovered that

fruits may be preserved by carbonic acid gas. A.C.
1819

Mr. Leroi ascertained that gunpowder may be ignited by a blow, without the previous production of a spark.

Captain Manby announced a light fire cart, that might be applied to useful purposes by one man only, on the first alarm of fire.

The bones of a large whale were discovered in Airthry, Clackmannanshire; one of the ribs measured ten feet.

A shower of red snow fell in Carniola and the neighbouring countries; the red matter consisting of silex, alumini, and oxide of iron.

At Liskeard, a bird's nest was discovered in the interior of a sound ash-tree.

Many petrified bones were found in Russia, fourteen feet under ground.

A Natural History Society was established in Glasgow.

A new spring was discovered at Harrowgate, of the same quality as the waters at Cheltenham.

The Exeter institution for sciences and natural history was opened.

By a report of the Small Pox Hospital, it appeared that in the twenty years previous to the introduction of vaccination, there had died in that hospital 1867 patients; but in the subsequent twenty years, only 814. While in London generally, the deaths during the former period were 36,189, but in the latter they were diminished to 22,480.

Sugar extracted from potatoe starch, is at the rate of 16 per cent.

Stereotype was applied to tabular work in Coxhead's Ready Reckoner, and Tables of Logarithms.

Three rainbows were distinctly seen at Boston, in America.

A comet appeared in July, and another was discovered by M. Blanpo, of Marseilles.

Hydro-phosphoric acid was discovered.

New Zealand grass was manu-

A.C. 1819 factured at Portsmouth into large and small ropes.

Linen and thread were manufactured in Ireland from the fibres of nettles.

Oxide of manganese was found to preserve and restore water.

Steam heat was applied to copper-plate printing. It was found that coal gas purifies by being passed through united iron tubes.

Seven theatres were constantly open in London at this period, which produced half a million per annum; or three hundred thousand pounds more than those of Paris.

At Mr. Bindley's sale of rare books, Alexander's Tragedies sold for 38*l.* 11*s.*; Davie's Muses' Sacrifices, for 20*l.*; and Chute's Beautie Dishonoured, for 34*l.* 13*s.*

The orbit of a comet was determined, being only of three years and a half duration, whose aphelion is at the distance of Jupiter.

Burnt cork was found to be efficacious in cholera morbus.

The Swedish consul at Tangiers reiterated the known fact, that oil administered externally is a preventative, and internally a cure for the plague.

The following earthquakes were felt at different periods of the year, in various parts of the world. At Palermo, on the 8th January, and the 24th of February, when many houses were overthrown, as well as twenty-six dwellings at Rome, Frascati, and Albano. On the 28th at Teflis, in Georgia; March 28th, at Craw and Mazzera, shocks for one hour successively were experienced, where many houses fell and a number of persons perished. April 3rd, 4th, and 11th, at Capiago, in Chili, three severe shocks occurred, which totally destroyed that city, only 3000 persons escaping. On the 8th at Temiswar, in Hungary, three shocks took place; and at Landshut, in Germany, on the 10th. On the 26th May, at Corneto, in Italy, when many houses and persons were destroyed. The 27th at Sicily, accompanied by violent shocks and eruptions of Etna, June 16th, at

Kutch, country in the East Indies, ^{A.C.} 1819 when the town of Booj, and the fort were overthrown, and 2000 inhabitants completely destroyed; movements of the soil being also felt from hour to hour during three days. Aug. 12, at Trinidad, violent shocks continued during four or five seconds; and on Sept. 4th, at Corfu, two violent shocks of an earthquake took place, when all the clocks in the town were set ringing in consequence of the oscillations.

The number of the members of convocation at Oxford, at the close of the year, were 1873, and on the books 4102; and at Cambridge, the members of the senate were 1558, and on the books 3953; being much higher numbers than at any former period.

The Peace establishment of the army, exclusive of India, was

Cavalry 8954

Foot Guards 5760

Infantry 55,080

In the East Indies 18,281 men.

Navy, seamen, 20,000; marines, 6000.

Committed to Newgate within the year, 2344 offenders, of whom were executed 25, and transported 838.

The Effects of suitors in the Court of Chancery amounted to 33,534,520*l.*

The supplies were—

The expenses of the	£.
navy	16,977,837
Ditto army	18,253,986
Ditto ordnance	3,743,716
Total	38,975,539

Amount of bank notes in circulation Jan. 27	27,174,580
Ditto December 21 . .	22,194,650
The unredeemed debt on Jan. 5, 1819, was	791,867,313
The charge of ditto amounted to	29,934,295
The unfunded debt do.	43,655,500
The loan for 1819 was	12,000,000
The excess of expenditure over revenue was	13,500,000
The revenue produced from Jan. 5, 1819, to Jan. 13, 1820 . .	47,990,814

A.C.	The customs was	£6,319,988
1819	The excise	19,768,318
	The stamps	6,184,239
	The post-office	1,475,000
	The assessed taxes	6,076,529
	The land tax	1,234,325
	The consolidated fund	41,717,132
	The annual duties netted	3,424,134
	The war taxes continued were	3,015,549
	The exports, British and foreign, amounted to	56,000,000

Christened and buried in London, from December, 1818, to December, 1819.

CHRISTENED,

Males	12,574
Females	11,726
Total	24,300

BURIED,

Males	9671
Females	9557
Total	19,228

Died—John Wolcot, commonly known under the designation of Peter Pindar; Augustus Von Kotzebue, the German miscellaneous writer; Maria Theresa, queen of Charles the Fourth of Spain; Charles the Fourth of Spain; Malcolm Laing, the historian; Sydenham Edwards, the botanist; Dr. John Playfair, the mathematician; Samuel Lysons, F.R., and A.S.S., an antiquarian; James Forbes, F.R.S., orientalist; Prince Blucher; Sir Walter Farquhar, physician; Doctor Pugh, a miscellaneous writer; Doctor B. Moseley, a physician; Doctor Cyril Jackson; J. Stackhouse, F.L.S., a botanist; M. Brunton, a novelist; Doctor O. Schwartz, a botanical writer; F. H. Jacobi, a German philosopher; Sir A. Pigott; Edward Bird, the artist; Abbé Morellet, dean of the French academy; Anker Smith, the engraver; the duke of Richmond, governor of Canada, of the hydro-

phobia, and M. D. Sutton, the A.C. inoculator.

Jan. 5. The Spanish revolution commenced, and the constitutional troops occupied the Isle of Leon.

7. The theatre at Birmingham was destroyed by fire.

9. A conflagration happened at Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

12. A statue was voted to the memory of Mr. Hastings by the East India Company.

14. A society for the relief of the houseless was founded in London.

15. The opening of the first representative assembly of the kingdom of Wirtemberg took place.

The thermometer fell to 9° of Fahrenheit in London; to 4° at Eltham; to 1° at Tottenham, and was at Blackheath below zero.

Twenty-four prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey for having forged bank of England notes.

17. The shipping on the Thames was greatly damaged by the ice.

19. A new constitution was established in Brunswick.

Foreign journals were prohibited in Austria.

23. Died, his royal highness the duke of Kent.

Fifteen houses in Thames-street were destroyed by fire.

28. The Quakers were permitted to settle at Christiana, in Norway, but not authorized to make proselytes.

29. The death of King George the Third occurred at Windsor Castle, in the 82nd year of his age, and the 60th of his reign.

Accession of George the Fourth to the British throne.

30. George the Fourth held his first court at Carlton House, when he took the oaths to maintain the church of Scotland, as well as those of allegiance, which were administered.

31. The members of parliament were sworn in.

George the Fourth was proclaimed in the metropolis.

The constitution of Spain was published by Riego at Algesiras.

A.C. 1820 Feb. 2. Parliament was adjourn-
ed to the 17th instant.

3. A general mourning took place for his late majesty, George the Third.

12. The capture of Valdivia, and its shipping, was effected by Lord Cochrane.

13. The assassination of the duke de Berri was perpetrated in Paris, at the door of the Opera House, by one Louvel.

15. The crown lawyers found that no indictment against Queen Caroline, for alleged misconduct abroad, could be supported.

The Liturgy was altered by order of council, and the name of the queen omitted.

16. The funeral of George the Third was performed at Windsor.

19. The Spanish constitution was proclaimed in Corunna and at Ferrol.

23. The Cato-street conspirators were arrested.

March 1. Parliament was dissolved by proclamation.

Accounts were received of disorders having broken out in Ireland, originating with the oppressed Ribbon-men.

3. The murder of Mr. Parker was perpetrated at Woolwich.

5. The Spanish constitution was proclaimed at Saragossa.

The general elections commenced with that of London.

6. The Exeter Theatre was burnt down.

Ferdinand the Seventh convened the cortes or states-general, and on the 7th accepted the constitution of 1812. On the 9th, the inquisition was abolished, and on the 10th, the liberty of the press was granted.

A dreadful massacre took place of the inhabitants of Cadiz, by the military.

11. Accounts arrived of great disasters having occurred at sea, in consequence of tremendous gales.

28. Sir Francis Burdett was found guilty by a special jury of Leicestershire, of having written a libel in his letter to his constituents

of Westminster, when descanting on the Manchester outrage.

Mr. Hunt was found guilty on one count, by a special jury in Yorkshire, owing to alleged misconduct at Manchester, on the 16th of August.

Commissions for the trial of the Cato-street conspirators were opened.

30. The chamber of deputies in Paris enacted a law, establishing the censorship of the public journals.

April 1. Disturbances broke out in Glasgow, Yorkshire, and other parts of the north. An inflammatory document was published, addressed to the people of Glasgow, which subsequently appeared to have been the production of one Franklin, alias Fletcher.

6. An attempt was made to burn Hereford College.

The grand duke of Hesse Darmstadt granted a constitution in conformity with the wishes of his people.

8. A petition to the legislative bodies at Paris was presented, requesting the abolition of the salique law, and the admission of females to the throne of France, but it was rejected.

A statue to Mr. Hastings was agreed to be erected by the inhabitants of Calcutta.

13. The king of Spain refused to ratify the cession of Florida to the United States of America.

St. George's Day, (the 23d of April,) was ordered to be observed as the king's birth-day, instead of the 12th of August.

Sir Charles Wolseley and the Rev. Mr. Harrison were found guilty of having used seditious language at Stockport.

16. A considerable number of weapons, called pikes, were found at Huddersfield, in Yorkshire.

19. Messrs. Brougham and Denman were admitted by the courts of law, as attorney and solicitor-general to the queen.

20. The grand jury of London complained of having been refused

A. C. admittance to the state prisoners in
1820 Newgate.

The grand Roman Catholic chapel in Moorfields was opened.

21. A great many oppressive burthens, termed the royal patrimony, were abolished in Spain.

27. The first parliament of George the Fourth was opened by his majesty in person. On the 21st the members began to assemble, and took the oaths; and on the 22nd, the former speaker, the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, was re-elected.

28. The proprietors of the *Observer* newspaper were fined 500*l.* by the court of King's Bench, for transgressing their orders in having prematurely published the proceedings on a trial; judgment, however, was not enforced.

The commemoration of Spanish liberty took place in London, when the duke of Frias was in the chair.

May 1. Thistlewood and his associates, having been condemned as traitors, were executed.

6. The Jesuits were banished from Russia.

8. A petition was presented to the house of commons from the merchants and traders of London, for permission to enjoy a free trade.

9. Bills were brought into the house of commons, by Sir James Mackintosh, for mitigating the criminal laws.

10. A new trial was moved for in the Court of King's Bench by Mr. Denman, in the case of Sir Francis Burdett, but it was refused.

12. An attempt was made on the life of the duchess of Berri by the explosion of a petard under her window.

14. The king of England's coronation was proclaimed for the 1st of August.

15. Mr. Hunt was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and a half, in Ilchester gaol, for having presided at the Manchester meeting, on the memorable 16th August, 1819.

Messrs. Johnson, Bamford, and Heely, were sentenced to one year's imprisonment each, in Lincoln castle, on similar charges.

20. Accounts were received that Ali Pacha of Janina, in Greece, had declared himself independent of Turkey.

Sandt, the murderer of Kotzebue, was executed.

25. Many failures took place and great commercial distress was experienced in the south of Ireland.

30. The first Civil List Bill of the new reign passed the British legislature.

June 5. Queen Caroline arrived at Dover from Calais, in the common packet called the Prince Leopold; she slept at Canterbury, where her highness was congratulated by the corporation.

6. Queen Caroline arrived in London at half-past seven in the afternoon, and was received at her residence in South Audley-street.

10. The queen demanded a restoration of all her rights, in answer to propositions which were made through the medium of Lord Liverpool.

12. The new election law of France passed.

16. The public funeral of Mr. Grattan was performed in Westminster Abbey.

21. Eleven banks in the south of Ireland stopped payment.

22. The queen protested against any secret investigation of her conduct, and desired time to procure witnesses.

28. A bag, containing charges against the queen, was opened by a secret committee of the house of lords.

30. An address to the queen was voted in the common hall of London; when it being discovered that a party of the horse-guards was in attendance, by order of the lord mayor, that measure created great indignation among the citizens, and the hall was abruptly dissolved.

July 3. Accounts were received of a political intrigue having existed at Buenos Ayres, for the pur-

^{A.C.}
1820 pose of establishing a monarchy in favour of a prince of the house of Bourbon, Spain, and Parma.

5. A revolution commenced at Naples, where the troops united with the populace, when a constitution was organized on the basis of that of Spain, which, having been adopted by the king, was proclaimed on the 6th.

7. Majocchi, and other witnesses against the queen, landed at Dover.

The king's coronation was postponed indefinitely.

9. The cortes or states-general of Spain were opened by Ferdinand the Seventh in person.

14. Great insubordination existed among the foot-guards quartered in the King's Mews.

15. A revolution took place in Sicily.

20. The new Bank-note Bill passed the legislature.

24. The queen petitioned for a list of times and places, as well as the several charges adduced against her, which were refused by the house of peers.

26. The house of lords adjourned to the 15th of August, and the house of commons to the 21st.

29. The king reviewed the city light-horse.

A riot took place at Greenock, during which several persons were killed.

A thunder-storm occurred throughout the greater part of England.

Aug. 1. The Regent's Canal, from Paddington to Limehouse, was opened.

3. The queen removed to Brandenburgh-house, Hammersmith.

4. Major Cartwright and Messrs. Wooler, Lewis, and Edmonds were convicted at Warwick of conspiracy and sedition.

Twenty-two conspirators were convicted at Stirling.

The queen's letter to the king was published.

8. Preparations were made for opening a street from Pall-Mall to St. Martin's Church.

9. A note arrived in London

from the court of Russia, addressed ^{A.C.}
to the foreign ministers, wherein ¹⁸²⁰
the autocrat denounced the revolution in Spain.

19. The attorney-general (Sir Robert Gifford) opened his charge against the queen.

20. The revolution in Portugal was completed.

Sept. 1. The Polish diet was opened at Warsaw by the king: Alexander, emperor of Russia.

Nearly 1500 European settlers arrived during the summer at Quebec.

Numbers of Swansea miners, who had been imprisoned for combining to raise their wages, were set at liberty by their comrades.

5. The new Spanish constitution was proclaimed in South America.

The populace of Palermo disarmed the Neapolitan garrison, and declared themselves independent.

7. An extraordinary solar eclipse, central and annular, was witnessed in Europe.

8. The queen made an aquatic excursion to Woolwich.

Some large sharks were seen in the mouth of the Thames.

11. Several French officers, who had sought refuge in the Netherlands, voluntarily surrendered themselves to the French government.

12. Further accounts were received of the revolution in Portugal, and British officers in that service were dismissed.

Twenty-two prisoners at York were charged with high treason.

Two ponies, in Surry, ran eight miles in 20 minutes.

The Spanish cortes requested the king to wear nothing but articles of Spanish manufacture.

Measures were taken by the Spanish government to investigate the massacre which had been perpetrated at Cadiz on the 10th of March.

Alexander, emperor of Russia, granted lands on the sea of Azoph to converted Jews.

The society of the Carbonari was suppressed by Austria, through-

A.C. out Austria and the Venetian
1820 States.

19. The patriotic Spanish General Riego was in disgrace at court.

20. Very destructive gales happened in the West Indies.

An Estedfodd, or assembly of the Welsh bards, met at Wrexham, in North Wales.

23. The new sheriffs elected were Messrs. Alderman Waithman and Williams.

Oct. 1. The first meeting took place of the Neapolitan chambers.

2. At the Crown and Anchor tavern, the glorious revolutions of Spain, Portugal, and Naples were celebrated.

9. Franklin, alias Fletcher, connected with persons high in power, was charged at Bow-street with having published seditious handbills, for the purpose of exciting disturbances in the metropolis, and thus implicating others, a practice he was supposed to have carried on for many years. He was retained in custody by one magistrate, but set at liberty by another, when he finally absconded.

11. The Spanish cortes resolved to put up to sale the property of the clergy, and suppress all monastic orders throughout that kingdom.

15. The first diet of Saxony was opened at Dresden.

20. The emperors of Austria and Russia had a conference at Troppau, in Bohemia.

23. Accounts were received of the diet of Poland having rejected the criminal code proposed to that assembly by the Emperor Alexander.

News arrived of the revolt of a Russian regiment of guards in Petersburg having taken place.

Nov. 3. Lieutenant Parry returned from his voyage of discovery in the North American Seas, nothing material having been effected.

9. Alderman Thorp, the newly-elected lord mayor, was sworn into office.

10. The Bill of Pains and Pe-

nalties against the queen was abandoned, when illuminations immediately took place throughout the metropolis.

17. The Austrian army was ordered to advance into Italy, and a declaration was published by the Austrian cabinet, against any country which should change its constitution in such a manner as to become dangerous to other states.

21. A complaint was made to the court of King's Bench, by Mr. Hunt, of the cruel treatment to which he was subjected in Ilchester jail.

25. The elections in France proved unfavourable to the liberal part of that nation.

A true bill was found by the Middlesex grand jury against Franklin, alias Fletcher, for high treason.

A decision passed the court of King's Bench, of sufficient evidence having been given, that Sir Francis Burdett had, by putting a sealed letter into a post-office in Leicestershire, published a libel on his majesty's government, in that county; that the trial in Leicestershire was therefore legal, and that consequently no reason existed for reconsidering the case in Middlesex, where the letter was first opened, read, and made public.

29. The queen proceeded in state to St. Paul's cathedral.

Dec. 3. "Hole and Corner" addresses to the king, from ecclesiastical and corporate bodies.

12. An account was received of the suicide of Christophe, or Henry, king of Hayti, who, upon hearing that his troops had abandoned his cause, shot himself through the head, when the opposite party immediately proclaimed the government of St. Domingo, or Hayti, to be republican.

The proceeds from the estates of religious communities in Spain, were applied to the liquidation of the national debt.

17. The congress of sovereigns at Troppau was removed to Lay-

A.C.
1820

A.C. 1820
 each, that place being nearer the Italian states.

18. Numerous splendid processions and deputations waited upon Queen Caroline with addresses, &c.

20. The Right Honourable George Canning resigned his office of president of the board of control.

26. Accounts were received of a convention having been concluded in South America, between the royalist commander and the patriot Bolivar.

28. News arrived of the king of Naples having embarked on board a British ship, the *Vengeur*, Captain Maitland, for Leghorn, in order to meet and coalesce with the holy alliance, at Laybach.

A squirrel hunt took place at Lima, in the county of Ontario, North America, which lasted forty days and a half. There were forty persons on a side, and on the game being counted, it amounted to 13,470 black squirrels.

The arrival in London during the month of June, of Queen Caroline, consort of the king, was productive of events of the highest importance. On the afternoon of her majesty's arrival, a message from the king was delivered to both houses of parliament, communicating certain papers, respecting alleged misconduct on the part of the queen, while abroad. A committee was appointed in the house of lords; but her majesty protested against the reference of her business to any secret tribunal, and solicited an open investigation of her conduct. Such proved the beginning of a prosecution, the effects of which were wholly unparalleled in the history of this country.

A bill of Pains and Penalties, (a measure never resorted to but in the worst of times) to degrade and divorce the queen, was introduced into the house of peers, by Lord Liverpool. On the 6th of November it was read a second time, when a division took place, there being 123 against 95 voices. On the 10th, being the third reading, the numbers were only 108

against 99, the numerical majority A.C. 1820 of nine corresponding exactly to the number of ministers in the house, who were admitted prosecutors as well as judges in that difficult case. To pass the bill by such a majority, and in opposition to the will of a great portion of the British nation, would have been dangerous in the extreme; and Lord Liverpool, in consequence, moved that the bill should be reconsidered that day six months. On the 23rd of November parliament was prorogued, but without the usual speech being delivered from the throne.

This year was remarkable for a series of revolutions on the continent; so truly flattering in their commencement, that it was generally believed the auspicious era had at length arrived, when Europe would be emancipated from the tyranny of the Holy Alliance; a short lapse of time, however, completely changed the scene.

The tranquillity of France appeared to be again in danger, owing to the assassination of the Duke de Berri, but whether the murderer was merely an enthusiast, or a political tool, is still enveloped in complete mystery. Advantage was, however, taken of that incident, to introduce restraints of no small importance to the French nation, as regarded the freedom of the press. In the beginning of October accounts were received in London, stating that the widow of the Duke of Berri had been safely delivered of a son, to whom was given the title of Duke of Bourdeaux.

It was stated in France, that advantages were derived from reaping corn before it was ripe.

The territory of the United States of America was estimated at 2,257,000 square miles, and the population at 11,000,000; the foreigners who had arrived in 1817, were computed at 22,240, more than half that number being British or Irish; from the British possessions in North America during

A.C. that year the arrivals had been
1820 2901.

The aggregate sum insured in the sixteen insurance offices in London was 96,564,341*l.*; and the amount of duty for this year was 136,476*l.*

Mr. Malam discovered, and brought into practice, a rotatory steam engine.

In the course of three months 199 persons had committed suicide in Paris, 137 being males, and 62 females, of whom 102 were married, and 97 single.

A steam brig sailed from Port L'Orient on the 18th of October, which arrived at Senegal in sixteen days.

Captain Parry, who had returned from his voyage of discovery, stated, that he had reached the 110th degree of west longitude, where he passed one winter in latitude 74, but was compelled to return for further supplies.

By a census taken, it appeared that Paris contained 714,000 inhabitants, of whom 25,000 were foreigners. The average of births annually was 21,000, in the proportion of 24 males to 23 females.

Lighting by means of gas continued to be introduced in many provincial towns of England.

The number of letters of every description delivered daily in Paris by the post was upon an average 32,000, whereas in London they amounted to 133,000.

The number of persons convicted, acquitted, and discharged, in Newgate, amounted to 2256.

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1819, to December, 1820.

CHRISTENED.

Males	14,993
Females	11,165
Total	26,158

BURIED.

Males	9794
Females	9554
Total	19,348

Died—His Royal Highness the duke of Kent; George the Third, king of England; Sir Vicary Gibbs, chief justice of the common pleas; M. de A. Fond, an eminent geologist; Benjamin West, president of the Royal Academy; Mr. John Bowles, a ministerial writer; Arthur Young, Esq., the celebrated agriculturist and writer; Dr. Isaac Milner, dean of Carlisle, and Lucasian professor of mathematics; Tallien, a famous republican and French patriot; Major-general Wm. Mudge, the mathematician; Joseph Ritchie, Esq., on his expedition from Tripoli to the interior of Africa; Count Volney, the philosophical writer; Right Hon. Joseph Banks, bart., president of the Royal Society, &c.; John Thorlacksen, the Icelandic poet, translator of *Paradise Lost*; Dr. J. Sims, an eminent physician; Dr. Mansell, bishop of Bristol; Brownlow North, bishop of Winchester, and prelate of the order of the Garter; Dr. John Trusler, the chronologist; her royal highness the duchess of York; Dr. John Murray, an eminent chemist; Sir Hugh Inglis, the East India director; Vice-admiral Pender, who had sailed round the world with Captain Wallis; Rear-admiral Sir Home Popham; Marshal Lefebvre, duke of Dantzic; Marshal Kellerman, duke of Valmy; Thomas Harris, Esq., principal proprietor of Covent Garden theatre; James, Earl of Malmesbury, the celebrated negotiator; William Hayley, Esq., an eminent poet; Mr. Henry Andrews, of Royston, employed for 40 years in compiling the nautical and other almanacks, and John Hatsell, Esq., chief clerk of the house of commons.

Jan. 5. Accounts were received of the arrival of a number of Austrian troops in Italy, and of disturbances in Servia.

Numerous petitions were forwarded in favour of the queen, and for the dismissal of ministers.

12. The warehouses of Messrs. Smith and Co., sugar-bakers, at

A.C. Mile-end New Town, were consumed by fire; the loss was estimated at 200,000*l*.
1821

The carriers of Preston presented a silver cup to a young man, who had been convicted of an assault on two members of the Manchester yeomany cavalry, who had figured during the massacre committed in that city.

13. An account was received of the loss of the *Aheona* transport, with settlers, bound for the Cape of Good Hope.

14. The new church of St. Dunstan's in the East was opened for divine service.

15. Disturbances occurred at Madrid, on account of an attempt having been made to put a stop to a political club.

16. Mr. Duncan Campbell refused at the Mansion-house to be bound over to prosecute a thief, when it appeared that he was not really compelled so to do by law.

19. The birth-day of the late James Watt, Esq., was celebrated at Glasgow.

Several addresses were presented to the queen, among which was one from the livery of London, on which occasion 50,000 persons were present.

21. Paramiribo was nearly consumed by fire, the damages being estimated at twenty millions of guilders.

23. The sessions of parliament commenced.

24. The banking-house of Messrs. Jones and Lloyd was robbed of several thousand pounds worth of notes, by a person who seized them from the counter, and ran off.

25. Intelligence arrived, of a sham plot having been formed to destroy the king of France and the Duke D'Angouleme, by an explosion of gunpowder in the Tuileries.

27. The Douro, in Portugal, overflowed its banks, and destroyed shipping, houses, and property, to an immense amount.

29. News arrived of violent earthquakes having been felt in

Zante, on the 29th of December, ^{A.C.} and 6th instant. ¹⁸²¹

The palace of the prince of Orange at Brussels was destroyed by a conflagration.

An American paper stated, that there were no fewer than 72 steam vessels plying on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, several of which were above 400 tons; and one of them, the *United States*, Captain Hart, was of the astonishing size of 646 tons.

Feb. 1. A violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Alfriston, in Sussex.

Numerous addresses were presented to the queen, attended by vast assemblies of people, in carriages and on foot.

2. Great tumults occurred among the colliers in Shropshire, in consequence of a reduction of wages.

Jane Carlile was sentenced by the court of King's Bench to two years' imprisonment, for publishing an alleged libel.

7. A society of arts was established at Birmingham.

The Caxton printing-office, at Liverpool, was destroyed by fire.

8. The court of King's Bench sentenced Sir Francis Burdett to 2,000*l*. fine, and three months' imprisonment, for a letter which he had published, reprehending the massacre at Manchester.

9. A fleet off the bay of Tunis was destroyed by a violent hurricane.

Mr. Hunt was convicted in two penalties of 100*l*. each, for having sold dried rye, owing to a misinterpretation in an act of parliament.

10. The potters of Staffordshire petitioned the house of commons for a removal of the restrictions upon foreign commerce.

12. The electors of Westminster opened a subscription for defraying the fine levied on Sir Francis Burdett.

15. The Neapolitan parliament refused to accept the insulting propositions of Austria and Russia.

16. A duel was fought at Chalk-farm, near the Hampstead-road,

A.C. 1821 between Mr. Scott, of the *London Magazine*, and Mr. Christie, of the *Edinburgh Review*, when the former was mortally wounded.

25. Nineteen prisoners were sentenced to death at the Old Bailey sessions.

A revolution broke out at Rio Janiero, when the king and prince of the Brazils agreed to establish a representative government.

Fifteen addresses were presented to the queen, attended by 100,000 persons.

27. Twenty-five thousand pounds were fixed upon as recompenses, that should be paid to the crews of such ships as might hereafter explore the arctic circle.

The plan of manufacturing inimitable bank-notes was relinquished.

28. Mr. Plunkett carried the long-contested motion in the house of commons, for the relief of the Catholics.

March 1. A silver vase was presented to Alderman Wood, by the inhabitants of Fulham, for his undeviating attachment to the queen's cause.

4. Princess Elizabeth, the infant daughter of the duke of Clarence, expired of an inflammation in the bowels.

7. The Neapolitan general, Pepe, advanced with 10,000 men upon Ruti, but was repulsed by the Austrians, when his army fled, and was dispersed.

10. Mr. Hume's motion in the house of commons for a reduction of 10,000 men from the army, was lost, sixteen divisions having occurred during the discussion.

The garrison of Alexandria, 10,000 strong, adopted the constitution of Spain for Lombardy.

An insurrection broke out among the citizens and students of Turin.

12. The king of Sardinia resolved to abdicate the throne, and transmit the crown to his brother, the duke of Genoa.

The merchants of Leeds petitioned parliament against the wool tax.

16. Mr. Bankes lost his motion for excluding the Catholics from parliament by 211 votes to 233. A.C. 1821

17. A meeting took place at Manchester, for the purpose of raising a subscription to indemnify Mr. Hunt.

The court of common council agreed to the report of a committee, which had declared that Sir William Curtis had improperly held large balances, as receiver of the orphan dues on coals.

19. Flindell, the editor of the *Western Luminary*, was found guilty of a libel on the queen.

21. Mr. Western's motion for the repeal of the last additional duty on malt, which had produced 2,000,000*l.* per annum, was carried in the house of commons, by a majority of 24.

25. The Austrians entered Naples, and re-established despotism.

27. Mr. Hobhouse presented a petition to the house of commons, on the part of a tradesman who had taken 25 forged notes in one week.

30. Mrs. Thompson was murdered in Dublin.

Advices were received of the death of the emperor of China, and that the cholera morbus had produced, and continued to spread the most fatal ravages in that empire, and the adjacent territories.

Petitions were presented to parliament by the distressed agriculturists from all parts of the country. In order to elucidate further the then state of depression as regarded landed property, the following instances may not be unworthy notice;—A fine leasehold estate, situate near Winchester, for which 40,000*l.* was offered and refused a few years ago, was sold for only 12,000*l.*, being 28,000*l.* or seven-tenths less than could have been obtained for it nine years before.

Mr. Coke, of Holkham, lost 20,000*l.* this year, by the fall of his rents.

In Bideford market, Devon, legs of mutton, of prime quality,

^{A.C.}
¹⁸²¹ were sold at $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pound; large fat ducks at 2s. per couple; fine fowls at $20d.$ per couple, and geese at $4d.$ per pound. Good beef was sold at Dorchester market at $2d.$ per pound.

April 3. The British Catholic Board voted their thanks to Mr. Plunkett, for the indefatigable zeal he had displayed in advocating the cause of the Catholics in parliament.

11. A duel was fought in Paris, between M. Manuel and M. Beaumont, in which the former was killed.

Thirty-five bills were found against various delinquents at the Old Bailey, for having passed forged notes.

Several persons were brought up to Bow-street, and held to bail, for having assembled to dance in an unlicensed ball-room.

News was received of a dreadful massacre having been perpetrated in Manilla, which arose from religious fanaticism.

13. A gambling-house in London was entered by the police, when about 70 individuals, found on the premises, were held to bail.

Messrs. Christie and Trail were tried for the murder of Mr. Scott, in a duel, but acquitted for want of evidence.

The premises of Mr. Home, coachmaker, in Great Queen-street, were consumed by fire.

19. The queen received several addresses at Hammersmith, attended by many thousands of people.

20. Doctor Pieschel bequeathed 20,000*l.* to the duke of Gloucester.

The corporation of London resolved on widening and improving the arches of London-bridge.

23. The Greek patriarch of Constantinople was executed at the door of his own church, and vast numbers of Greeks were massacred in several parts of Turkey.

25. A proclamation was issued by Boyer, the president of Hayti, announcing that he intended to govern on liberal principles.

26. The duke of Bourdeaux

(supposed son of the duke of Berri) ^{A.C.}
was baptised with great pomp at ¹⁸²¹ Paris.

28. The discovery ships sailed from Deptford, for the American Arctic Seas.

The thermometer indicated 75 degrees, or near summer heat.

30. Major Gamble bequeathed 14,000*l.* towards the liquidation of the national debt.

News was received of a revolution having been effected at Bahia, in favour of the new Portuguese constitution.

A new volcano burst out on the highest summit of the ridge of mountains near Lieria.

May 1. The inhabitants of the Peloponnesus rose to emancipate themselves from the Turkish yoke.

A sanguinary battle took place near Amphi, between the Greeks and the Turks, in which the former proved victorious.

3. A thunder-storm happened in Dorsetshire, which threw down the steeple of St. Giles's church, at Great Torrington.

4. Mr. Shuttleworth was murdered at Montrose.

The Austrian authorities at Naples called upon the people to surrender up their arms.

5. The Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte died at St. Helena, after six weeks' severe suffering, from the effects of a cancer in the stomach.

6. The emperor of Austria commanded a conscription of 150,000 men to be levied throughout his dominions.

The congress of Laybach finally broke up, when the confederated monarchs published two circulars, wherein they stated it to be their resolution to re-occupy Naples with Austrian troops, and proscribe popular insurrection.

8. The Bank commenced the issue of sovereigns.

9. The funeral of the late Emperor Napoleon was performed in Sane Valley, St. Helena.

10. The proprietors of the *John Bull* newspaper were examined

A.C. before the house of commons, on a
1821 breach of privilege.

The grand vizier of Constantinople was deposed.

13. The city of Caraccas was taken by the independents.

15. Sir F. Burdett having moved in the house of commons for a committee to inquire into the massacre at Manchester, his motion was negatived.

A riot took place in the Almonry, between a party of Irishmen and some soldiers.

16. The Spanish cortes declared that the property of all ecclesiastics should be forfeited to the state, and be put up to auction. The sales of property in 1092 monasteries and other suppressed establishments in Spain, produced 1,365,000*l.* sterling, about double the amount of the estimates. This sum went to the extinction of the national debt.

18. Messrs. Dolby and Benbow were held to bail, before trial, for libels alleged against them.

20. The sale of a collection of pictures painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, produced 15,000*l.*

22. Maranham and St. Salvador declared in favour of the new Portuguese constitution.

28. Mr. John Hunt, of the *Examiner*, was found guilty of an alleged libel on the house of commons, when he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and ordered to find securities for his good behaviour.

29. A census of the population of England was commenced.

June 1. Major Cartwright was sentenced by the court of King's Bench to pay a fine of 100*l.* for attending a reform meeting at Birmingham; Mr. Wooler to be imprisoned 15; Mr. Maddox 18, and Mr. Edmonds 15 months.

2. The freedom of the city was presented to Messrs. Denman, Brougham, and Lushington, the queen's advocates, for their strenuous support of that royal personage.

3. Accounts were received of a

repulse sustained by the royalist A.C.
army in Peru.

4. The society of coopers and others presented addresses to the queen, at Hammersmith. 1821

6. Great disturbances broke out at Constantinople, and other parts of the Turkish empire.

14. The intended coronation of George the Fourth was proclaimed in London.

18. Five Jews were apprehended at Leipsic, for having issued Dutch forged paper to the amount of 100,000*l.*

19. The town of Cydonea was burnt down by the Turks, who put to the sword all the inhabitants capable of bearing arms, carrying off their wives and children for slaves; many other instances of similar atrocities were also announced.

22. Mr. S. Rice brought a variety of charges in the house of commons, against Chief Baron O'Grady, of Ireland.

23. Samuel Waller, a methodist preacher, was indicted at the Manchester sessions, for having exercised his calling on the highway, when he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

24. A decisive victory was gained by the patriot armies of Columbia over the Spanish royalists at Carabobo, in which the British legion greatly distinguished itself, but sustained considerable loss.

The grant of 6000*l.* a year, and 1800*l.* arrears, to the duke of Clarence, was carried in parliament.

The building of a bridge across the Conway river was sanctioned, by a parliamentary grant of 40,000*l.*

26. A bog burst forth from Kilmalady, in Ireland, which, in the course of one hour, covered 100 acres of land, being from 20 to 60 feet in depth; it proceeded to a great extent, 200 yards in width, and eight feet deep, at the rate of two yards per hour. Roads and bridges were in consequence covered, communications cut off, and great damage sustained.

30. The maximum temperature

A.C. of the air was only 75 degrees, the
1821 same as it was on the 28th of April
last, so that it was then two or
three degrees short of summer heat.
It was an interesting fact, that on
the first of the dog-days there was
ice on the ponds in the vicinity of
the metropolis.

July 1. The new theatre in the
Haymarket was opened for the first
time.

2. In the Court of King's Bench,
on Monday, W. Floyer, Esq., was
convicted of certain publications
against Sir Robert Peel, arising
out of an election contest for the
borough of Tamworth, and was
sentenced to be imprisoned for
three months in the King's Bench
prison, to pay a fine of 1000*l.*, and
to find sureties for five years, him-
self in 2000*l.*, and two others in
1000*l.* each.

4. The Shadwell Police Office
was closed, when the establishment
was transferred to Mary-le-bone,
where an office was opened in a
few days.

5. The queen's memorial was
formally presented to the king, pre-
ferring her claim to be crowned
as queen-consort.

6. The statement of last quar-
ter's revenue was published, and
the decrease compared with the
corresponding quarter in 1820, ex-
ceeded 400,000*l.* The excise had
decreased 321,000*l.*; the stamps,
62,000*l.*; the post-office, 34,000*l.*;
and the assessed taxes, 15,000*l.*

John the Sixth, king of Portu-
gal, returned to Lisbon from the
Brazils, and took the oaths to sup-
port the constitutional form of go-
vernment.

10. The privy-council rejected
the claim of Queen Caroline to
participate in the coronation.

The fate of the bill to continue
the censorship of the press in
France was decided. The law was
only to continue to have effect till
the end of three months after the
opening of the session of 1821.
The division was 214 to 112.

11. Parliament was prorogued

by commission to the 20th of Sep-
tember.

12. San Martin, general of the
independents, entered Lima, into
which city Lord Cochrane was also
escorted in triumph.

14. Vesuvius was covered, not
with volcanic lava, but snow, which
fell in abundance, and covered the
summit of that mountain, which
was a phenomenon but rarely wit-
nessed even in the winter.

19. The coronation of George
the Fourth was solemnized in West-
minster Abbey. Queen Caroline
attempted to gain entrance into
Westminster Hall and the Abbey,
but was repulsed. Five guinea
seats fell to five shillings, and many
of the speculators in erecting those
scaffoldings were ruined. A balloon
ascended from the Green Park at
noon, while fireworks and illumina-
tions were displayed at night
in Hyde Park.

One hundred and fifty cooks were
employed in preparing the coro-
nation dinner. No less a number
than 325 joints of venison, beef,
mutton, fowl, &c., were roasted in
the course of the day. Cotton-
garden was the larder where the
dishes were placed, as they were
finished, under awnings.

21. The London jury found a
true bill against the committee of
the Bridge-street Association, for
acts of oppression and extortion.

Three persons were found guilty
at the Middlesex Sessions of having
been concerned in a conspiracy
among the police agents to extort
money from the friends of pri-
soners.

24. A public experiment to prove
the utility of the air-jacket, in cases
of accident on the water, or in
bathing, took place near Waterloo-
bridge, in the presence of an im-
mense concourse of spectators, when
several persons (one we understand
a female in men's clothes) plunged
into the Thames from a barge which
was engaged for the purpose, and
floated down the river some dis-
tance.

A.C. 25. The lord advocate of Scotland received a warrant from his majesty, declaring his royal pleasure to extend his grace and mercy to 51 persons against whom true bills for high treason had been found before the courts of Oyer and Terminer, held in Scotland last year, but who were not brought to trial, owing to their having absconded. Immediate orders were, in consequence, given, that such of those persons as had been taken into custody should be liberated, and all proceedings against the others were ordered to be discharged.

At the king's levee nearly 2000 persons were present.

27. News arrived of a great slaughter and destruction having taken place at Smyrna.

30. The queen of England was taken ill when at Drury Lane theatre.

Intelligence arrived that the cholera morbus, so destructive in India, had carried off 40,000 persons at Siam.

Aug. 1. At the 78th annual conference of the Wesleyan Methodists, held at Manchester, the Rev. G. Marsden was chosen president, and the Rev. R. Newton, secretary. Above 300 preachers were present. There had been an increase of members during the past year, exclusive of Ireland, to the amount of 10,329; 9029 in Great Britain, and the remaining 1300 on their missionary stations.

A grand dinner took place at Dublin, when the Protestants and Catholics united in amity.

Mr. Green ascended by a balloon from Pentonville.

2. The queen was seized with a violent obstruction in the bowels.

3. News was received of the taking of the Caraccas and La Guayra by the patriot forces.

7. Queen Caroline died at Hammersmith, after an illness of eight days.

8. The king embarked at Holyhead for Ireland.

The Earl of Moira packet was

wrecked off Hoylake, and about 60 passengers lost.

13. Nine persons were killed by the explosion of a coal pit, near Medley, in Staffordshire.

14. The skeleton of Major André (who was executed as a spy during the American war), was disinterred at Tappau, in America, and placed in a sarcophagus, which was to be conveyed to England.

The remains of the late queen were removed from Hammersmith, on their route to Brunswick; upon which occasion, great tumults took place in London. The procession had been ordered by government not to pass through the city, while the populace was equally resolved that it should proceed by no other route. After several conflicts, in which two men were killed by the military, the procession at length proceeded through London, and from thence to Harwich, for embarkation.

17. The king made his public entry into Dublin.

20. Several persons at Rouen testified that they had witnessed at Sotteville-les-Rouen, a rain of white butterflies, which fell in abundance towards the close of the day.

21. A grand musical festival was celebrated in the Abbey, in order to raise funds for erecting the Westminster hospital.

The remains of the late Queen Caroline were interred in the family vault at Brunswick.

An inquest was held on the body of one Francis, who had been shot during the queen's funeral, when a verdict of wilful murder was returned against one of the life-guards.

25. Mr. Green ascended by a balloon from Portsea.

26. The public funeral of Honey and Francis was performed, when the affray at Knightsbridge, between the soldiers and the people, took place, in which Sheriff Waithman was assaulted by the former.

The Royal Academicians liberally

A.C. 1821 determined to form a collection of the finest works of the old masters, which were to be placed in the painting-room of the Royal Academy for the improvement of the students.

Sept. 1. During the sun's disk undergoing a curious change, a remarkable phenomenon occurred in the neighbourhood of Thornbury, Gloucestershire, where a storm of snails, covering six acres of land, fell, the snails being ankle deep.

6. The king embarked at Dunleary, on his return from Ireland.

8. There was a surplus in this quarter's revenue of 250,000*l.* more than the corresponding quarter of last year.

12. The inquest on R. Honey, shot at Cumberland-gate, while viewing the queen's funeral, returned a verdict of manslaughter against the life-guards, after sitting 14 days, 10 hours per day.

20. Sir Robert Wilson was dismissed from the army, by order of his majesty, without any charge having been preferred, or a court-martial instituted.

24. The king embarked at Rams-gate for Hanover.

29. A reduction in rentals of land took place, from 20 to 40 per cent., throughout England, yet not one-half of the rents were paid by tenants to their landlords, on account of the existing agricultural distress.

30. Accounts from St. Petersburg stated, that the Emperor Alexander had authorized a subscription in favour of the Greek refugees.

Oct. 5. A meeting of the Southwark electors was convened, to indemnify Sir Robert Wilson, by pecuniary subscription, for the loss of his commission in the army.

11. The public entry of his majesty King George the Fourth into Hanover took place.

13. Three hundred and forty-six vessels had arrived at Quebec this season, with 7233 settlers.

14. Great outrages were com-

mitted on middle-men and agents A.C. 1821 near Limerick.

16. The public funeral of Mr. Rennie, the engineer, was performed in St. Paul's cathedral.

16—18. According to observations made by M. Luthmer, at Hanover, a remarkable phenomenon took place, consisting in the conjunction of the two great planets Jupiter and Saturn, at midnight, in the meridian, which were visible during all the night.

19. The deaths that occurred, owing to the yellow fever, at Barcelona, were from two to three hundred per diem.

Bridle, the keeper of Ilchester gaol, was discharged for misconduct in his office.

31. The *Constitutionnel* gave the following statement of the suppressions made by the censors in that journal. From the 1st July, 1821, to the 31st October, there had been suppressed in the *Constitutionnel*, 24,495 lines, which, being added to 88,425 lines suppressed from the institution of censorship, (3d April, 1820,) made a total of 112,920 lines; which again, at the rate of 700 lines a number, amounted to 161 papers, 220 lines; that is to say, the number of papers that would have appeared in five months and eight days.

Nov. 2. An ingenious individual of Dublin succeeded in completing the model of a steam coach, which could travel at the rate of six or eight miles an hour; and, by a self-acting apparatus, might be conducted through the most intricate roads.

8. The king arrived in London from Hanover.

15. M. A. Carlile, a female, was sentenced by the Court of King's Bench to a fine of 500*l.*, to undergo one year's imprisonment, and find sureties for her good behaviour, she having published a theological libel.

20. Seventeen persons of the family of Shea were burnt in their houses, by the populace in Ireland.

21. The variableness of the climate of Great Britain was never

A. C. more remarkable than at this time.
1821

On the 21st instant, at six in the morning, Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at $60\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, and at the same hour, on the 4th July last, it was only at 52° ; so that at one period in the middle of the present summer it was $8\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ colder than in the month of November. On the night of November 1st, at York, the minimum of the thermometer was 49° ; on the night of the 2d of July last, it was 36° , being 13° colder; and on the 5th November, at the same hour in the morning, the thermometer was at 30° , being 19° colder than four days before.

24. The proprietors and publishers of the *John Bull* weekly print were sentenced by the Court of King's Bench to nine months' imprisonment, and a fine of 1100*l.*, for a libel published on Lady Wrottesley in that newspaper.

26. A violent hurricane happened on the western coast, which did infinite damage to the shipping.

The Court of King's Bench sentenced the Rev. R. Blacow to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of 100*l.*, for having published a libel on the late queen; and Mr. Williams, mayor of Chester, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 10,000*l.* for partiality during an election.

28. The prince of Persia made his entry into Bagdad, at the head of 10,000 cavalry, when the Turks everywhere fled before the Persian army.

The provisional junta of the free government of Mexico was installed.

30. A violent storm occurred at Liverpool, and a windmill was burnt by the velocity of the vanes.

Accounts were received of a great drought in Jamaica, there having been little rain for fifteen months.

Dec. 1. Private letters from Corfu, in the *Constitutionnel*, stated that the affairs of the Greeks were every day improving. It was

said that they found in Tripolitza A. C. money to the amount of upwards 1821 of 22 million piastres.

2. A few minutes before eleven o'clock, a meteor, of rather unusual magnitude, appeared, taking its commencement near the zenith, and passing in a few degrees eastward of *Polaris*, through the constellation *Ursa Minor*, and was lost or disappeared in that of *Draco*. The diameter of its nucleus appeared about four or five times that of Jupiter, and its colour a very lively blue, leaving in its train beautiful coruscations of red light, very similar in their appearance to the tail of a sky-rocket.

4. A meeting was held at the Thatched House tavern, respecting the disturbed state of Ireland.

11. A pugilistic combat for the championship of England took place, between one Neate, of Bristol, and Tom Hickman, surnamed the Gaslight Man, on Hungerford Downs, when the former beat his opponent in 18 rounds, and 23 minutes' time. The battle was for 200 guineas a-side.

It is said that upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds were betted on the late fight between Gas and the Bristol man.

13. The erection of the new ball and cross on St. Paul's cathedral was completed.

14. The prosecutions instituted against several persons by the mock loyal association failed, in consequence of one of the Sheriffs who had returned the jury, having been himself a member of that society.

15. Several atrocious murders were committed in Ireland.

The weather was so mild at this season that a butterfly was caught at Maidstone, and fruit trees also appeared in blossom in many counties.

Louis the Eighteenth appointed a new royalist administration.

18. A violent epidemic disorder broke out in the royal military school of St. Cyr at Paris.

A.C. 1821 23. St. James's Park was first illuminated by gas lights.

The loss of the *Juliana* East Indiaman took place in Margate roads, when 38 persons perished.

24. Great floods occurred in Ireland and England.

Violent gales were experienced in the Mediterranean, whereby thirty-two vessels were lost.

25. The subscription for Sir Robert Wilson amounted to 9000*l.*, and a benevolent collection for the indigent families of the murdered Honey and Francis, to 150*l.*

26. The roads were so inundated, that vehicles could not proceed, and many of the western coaches were compelled to return.

28. The tide at London-bridge was higher than ever before remembered. At Westminster and Vauxhall, great devastation was in consequence occasioned by the overflowing of the Thames, which rose four inches higher than the great flood of 1774.

31. Several executions took place at Limerick.

Spain uniformly proceeded in her labours to correct many abuses; and the Cortes met for the purpose of establishing public liberty and cementing the Spanish people. The sanguinary policy of the priests received a check from the sequestration of their property, and submitted to be placed under police inspection. The king promised to protect the free constitution; while Portugal underwent a complete new organization, and endeavoured to legislate for herself. The spirit of liberty in France, which was constantly checked by the government, burst forth at every opportunity, while constant innovations were made upon the conditions under which the Bourbons had been restored to the throne, regulations being incessantly introduced which put a stop to all freedom of discussion and opinion. At Belford an insurrection broke out, which threatened the display of the tri-coloured flag, and the proclaiming Napoleon the

Second. The French government appeared apprehensive at liberty gaining ground in Spain, and regarded with a jealous eye the contiguity of that country to its own frontiers, fearful lest the example might prove contagious to her spirit of despotism.

The cause of queen Caroline of England produced the greatest agitation, and her trial gave rise to considerable discontents in the minds of the people. The outrages and insults offered to her at the coronation, had evidently broken her heart, which caused the most poignant sorrow to all ranks of the community. Tumults and riots of the most disgraceful kind attended her funeral procession, which it had been ordered by government should not proceed through the city, whereas the populace forced an entrance through Whitechapel, when her remains were hurried off to Harwich for embarkation, with an indecent celerity, that must long continue to be remembered and bitterly deprecated in this country.

As at this period the rapid increase of attorneys was publicly noticed, the following curious statements may not be uninteresting as relating to the community of that calling:—

In the 33rd of Henry VI. it is stated, with a reference to the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and the city of Norwich, that constant harmony had subsisted among the inhabitants so long as the number of attorneys had been limited to six in each of the above counties, and two in the above city; but that the number being increased to *eighty*, many of whom derived their subsistence from the promotion of strife and lawsuits, it was found expedient to reduce them to their original number. It was accordingly enacted, under a penalty of 20*l.* that none should be added to that statute number. Though this statute remains unrepealed, it is scarcely necessary to mention how much its provisions are disregarded.

^{A.C.}
¹⁸²¹ In the city of Norwich alone, according to the Law List of this year, there were 53 attorneys, and the county of Norfolk, exclusive of those 53, contained 70 more, making in all 123, instead of 8. The county of Suffolk added its quota of 92 to the number of those so styled strife-making personages, raising the number in the two counties and city of Norwich to 215, instead of the 14 of Henry VI.'s time. A similar increase has taken place in the capital, where there are at present not many short of 3000 attorneys!

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—Some years ago a gentleman, after carefully examining the folio edition of *Johnson's Dictionary*, formed the following table of English words derived from other languages:—Latin, 6732; French, 4812; Saxon, 1665; Greek, 1148; Dutch, 691; Italian, 211; German, 166; Welsh, 95; Danish, 75; Spanish, 56; Icelandic, 50; Swedish, 34; Gothic, 31; Hebrew, 16; Teutonic, 15; Arabic, 13; Irish, 6; Runic, 4; Flemish, 4; Erse, 4; Syriac, 3; Scottish, 3; Irish and Erse, 2; Turkish, 1; Irish and Scottish, 1; Portuguese, 1; Persian, 1; Frisic, 1; Persic, 1; Uncertain, 1.—Total, 15,784.

The sum subscribed for the national testimonial in honour of his Majesty's visit to Dublin, amounted to 10,058*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*

By new arrangements made at the General Post-office, the mail was to run between London and Thurso, in Scotland, a distance of 881 miles, without stopping more than two or three hours at any one place, whereby a day was gained in the delivery of the letters.

There was visiting Brighton a gentleman, 92 years of age, who had never before been ten miles from London, and who, it was said, had frequented an inn in Bishopsgate-street daily for upwards of fifty years, at which, it is further reported, he allowed himself *five* bottles of port wine *per diem*; and that, upon calculation and *proof*, it

appeared he had actually drank at ^{A.C.}
the above-mentioned house no less ¹⁸²¹ a quantity than 35,600 bottles, or 57 pipes, of that generous and genial juice.

The population of Ireland is supposed to exceed 6,500,000; its productive land has been computed to amount to 13,454,375 acres. There are consequently little more than two acres to each inhabitant, and yet the value of the exported surplus produce of each acre, one with another, appears to have amounted to about 9*s.*

Messrs. Perkins, Fairman, and Heath, submitted their beautiful specimens of engraving for notes to the Bank of England and the country bankers, which were adopted by many of the latter.

A mermaid of the seal species was caught in the Indian seas, and deposited in the museum of Surgeons' hall.

A mammoth's bones were found by Captain Vetch, on the west bank of the Medway, near Rochester.

From the returns of education, by endowment and subscription in England, it appeared that 976,321 children, of both sexes, received instruction from the proceeds of public or charitable funds.

Mr. Kent, of Glasgow, invented a machine for walking on the surface of the water, at the rate of three miles an hour.

Lighting by means of gas was introduced into nearly every town in England.

Steam boats were established between Dover and Calais, London and Leith.

Regent-street, from Carlton-house to Piccadilly, was opened as a general thoroughfare.

The special juries of London were reformed through the exertions of Alderman Waithman.

Two scurrilous newspapers flourished in London and Edinburgh at this period, supposed to be supported by individuals connected with persons in authority, the "John Bull" being the London

A.C. 1821 print alluded to, and the "Beacon" that of Edinburgh, which has since been suppressed.

A balloon, thirty-two feet in diameter, was inflated with ordinary coal gas, instead of gas prepared from sulphuric acid and zinc or iron filings; the filling occupied much less time than usually required, and the expense did not exceed 5*l*. The ascent was one of the most beautiful ever beheld, since that of Lunardi in 1785.

The canal at Alexandria was completed by European engineers. It commences near the Nile, a little below Saene, and is nearly fifty miles in length, 28 yards in breadth, and 17 feet deep. One hundred thousand labourers were set to work upon that undertaking in January 1819, who were subsequently increased to more than double that number.

Among the presents made to queen Caroline was a penknife, containing 2016 blades, manufactured by a Sheffield workman; and another was afterwards made, containing 1821 blades.

The light-house at Dungeness was struck by lightning and rendered useless.

The following table is given in the foreign journals, as an approximation to a comparative census of the population of the Greeks and Turks, in Turkey and Europe:—

	GREEKS.	TURKS.
Macedonia	724,000	244,000
Thessaly	579,000	89,000
Albania	691,000	363,000
Morea	300,000	35,000
Bulgaria	620,000	170,000
Walachia	360,000	18,000
Moldavia	225,000	30,000
Servia	780,000	160,000
Bosnia and Dependencies	420,000	140,000
Total	5,288,000	1,592,000

Eight thousand volumes in the Russian tongue had appeared within

the last 20 years; whereas until 1800, only 3000 had been printed in that country.

Three hundred and ninety-three German booksellers published no less than 3322 new works in the course of half a year.

No less than 13 quarterly and 103 monthly works were regularly published in London.

The *Observer* Sunday newspaper sold 61,500 double papers, containing an account of the coronation of George the Fourth, consuming 133,000 fourpenny stamps; thus producing to the revenue 2000*l*.

Twenty-one Sunday newspapers were published in London.

A daily paper was established in Lancashire.

Twenty-four millions eight hundred and twenty thousand newspapers were struck off in 1820, of which diurnals 60 were published in London, and 168 in the various counties of Great Britain.

It was ascertained by a return of the stamp-office, where the paper for all the journals in London and the united kingdom is stamped, that the weekly number in London was 300,000, in the country 650,000 weekly, making nearly a million weekly, and 50 millions per annum.

The population of France was ascertained to amount to 29,217,466 souls.

Of the 278,000,000 of individuals who inhabit Europe, there are said to be 17,900,000 beggars, or persons who subsist at the expense of the community, without contributing to its resources.

It was said that 5300*l*. was received at the Custom-house, Portsmouth, during the last year, for duties on eggs, which pay 10*d*. for every 120 imported; consequently, 15,264,000 must have been landed at that port during the twelve months. It is singular, but true, that many of the eggs imported, are sold retail in London at 18 and 20 for 1*s*., while the importers, for what they sell on the coast, demand 8*s*. per hundred.

A.C. The Quarter's Revenue.—Produce of the revenue of Great Britain in A.C.
 1821 the quarters ending on the 10th of October in the following years, viz. 1821

	1819.	1820.	1821.
	£.	£.	£.
Taxes belonging to the consolidated fund	9,332,287	10,938,169	11,339,007
Temporary excise	588,276	586,264	1,139,377
Annual taxes	1,534,233	1,675,532	1,562,409
October quarter, 1820	11,454,796	13,199,965	14,040,793
Improvement as compared with the October quarter, 1820			13,199,965
October quarter, 1821			14,040,793
October quarter, 1819			11,454,796
Improvement as compared with the October quarter, 1819, before the additional duties of three millions were in full collection			2,585,997

CHARGE.

Total income of consolidated fund in the quarter ended 10th of October, 1820			11,128,389
Charge			9,823,091
Excess of income			1,305,298
Total income of consolidated fund in the quarter ended 10th of October, 1821			11,650,123
Charge estimated at			10,000,000
Excess of income			1,650,123

From the above most satisfactory statement, it appeared that the improvement in the revenue, of the quarter ended, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the foregoing year, was 840,828*l.*; as compared with the same quarter in 1819, 2,585,997*l.* But as the additional three millions of duties were not in full collection then, but had been in full collection afterwards, it is proper that one quarter of the three millions, 750,000*l.*, should be deducted from the improvement in the

	£.
Quarter, 1819	2,585,997
Deduct	750,000
	1,835,997

Hence, then, the improvement in the October quarter, as compared with the same quarter in 1819, was no less than 1,835,997*l.*

The improvement, as we have before stated, in the quarter then ended, as compared with the quarter in 1820, was above 840,000*l.* That improvement was, in the customs, above 150,000*l.*; in the stamps, about 50,000*l.*; but the greatest proved in the excise, which might be stated at from 6 to 700,000*l.*

The average amount of bank-notes in circulation, during the concluding three months of 1821, was 18,327,975*l.*, being fifteen millions less than in 1814.

The total revenue for 1821 was 50,987,765*l.*

A.C. 1821	The excess of taxation over the preceding year amounted to	£. 597,224
	The total expenses, exclusive of the interest of the debt, were	22,087,501
	The unredeemed debt was	775,834,464
	Ditto of Ireland was	25,720,845

The number of cavalry and infantry amounted to 81,106. The artillery and marines to 15,872; and the regular colonial troops were estimated at 4064.

The duties paid by the several insurance companies, from the Christmas of 1820, to Lady-day of 1821, amounted to 136,369*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

The expense of lighting and cleansing the streets of Paris, during the year 1820, amounted to 16,110*l.* 4*s.*

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1820, to December, 1821.

CHRISTENED.

Males	13,072
Females	12,160
Total	25,232

BURIED.

Males	9379
Females	9072
Total	18,451

Died—Napoleon Bonaparte, emperor of the French, king of Italy, &c.; Caroline, queen of England; Christophé, emperor of Hayti; Adam Walker, Esq., lecturer on experimental philosophy; Sir T. C. Bunbury, Bart.; the Abbé Caron, author of works on education; Dr. Gregory, professor of the theory of physic at Edinburgh; Dr. Bateman, author of medical works; Mrs. Hester Lynch Piozzi, celebrated as Mrs. Thrale; J. Bartleman, Esq., a musician and vocalist; Dr. Calcott, the glee composer; John Bonnycastle, Esq.,

professor of mathematics at Woolwich; the earl of Sheffield, a statistical writer; Alexander Stephens, Esq., author of many biographical works; John Scott, Esq., a public writer; the Rev. Dr. Beaufort, a statistical writer; Major Charles James, a poet and military writer; Prince Charles of Hesse Rothenburg; Dr. Vicesimus Knox, a distinguished classical writer; Mrs. Elizabeth Inchbald, a dramatic writer and novelist; John Rennie, Esq., the engineer; Rear-Admiral James Burney, author of the *History of Discovery*; James Perry, Esq., editor of the *Morning Chronicle*; Dr. Barrett, provost of Trinity-college, Dublin; Right Honourable Sir James Mansfield; the celebrated Count Rapp; Michael Bryan, author of a *Dictionary of Painters and Engravers*; Thomas Keate, Esq., surgeon to the king, and late surgeon-general to the army; Sir Watkin Lewes, the father of the court of aldermen; he was chosen an alderman in 1772; at Paris, Madame Duggazon, one of the most celebrated actresses who had figured at *l'Opera Comique*; the countess dowager of Jersey; on the 20th instant, at Frankfort, her serene highness the dowager landgravine Caroline of Hesse Homburg; her highness was daughter to the landgrave Lewis the Ninth of Hesse Cassel, and had married the late landgrave Frederick Lewis of Hesse Homburg; James Weir, 17 months old, known by the name of the Wonderful Gigantic Child; when 13 months old, he continued to increase, and weighed five stone, his girth round the neck was 14 inches, the breast 31 inches, the belly 39 inches, the thigh 20 and a half inches, and round the arm 11 and a half inches; he was born in the parish of Cambostnethan, county of Lanark.

Jan. 1. A case was argued in the court of King's Bench of considerable importance to those who keep what are termed sporting dogs. It was on a motion to enter a non-

A.C. 1821

1822

^{A.C.}
¹⁸²² suit in an action which had been tried at the last Essex assizes, Hayward versus Horner, and in which Mr. Justice Burrough had ruled, that the keeping of such a dog, even if there were no proof that he ever was used for the purpose of killing game, was sufficient to bring the owner under the penal consequences of the statute of the 5th of Anne. The four judges on Thursday, each delivered an opinion adverse to that of Mr. Justice Burrough, and unanimously decided, that the keeping alone is not enough to convict a person, but that proof must be shewn that the dog is kept for the purpose of killing game.

2. A plot against the French government was discovered at Saurmur.

3. A conflict took place between the military and the insurgents at Limerick.

5. A plot against the French government was discovered at Bel-fort.

Mr. Loveday, an Englishman, petitioned the chamber of deputies respecting the seduction of his daughter to the Catholic faith.

Advices were received of an imperial ukase having been published, for closing all the mason's lodges in Russia and Poland.

10. The Rev. Mr. Lowe, a clerical magistrate, and his servant, were killed near Marlow, by the firing of their own party.

The Spanish insurgents assumed the title of the Army of the Faith.

Earl Fitzwilliam reduced his rents from thirty-five to forty-five per cent.

Fanatical missionaries were patronised by the French government and the Duchess D'Angouleme.

15. Mr. Baldwin was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, for having pretended that he could procure a place under government.

17. Viscount Sidmouth resigned the seals as secretary of state for the home department.

A great dinner was given at

Norfolk, to celebrate Mr. Fox's ^{A.C.}
birth-day, and commemorate his ¹⁸²²
principles, when the duke of Sussex was in the chair.

The cortes of Portugal addressed Mr. Jeremy Bentham on his writings in favour of liberty.

The winter was so remarkably mild, that roses and various spring flowers bloomed throughout this month in the open air, and were sold cheap in the streets of London.

18. News arrived, that the Greeks had taken Tripolizza, and put the Mahometan inhabitants to the sword, as a retaliation for similar barbarities that had been practised against their own people.

19. A mother and five children were found suffocated in the lighthouse on St. Bee's Head.

22. Riots broke out among the weavers in various parts of Wiltshire.

The Post-office steam vessel first entered Dover harbour, from Calais.

31. The court of common council petitioned parliament, in order to complain of the outrage committed on Sheriff Waithman by the military.

News arrived of the loss of the Lady Lushington, Indiaman, near Coringa, when 22 persons perished.

Many services of plate were voted to Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., by different boroughs and corporate bodies.

The heavens presented, for many evenings, a most interesting appearance. The moon, pursuing her path between the evening star and the converging planets, Jupiter and Saturn, while, as Venus sunk to rest in the west, Mars rose in the east, and Sirius blazed over the hills to the south.

A kind of avalanche took place near Chepstow, where about three acres of land slid down towards the river, carrying with them some fir-trees, the underwood, and a portion of rock.

Lambeth Palace sustained great

A.C. 1822 damage during the late tempestuous weather. The cellars and the lower apartments were flooded to the height of several feet, and much of the furniture and wine were destroyed.

When his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester visited the dockyard at Chatham, he was shown Cromwell's standard, supposed to be the only one remaining in the kingdom. Its ancient simplicity and good preservation excited the attention of his Royal Highness. When his late Majesty visited the yard in 1781, it was shown to him, and he expressed a desire that particular care might be taken of it. The flag is red, 21 feet by 15, having on it St. George's cross (red) on a white field, and the Irish harp (yellow) on a blue field, the shield surrounded by branches of the palm and laurel.

The opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-general was taken, whether the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has any power to confer the honour of Knighthood, and they were both decidedly of opinion, that since the Union no such right has existed. A copy of the opinion was sent to Lord Wellesley.

Feb. 2. Milford barracks in Ireland were attacked and burnt by 800 insurgents.

Ali Pacha was delivered up to Chourachid, who caused him to be beheaded, and on the day following the Turks took possession of Janina.

Parliament opened.

The Thames Indiaman was burnt off Beachy Head.

8. Russia published a ukase, by which 678 civil officers were removed, punished, or reprimanded, and Siberia underwent a new division.

David Ridgway was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for a libel which he had published at Manchester.

12. The court of chancery refused to grant an injunction in favour of the proprietors of Lord Byron's poem, entitled "Cain."

21. The king of Wirtemberg A.C. 1822 refused to restrict the liberty of the press.

The Jesuits were re-established in Austria.

Sentence of death was passed on thirty-nine insurgents at Cork.

25. The execution of three persons took place, for having burned the barracks at Churchtown.

26. The insurrection planned by General Berton, in France, was frustrated.

28. Sir N. Conant and other police magistrates were convicted of having conspired to deprive a publican of his license.

A tremendous gale of wind occurred throughout the northern counties.

Agricultural meetings were convened in various parts of the kingdom, in order to petition parliament respecting public distress.

The division in the French chamber on the passing of the restrictive law on the press, was Ayes 254; Noes 93; but to those should be added 35, the number of the extreme left, who refused to vote. The real numbers were, therefore, for the law, 254; against it, 128—majority 126.

March 1. The house of commons resolved to reduce the lords of the Admiralty, by a majority of 54.

4. Two of Carlile's shopmen were sentenced to imprisonment for selling alleged libels.

9. Mrs. Donatty, of No. 2, Robert-street, Bedford-row, was murdered, since which period the perpetrators of that sanguinary deed have never been discovered.

A countryman who had been employed gathering sea-weed on the Irish shore, in the parish of Clommauny, county of Donnegal, found a bottle which had been thrown out by his Majesty's ship Fury, Capt. Parry, in lat. 62. 8. N. long. 62. 27. W. The countryman instantly broke it, and found a paper, on which was written the following, in seven different languages:—"His Majesty's ship

A.C. 1822. Fury. Set off July, 1821, lat. 62, S. N. long. 62. 27. W. At one P.M. moderate breezes from the northward, dull misty weather. Hecla in company.

"W. PARRY, Commander."

10. Severe restrictions passed against the liberty of the press in France.

Advices were received, that on the 5th of December the inhabitants of the Isthmus of Panama had declared their independence.

11. The bill for converting five per cent. stock into four per cent. passed the house of commons.

12. The king surrendered up 30,000*l.* per annum of the civil list.

14. The Middlesex reform meeting took place.

15. One of the gasometers in Friars-street burst with a dreadful explosion. It was the reservoir for supplying Blackfriars-road and the adjacent streets with gas, and the gasometer that burst was quite new, and at the time contained about 169 tons of water. The accident, it is supposed, happened from the gasometer being too much charged with gas. William Morgan, an engineer, was thrown from the gasometer full ten yards over the wall of Mr. Andrews's premises in Green-street, and killed on the spot. The damage done to the neighbourhood was very considerable, and a great many persons were severely hurt.

19. The independence of Columbia, Mexico, and Peru was recognised by the United States of America.

22. Thirteen smugglers were convicted at Maidstone.

25. A farmer and his wife were murdered on the high road, near Listowell.

Many Christians were murdered by the Turks at Constantinople.

26. The court of chancery decided that Mr. Lawrence's lectures were out of the protection of the law.

Sir Alexander Boswell was killed in a duel, by James Stuart, Esq. for a libel written by the former

against the latter, in a scandalous newspaper called the *Beacon*, of which Sir Walter Scott and others had been the proprietors.

27. Mr. Canning was appointed governor-general of India.

30. It was announced that the board of excise retained a Mr. Edmunds in Warwick gaol, for selling wheat after it had been roasted.

Riots occasioned by the labourers in Norfolk broke out, when the disaffected proceeded to destroy threshing machines, in order to avenge themselves on the obnoxious farmers.

At the special commission held in Limerick, many of general Rock's men were convicted, some executed, and others transported.

Serious failures happened among the iron masters of Staffordshire, and in consequence several hundred men were deprived of employment.

Birley and others were tried for their conduct at Manchester, but acquitted.

Mrs. Coutts, in conformity with the expressed wish of Mr. Coutts, made a most ample provision for his daughters. Upon the countess of Guildford she settled 10,000*l.* per annum; an annuity to the same amount on the marchioness of Bute, with 10,000*l.* to her two children; lady Burdett was also to have a very large sum, the exact amount of which had not been stated. Besides those provisions for his daughters, Mr. Coutts had given each of them originally a marriage portion of 100,000*l.* Exclusively of the immediate great property in cash of which Mrs. Coutts became possessed, she was to have the preponderating share in the banking-house which her husband enjoyed, in itself a most capital fortune.

Various statements appeared respecting the manner in which the late Mr. Coutts had disposed of his immense property,—the following is however correct. Some time previous to his death, he settled upon Mrs. C. the sum of 600,000*l.* with the house in Stratton-street,

^{A.C.}
1822 all the plate, linen, wines, &c.: the service of plate was said to be the most valuable of any in this country, and the stock of wines greater than any two private cellars in the kingdom, together with the house at Highgate, and all its appurtenances. Mrs. C. was likewise left half proprietress of his immense banking establishment, with all monies due to him at the time of his decease. The affairs of the house had been made up since his demise, and it is said there was a balance of 670,000*l.* due to Mrs. Coutts, which sum was proved under the will. The whole amount of property (with the annual profits of half the banking business), now in possession of that lady, it is supposed, makes her the richest widow in the united kingdom.

It appeared that the fortress of Corinth surrendered to the Greeks in the first week of February. It was reported to have contained 25 millions of piastres, or about 700,000*l.*

Mr. Hume gave notice in the house of commons of a motion respecting the post-office revenue—not before it was loudly called for. From official papers on the table it appeared that the net English revenue of the post-office for the year ending the 5th of January, 1821, was one million six hundred thousand pounds—the expense of collecting of which exceeded five hundred thousand pounds! The Irish post-office, for the same period, netted seventy-five thousand pounds, the expense of collecting which, amounted to one hundred and eleven thousand pounds! This latter might truly be called an *Irish* revenue.

April 5.—A whale came on shore at Beckhithe, near Cromer, and although of large dimensions, it was evidently wasted in its original size. It measured in length 57 feet, the extremity of the tail was 13 feet wide, the jawbones 14 feet long, and the tongue nine feet long and four feet broad. It produced but

little oil, and from its wasted appearance, the whalebone was of small value. The jaws were extracted, and intended as a present for Lord Suffield, but the tide unfortunately washed them away from the shelf of a cliff on which they had been laid.

9. A coroner's jury decided that publicans were legally bound to receive into their houses all persons in extremity.

11. The king's levee was attended by upwards of 1300 persons.

12. Fifteen thousand Greeks were massacred in the island of Scio, by the Turks.

13. The officers of the mock constitutional association were tried for a conspiracy, but acquitted.

20. Particulars were received of the loss of the *Blendenhall East-Indiaman*.

22. Alderman Waithman obtained a verdict of 500*l.* against the proprietors of the *John Bull* newspaper, for a libel.

The Confidence public ship, and the Albion packet, were lost with all their crews, on the south coast of Ireland; the latter containing many passengers, among whom was the celebrated general Lefebvre Desnouettes.

24. At Sheffield, a man of the name of Wright, finally accomplished the famous Barclay exploit, of walking 1000 miles in 1000 hours.

Sir Francis Burdett's motion was negatived in Parliament, for the liberation of Mr. Hunt.

25. Lord John Russell's motion for a parliamentary reform was lost by 367 to 161 votes.

Mr. Denman was elected to the office of common serjeant to the city of London.

A short time since, the martello tower, No. 29, situated at the mouth of Rye harbour, which had cost the country more than 10,000*l.*, was sold by auction to Mr. James Breeds, of Hastings, for little more than 200*l.*

May 1. The exhibition of the northern society for the encourage-

A.C. ment of the fine arts, was opened
1822 at Leeds.

2. A duel was fought between the dukes of Bedford and Buckingham, in Kensington gardens, but no blood spilt.

Lord Normanby carried his motion against the appointment of a second postmaster generalship by 216 to 261.

The extension of the bank charter to 1844, was assented to by parliament.

5. Vauxhall gardens were sold for 28,000*l*.

6. St. Paul's cathedral was lighted with gas.

A south-west gale retarded the flow of the tide so much in the Thames, that it became fordable at London-bridge.

7. The consecration of the new church of Saint Pancras took place, the total expense of erecting which, including purchases of land and other charges, did not exceed 70,000*l*.

A subscription was opened for the starving Irish peasantry, which soon amounted to 300,000*l*., upon which occasion many cases of misery and oppression were published.

11. Great disturbances broke out among the colliers in Monmouthshire.

12. A new comet was discovered by M. Gambart, of Marseilles. It was near the second star of *Taurus*. From the observations made, it appeared that at 40 minutes past 10 o'clock, its right ascension was $87\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, and its northern declination 58. The comet was at the period in question invisible to the naked eye.

16. Fifty thousand pounds were voted by Parliament for the relief of the distresses in Ireland.

18. Lord Westmeath was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and ordered to find securities, for having challenged Mr. Wood.

20. The proprietors of the John Bull newspaper received judgment for a libel on the late queen, when

Arrowsmith was condemned to pay A.C. 300*l*., and Weaver and Shackell 100*l*. each, and be imprisoned for 1822 three months.

29. The East India company passed an unanimous vote of thanks to the marquis of Hastings.

An elegant service of plate was presented to Mr. Alderman Wood, for his exertions in behalf of the queen.

30. A magnificent public fête was given at the King's theatre, in behalf of the distressed Irish.

June 3. The house of commons pledged itself to revise the criminal laws.

4. Four men were executed at Pennenden Heath, for having been concerned in a smuggling affray, in which two men were wounded on either side.

The sum received from the committee for the management of the ball given at the King's theatre on the 30th of May, for the relief of the distress in Ireland, was 3,500*l*.

Two pine apples, weighing 32*lbs*. 10*oz*., were presented at the dinner of the Horticultural Society.

A thatched cottage at Wednore, in Somerset, was burnt, from the intense heat of the sun reflected on the windows, which ignited the thatch.

5. Accounts were received of an affray having taken place between the crew of a British frigate and the Chinese near Canton, which for some time caused a suspension of all commercial intercourse.

10. The sale of the splendid furniture at Wanstead house began.

11. A county meeting took place at Maidstone, in order to petition parliament for a reform.

A violent thunder storm happened at Hautat, in France, when a man was killed by the lightning in the midst of his family of ten children.

12. A motion was made in the prerogative court, relative to an alleged will of the late king's, in behalf of Mrs. Olivia Serres, who had assumed the title of princess Olive

A.C. of Cumberland, which had excited
1822 much public attention.

A concert was held at the mansion house for the benefit of the distressed Irish.

17. Mr. John Smith stated in the house of commons, that "from a well authenticated statement, it appeared that 99,639 inhabitants in Clare, and 132,000 in Cork, were absolutely without the means of subsistence!" It was obvious that the subscriptions, though extensive, were inadequate to meet such an evil.

19. The king's advocate resisted the application in behalf of Mrs. Serres, *alias* princess Olive.

20. The restrictions adopted in the bank-discounting business, prompted the directors to offer a diminution of their interest to four per cent., and extend the time of credit from 65 to 96 days.

21. A lady was fined in the penalty of 40*l.* by the Bath magistrates, for suffering a fierce mastiff to go unmuzzled.

The abused process of extents in aid was abolished by the court of exchequer.

A steam-engine burst at Chester, when five people perished.

30. A destructive fire happened at Whitstable, when forty-six buildings were consumed.

An official return to an order of the house of commons of the total population and number of persons receiving relief from the poor-rates in four parishes in the county of Sussex, stated as follows:—In the parish of Northiam, total population according to the last census, 1358; number of paupers 636. Salehurst population, 2121; paupers, 1062. Burwarsh population, 1937; paupers, 1053. Mayfield population, 2698; paupers, 1391. Thus the number of paupers exceeded more than half the amount of the whole population in each of those four parishes.

From returns to parliament, it appeared that the debts of six thousand and ninety petitioning and discharged debtors amounted to up-

wards of five millions and a half, A.C. while the amount of property received by the assignees was one thousand four hundred and ninety-nine pounds! This was somewhat more than *four shillings* from each debtor's estate to clear upwards of five millions and a half of debts.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope stated that there had not been rain there for the two preceding years.

July 1. The Turkish fleet was fired off Scio by some Greek fire-ships, whereby the admiral and many of the crews perished.

The marriage act regulation passed, which created great public agitation.

5. Eight hundred Greek virgins were exposed by the Asiatics in the slave markets, and 20,000 Christians slaughtered in various villages.

6. The royal guards at Madrid declared themselves against the constitution; but on the 7th they were attacked by the national militia and armed citizens, who routed them and made many prisoners, when their leaders were exiled.

8. Francis Wright was found guilty of selling two alleged libels.

10. An immense cavern was discovered on the banks of the Black river in America.

The statue of Achilles, set up in Hyde Park, was much reprobated on account of its indecency, particularly as the subscription for its being erected had originated with the British fair.

15. The Prince Royal of Portugal declared Brazil independent, and proclaimed a free constitution for that territory.

17. Messrs. Hope and Menzies apologized at the bar of the house of commons, for having endeavoured to provoke Mr. Abercrombie to a challenge.

Papers and letters from Madras were received, by which it appeared that from the 5th to the 8th of July dreadful storms had occurred in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and

A.C. caused much damage and the loss of numerous lives. It was stated in the papers, that at Burissaul, a town on the banks of the Menga, the storm was attended with an inundation of that river, which had overflowed its banks so rapidly as to cause the destruction of more than 100,000 human beings. The indigo crops, it was added, were all ruined in that quarter, and from that circumstance a deduction was hastily drawn of the total failure throughout Bengal of that useful plant.

19. A destructive fire happened at New York, in America, whereby great part of that city was consumed.

The innkeepers on the Dover road petitioned against the adoption of steam navigation from London to Calais.

20. General Iturbide was crowned emperor of Mexico.

Percy Jocelyn, bishop of Clogher, was detected in the commission of an unnatural crime, with Movelly, a private soldier in the foot guards. The bishop was admitted to bail, when he escaped; so that neither of the culprits were brought to that condign punishment they had so merited.

22. The proprietor of Blackwood's Magazine was convicted at Edinburgh of having published gross libels on professor Leslie, when the damages awarded were 100l.

23. Abstract of parliamentary paper, No. 327, of 1822, concerning public defaulters within ten years:

Treasury—Mr.

Chinnery's balance . . .	£60,110	15	5½
Army Pay-office . . .	3,220	14	2¾
Barrack-office . . .	1,793	18	4
Navy Pay ditto . . .	28,122	6	8
Royal Marine Pay Office . . .	3,083	15	3
Victualling Office . . .	3,505	7	9
Tax office . . .	67,280	6	4½
Customs, England . . .	24,074	4	6½

Carried forward, £191,191 8 5

Brought forward, 191,191	8	5	A.C.
Customs, Scotland	3,205	16	4¾ 1822
Stamp-office . . .	11,254	9	3½
Post ditto . . .	11,595	17	0
Commissioners for auditing public accounts . . .	482,111	5	0¼
Colonial audit office	12,885	14	0
Lottery office . . .	2,941	15	8
Woods, Forest, and Land Revenue-office . . .	1,451	15	1½
Auditors of the Land, England and Wales . . .	19,483	8	4½
Court of Exchequer, Scotland	13,221	7	0
IRELAND.			
Tax Office . . .	27,525	9	4½
Excise . . .	3,952	19	6
Stamp office . . .	51,746	8	3
Post ditto . . .	21,328	13	11¾
Military Accounts	270,525	16	4½
£1,124,395 3 1			

25. Great disturbances happened among the men employed on the Paddington canal navigation, who refused to embark the First Battalion of Grenadier Guards.

Twenty-four persons were arrested in a gambling house, in Pall Mall, and held to bail.

Five men were killed by the fire-damp, in a coal-mine near Sheffield.

28. A subscription was opened in Switzerland for the relief of the distressed Irish.

29. That national disgrace, the Alien Bill, passed the legislature.

30. Messrs. Green and Griffiths were thrown from a balloon near Cheltenham.

Six thousand pounds were said to have been the sum taken at the door of the Royal Academy, for admissions to view the exhibition.

Aug. An English theatrical company at Paris was interrupted in its performance, by the French part of the audience.

6. The sessions of parliament closed.

7. Sir James Hulse was con-

^{A.C.}
1822 victed of bribery and corruption at his election.

10. A boat, with 45 persons on board, was run down by a steam-vessel, off Greenock, when 40 souls perished.

The Greeks defeated the Turks, near Thermopylæ.

11. A plate glass manufactory in Upper East Smithfield, said to be worth 100,000*l.*, was destroyed by fire.

The king embarked at Greenwich, for Scotland.

12. The marquis of Londonderry, secretary for foreign affairs, cut his throat, at his house, North Cray.

13. An extensive and destructive earthquake happened in Syria, which overthrew several cities, and killed above 20,000 persons, in a few seconds.

14. The king arrived in Leith harbour, and on the 15th landed at Edinburgh.

The public funeral of the marquis of Londonderry took place, in Westminster Abbey, which was accompanied by the execrations of the populace.

20. An inquest was held at York upon a soldier who had been flogged to death.

Thirty gamblers were again arrested in Pall Mall, and held to bail.

A public meeting was convened at Edinburgh, in favour of the Greeks.

24. A civic banquet was given to the king, in the hall of the parliament house, at Edinburgh.

Captain Rock, leader of the Irish disaffected, was capitally convicted, at Cork.

30. The king embarked at Leith, for London, in a yacht, towed by a steam-boat.

Sept. 2. The commemoration of the Preston Guild was celebrated.

The king landed at Greenwich, on his return from Scotland.

The grand seignior ordered that all Christian prisoners should be immediately put to death.

11. The cathedral of St. Baim, at Ghent, was destroyed by fire.

15. The magnificent cathedral at ^{A.C.}
Rouen was struck by lightning, 1822 and considerably damaged.

16. A Woolwich coach was overturned, when only one, out of sixteen passengers, escaped unhurt.

A fatal riot took place at Chippenham.

General Berton and five of his associates received sentence of death, at Poitiers, and were executed.

17. Mr. Canning was appointed secretary of state, in the place of the marquis of Londonderry.

A steam-engine burst at Camberwell, when two men were unfortunately killed.

The new Lutheran church, at Amsterdam, was burnt down.

25. The fourth Eisteddfod, or meeting of the Welsh bards, was held at Brecon.

Thirty-one patriots were sentenced to death at Naples for having been concerned in the late revolution.

The congress at Verona assembled.

A second crop of strawberries was gathered, in many parts of England.

28. Sentence of death was passed on thirty-four convicts, at the Old Bailey.

Oct. 1. A great number of persons resorted to Fonthill Abbey, which was advertised for sale.

4. An aurora borealis was observed at Paris, in the northern part of the sky. It attracted the attention of great crowds, who stopped on the quays and bridges to observe the phenomenon. The great heat gave presage of a storm, which broke out some hours after. At the dawn of day, the heavens were in a blaze; the thunder and lightning succeeded each other without interruption; the rain fell in torrents, mixed with hail, which broke the windows in many parts of the city, and killed a great number of birds in the public gardens.

6. A public dinner was given to

^{A.C.}
¹⁸²² James Byrne, who had been cruelly punished for having formerly charged the bishop of Clogher with the intent to commit a detestable crime.

Proceedings commenced in the court of chancery, with a view to prove that the earl of Portsmouth was a lunatic.

8. Accounts were received of the depredations committed by pirates in the West Indian Seas.

11. Day patrols were established in London.

13. The celebrated Canova died at Venice, after a short but severe illness. His merits as an artist are too well known to Europe to require any eulogy. He left behind him a fortune of 7,000,000 francs, a sum not far short of 300,000*l.* sterling.

15. Mr. Bowring was arrested at Calais, by order of the French government, and closely confined for several weeks, on charges which ultimately proved to be false and frivolous.

St. Peter's church, at Venice, was struck by lightning, and reduced to a heap of ruins.

St. Ethelbert's tower, at Canterbury, fell.

21. The episcopal deprivation and degradation of Percy Jocelyn, the infamous bishop of Clogher, took place, at Armagh.

Sir Robert Wilson was ordered to quit Paris.

22. A great eruption of Mount Vesuvius took place, proving the most tremendous ever witnessed since that of 1794.

Dolby, Clarke, and Waddington were convicted of publishing alleged libels.

Sir Hudson Lowe, late governor of Saint Helena, during the captivity of Napoleon, was horse-whipped by young Count Las Casas, son of the count of that name.

23. Lord Amherst was appointed governor-general of India.

Bridle, the keeper of Ilchester gaol, was convicted of having exerted cruelty towards his prisoners,

and was sentenced to pay a fine of ^{A.C.}
¹⁸²² fifty pounds.

30. Mr. Henry Hunt was liberated from Ilchester gaol, after an imprisonment of two years and a half, for having attended the assemblage at Manchester, which was subsequently judged to have been a seditious meeting.

31. The annual decoration of the statue of William the Third, at Dublin, by the Orangemen, was prohibited by proclamation.

The Caledonian canal was opened.

Nov. 4. The union of Norway and Sweden was celebrated at Christiana.

Mr. Hunt made his public entry into London, attended by two or three hundred thousand people.

By a decision of the court of King's Bench, on November 15, in the case of Cox versus Coleridge, it was laid down as law, that no accused person has a right to legal or professional assistance when on examination before a magistrate. The attendance of counsel in such cases may therefore be forbidden, if the magistrate sees fit.

17. The conflagration of the cathedral of Valence, in France, took place, which had been occasioned by lightning.

19. A toll-keeper and his wife were murdered, near Aylesbury.

20. Fonthill Abbey was purchased, by Mr. Farquhar, for 330,000*l.*

21. The faculty of medicine, at Paris, was suppressed by a royal ordonnance.

22. Subscriptions were forwarded from the south of Germany to the provisional government of Greece.

26. The congress at Verona separated.

There were no fewer than seven hundred prisoners in the house of correction, Cold-bath-fields; and all the other prisons of the metropolis were equally crowded at this period.

Between 900 and 1000 horses were employed by the different

A.C. stage coaches alone, between
1822 Brighton and London. Contrast-
ed with that circumstance, we may
state that an inhabitant was then
living who recollected when there
was but one horse kept in the whole
town of Brighton.

Dec. 5. Violent hurricanes hap-
pened in Lancashire.

The Ellesmere canal packet was
lost, when nine persons perished.

The queen of Portugal was ban-
ished from Lisbon, for having re-
fused to swear allegiance to the
new constitution.

9. The trial took place of the
printer of the *Beacon* newspaper,
at Edinburgh, for a libel, when
the damages awarded against him
were 500*l*.

12. Notes to the amount of
8000*l*. were stolen from a Bir-
mingham coach in London.

14. A riot took place in the Dub-
lin theatre, originating with the
Orangemen, on the night when the
marquis of Wellesley repaired to
the theatre, on which occasion a
bottle and various other missiles
were thrown at his person.

21. A society was formed in
London, for opposing and prose-
cuting fraudulent insolvent debt-
ors.

Forgeries to the amount of 4000*l*.
were committed on two houses in
London, by means of lithogra-
phic fac-similes.

26. The war party in the cabi-
net of France was displaced.

It was officially announced, both
in the Spanish and French papers,
that an offensive and defensive al-
liance between Spain and Portu-
gal had been concluded, by which
the latter power agreed to send
to Spain 8000 picked troops,
to be at the complete disposal of
the Spanish government. It was
added, that if circumstances should
further require it, that corps would
be increased according to the ne-
cessity of the case, and to the in-
terest which both nations should
feel in defending the common cause
at every expense. That was a

highly important event to the cause A.C.
of liberty, as it was well known 1822
that the Portuguese, from being
the worst, were then among the
best troops in the Peninsula.

Jupiter and his moons, and Sa-
turn with his wonderful ring, were
at this period in opposition with the
sun, consequently at their nearest
distance from the earth. Saturn
was in the sixth degree of Taurus,
and Jupiter in the third of Gemini;
they were visible every evening in
the eastern skies after the setting
of the sun.

The holy alliance appeared deter-
mined not to hold out any mitiga-
tion of abuses and enormities that
existed in the ancient governments.
The Greeks were therefore de-
nounced as insurgents to the legi-
timate Turkish government, while
the Spanish revolution had not
escaped, however harmless in its
operations, the opposition of the
combined sovereigns to its new
constitution.

The charter of France was by
no means rendered firm; nume-
rous plots were discovered, and the
conspirators seized and tried. The
emigrants who had returned to
power, and who were denominated
Ultras, endeavoured by every
means to re-establish all their an-
cient privileges and rights, abhor-
ring every thing that approximated
to the name of freedom.

The domestic grievances of Eng-
land arose principally from the
distresses of the agricultural part
of the kingdom, and the little faith
that could be placed in the minis-
terial measures. The loans for war
supplies depreciated the currency
of the country. The farmers,
through the exhaustion of their
capitals, were unable to pay the
land-holders, while the insupport-
able sufferings resulting from
tithes and rack rents, drove the
Irish to a complete state of fury
and insurrection.

A Roman pavement was disco-
vered at Caister, near Peterbo-
rough.

A.C. 1822 A beautiful specimen of the rein deer, with a native Laplander and his family, were shewn in London.

A magnificent copy of the Mazarine bible, forming an object in Mr. Perry's library, sold for 160 guineas.

Parliament agreed to print the old histories of the kingdom.

An ancient vessel was discovered in the channel of the Rother, near Rolvenden, Kent.

M. Humboldt ascertained the known species of plants at 56,000, and those of animals at 31,700.

France was ascertained to possess twenty-five libraries, containing 1,700,000 volumes, 615 printing offices, 1025 booksellers, and 192 paper merchants.

A monstrous production, of the mermaid species, was brought to London, from the Japanese seas, but its reality was soon questioned, and at length the whole was found to be an ingenious Chinese hoax.

An iron steam vessel performed its first voyage from London to Paris.

Ten thousand persons were reported to be employed in printing throughout the United States.

Mr. Griffith completed a steam land-carriage.

Six hundred and ninety-three individuals were ascertained to have been executed, for various crimes, within the last seven years, in England and Wales.

Canova's statue of Washington drew great attention at this time. It represents him as writing his farewell address. He is seated in an ancient Roman chair, with his right leg drawn up, and his left carelessly extended; holding in one hand a pen, and in the other a scroll: at his feet lie the baton of a field-marshal, and a sword like that of the ancient Roman. The costume is also Roman, the head and neck bare, a close vest and bracæ, with a girdle round the waist, upon which are displayed Medusa's head and other classical emblems. The statue is of white

marble of the finest kind, as is likewise the pedestal; upon the four sides of which are four bas-reliefs, commemorating important circumstances in the life of the hero.

The sulphate of Peruvian bark, dissolved in camphorated julep, if taken in doses of six grains three times a day, is said to be a certain cure for rheumatic pain in the face, even if approaching to the tic douloureux.

Under the flooring of the cloisters at Magdalen College, Oxford, were discovered several curiosities, amongst which was a kind of medal, probably struck to commemorate Queen Elizabeth's visit to that University; also, some ancient coins, and some letters addressed to the ancient inhabitants of the apartments; one of them was dated 1627, and directed as follows;—"For the celebrated Master Peter Heylin, Fellow of Magdalen."

The *Journal de Paris* gave the following as an authentic statement of the number of English who visited Paris from 1815 to 1821, both inclusive;—in 1815, 13,822—in 1816, 15,512—in 1817, 16,618—in 1818, 19,838—in 1819, 18,720—in 1820, 19,040—in 1821, 20,184.

By the new marriage act, the power to grant marriage licenses, from and after the 22d day of July, was confined to the archbishops and bishops.

The new turnpike act began its operation on the 1st day of January, 1823. It ought to be generally known, that waggons, carts, &c., are to pay toll according to the width of their wheels; upon narrow wheels it falls rather heavy; and in 1826, a severe penalty was attached to the use of narrow wheels. There was a new regulation respecting weights, &c., allowed to be carried, and a provision against the use of certain wheels.

It appeared from the report from the select committee appointed to

A.C. consider the acts in force regard-
 1822 ing turnpike-roads and highways,
 that the total amount of money
 levied under the authority of turn-
 pike acts, was £.

In England . . .	970,618
Wales . . .	37,672
Scotland . . .	129,635

Total . 1,137,925

In order, however, to know the whole amount of money levied in the country for roads, we must include also county and parish rates, &c. Large sums too are raised by the various bridge companies, &c. The internal communication of a country must be very great indeed, which yields such a large revenue. The whole revenue of Charles the First, from 1637 to 1641, including all that he derived from ship money, and other illegal exactions, amounted annually to 895,819*l*. 5*s*. The revenue of Scotland, at the period of the Union, is stated by Sir John Sinclair, at 110,694*l*., a sum less by nearly 20,000*l*. than that of the present amount of sums levied in that country under turnpike acts.

Pursuant to a motion made by Lord John Russel, a return was given in to the house of commons of the number of stamps issued to each London newspaper, for the year 1821. Much censure was passed on the noble mover of that return, as involving in its production a disclosure of the state of private property. Newspapers, however, it must be admitted, in some degree stand apart, as to publicity, from other property, and were it only for the sake of advertisers, it were desirable that their relative number, as indicative of their effect on the community at large, should be occasionally made known. Influenced by that motive, we extract from the return the averaged daily number of the following papers, at the period in question:—

The Times and the Evening Mail. These papers are rated at 2,684,800 for the last year, but as

the Evening Mail is a three-day ^{A.C.}
 paper, we have no means afforded ¹⁸²²
 us of attaining a knowledge of the
 daily circulation of the Times.

The Morning Chronicle, 990,000
 per annum, or about 3200 per
 diem.

The Morning Herald, 875,000,
 or about 2800 per diem.

The New Times, 846,000, or
 about 2700 per diem.

The Morning Post, 630,500, or
 about 2000 per diem.

The Public Ledger, 430,500, or
 about 1300 per diem.

The Morning Advertiser and the
 Sunday Advertiser, 970,000. For
 a similar reason to that we have
 assigned in the case of the Times,
 we have no means of ascertaining
 the relative number of these pa-
 pers.

The same may be said of the
 British Press, and the Globe,
 which are stated at 777,500.

EVENING PAPERS.

The Courier, 1,594,500 per an-
 num, or about 5100 per diem.

The Star, 410,073, or about
 1300 per diem.

The Sun, 170,000, or about 550
 per diem.

The True Briton, 165,500, or
 500 per diem.

The Traveller, the Statesman,
 and the Globe, are connected with
 other papers.

The SUNDAY PAPERS range as
 under:—

The Observer, last year, 714,000
 Bells's Weekly Messen-

ger . ditto . 522,700

The News . ditto . 506,500

John Bull . ditto . 468,000

Examiner . ditto . 141,900

Weekly Despatch ditto . 132,250

Guardian . ditto . 88,000

All the others are under 80,000 ;
 some as low as 25,000.

It is worthy of notice, that the
 number of newspapers published
 last year in London alone (as ap-
 pears by that official return), almost
 doubled that of newspapers publish-
 ed in the rest of the kingdom. The
 London number was 16,254,534.
 The country number was 8,525,252.

A.C. In 1801, the circulation of the whole kingdom was barely sixteen millions, of which seven millions only belonged to London, and nine millions to the country. London had, therefore, more than doubled its circulation of Newspapers, whilst that of the provinces was somewhat diminished.

By the American papers, it appeared that the estimated expenditure for the year 1821 amounted to 4,838,377*l.* sterling; and the estimated revenue for the same period to 4,727,910*l.* sterling. The expenditure, therefore, for 1821, exceeded the income by 110,466*l.* sterling. For the year 1822, the income is estimated at the sum of 3,624,750*l.* sterling; and for the the same year, the expenditure is estimated at 3,363,221*l.* sterling. For the year 1822, therefore, it was estimated that the income of the United States would be more than their expenditure, by the sum of 261,526*l.* sterling, from which, the deficiency for the year 1821, 110,466*l.* sterling being deducted, would leave, in all probability, a surplus balance in the treasury of the United States, on the 1st of January, 1823, of 151,059*l.* sterling. Well may it be said, that the *trappings* of royalty alone would pay all the expenses of a republic.

Commissions of Bankruptcy.—A Return, showing the number of commissions of bankruptcy in each year, from the year 1790 to the 16th of May, 1822, both inclusive, and distinguishing the number of commissions against bankers. By the patentee for the execution of the laws and statutes concerning bankrupts:—

Years.	Number of Commissions.	No. of Commissions against Bankers.
1790 .	747 .	0
1791 .	769 .	1
1792 .	934 .	1
1793 .	1956 .	26
1794 .	1011 .	2
1795 .	879 .	7
1796 .	954 .	6

Years.	Number of Commissions.	No. of Commissions against Bankers.	A.C. 1822
1797 .	1115 .	3	
1798 .	911 .	3	
1799 .	717 .	6	
1800 .	951 .	8	
1801 .	1199 .	3	
1802 .	1090 .	8	
1803 .	1214 .	8	
1805 .	1129 .	9	
1806 .	1268 .	5	
1807 .	1362 .	1	
1808 .	1433 .	5	
1809 .	1382 .	7	
1810 .	2314 .	26	
1812 .	2228 .	17	
1813 .	1953 .	8	
1814 .	1612 .	29	
1815 .	2284 .	26	
1816 .	2731 .	37	
1817 .	1927 .	5	
1818 .	1245 .	6	
1819 .	2056 .	14	
1820 .	1695 .	4	
16th 1821 .	1587 .	11	
May, 1822 .	651 .	8	

June 4, 1822, E. SMITH, Clerk.

A committee of the house of commons examined into the concerns of the stationery and printing departments for the service of the government, when some curious things, it is said, came out by the inquiry. The charge for printing alone for the last year amounted to near 200,000*l.*

The total amount of money paid by the county of Middlesex for the last seven years for expenses of witnesses attending to give evidence at the Old Bailey, was 38,590*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

It appeared from the police books of Paris, that there were resident in that capital and its environs 14,000 "English families;" but the police reckoned one stranger living alone as a family, equally with an establishment of parents and children; so that the 14,000 "families" did not probably give more than 35,000 individuals. At Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, and other coast towns, there were set down 10,400 resident families of English; there

¹⁸²² were a good many in the south of France; and probably about 9000 natives of Great Britain at Rome and Naples; and more than 3000 at Florence, Pisa, Genoa, and the north of Italy.

Thirty-five thousand two hundred and eighty-six priests were in actual employment in France, of whom 4156 were ordained in 1821.

The population of France was ascertained to be 30,465,261 souls.

The following statement of the revenues of the church of England appeared in the Supplement to the Black Book:—

	£.
Tithe	6,250,000
Estates of the bishops and ecclesiastical corporations	1,000,000
Assessments in towns	250,000
Public charities; universities, Eton and Winchester Colleges, Charter-house, Christ's Hospital, Westminster and St. Paul's schools, and other school charities in England and Wales	1,200,000
Surplice fees	1,000,000
Easter offerings, &c.	100,000
Lectureships	60,000
Chaplainships and offices in public institutions	100,000
Total	9,960,000

Revenue of the British empire 50,122,994*l*.

Decrease on the year, 808,711*l*.

By the return of the population of the United Kingdom, made by order of Parliament in 1821, it appeared that there were in

England	11,261,437
Wales	717,438
Scotland	2,093,456
Ireland	6,846,949
Small islands	92,122
Army and navy	319,300

21, 02

Also that there were in Great Britain 2,533,673 houses, and

2,941,383 families; and in the ^{A.C.} metropolis 1,225,695. The sexes ¹⁸²² in Great Britain were

Males	7,137,018
Females	7,234,618

The revenue of Ireland for the last year had, it seems, much benefited from the king's visit. More horses and carriages, and their usual attendants, grooms and footmen, were prepared from the moment when the king's visit was first talked of, and the assessed taxes had shown an increase of between 40,000*l*. and 50,000*l*. The excise had improved proportionally. In the whole, there had been an excess of upwards of 400,000*l*. in the last year's revenue over that of the year preceding.

In the report of the commissioners appointed to examine into the Irish revenue, the two following were glaring instances of abuse:—

“In Dublin there are two collectors of excise, with salaries of 1,200*l*. each, where the united collection amounts to 700,000*l*. annually; in London there is but one collector, whose salary is 600*l*. a-year, and who received duties in the year 1820, amounting to 7,246,907*l*.” The next instance was thus described:—“A commissioner of the Dublin excise was in attendance upon the house of lords in England in the year 1820, upon the business of his office, during 80 days, and the allowance which he claimed for that service, and which was awarded to him by his board, was eight guineas per diem, in addition to his regular salary!” He thus received six hundred and forty guineas, in addition to his salary, for attending “upon the business of his office in London instead of Dublin!”

It seemed to be admitted, that the scale of prices, as to agricultural produce in general, had descended as low as it was in the year 1792. Such being the fact, there was no wonder that distress prevailed throughout the country, when it was known that the expenses of the government, exclusive of the increased interest of the

A.C. public debt, was nearly four times
1822 more than in the year 1792. In 1820 the expenditure of the country, exclusive of the sinking fund, was upwards of 53 millions—in 1792, the same did not amount to 16 millions. In 1792 the interest of debt paid to the public creditor was 9,577,972*l.*; in 1820 it was 31,252,612*l.* In 1792 the charge for the civil list, military, and naval establishments, and every expense of the civil government, was 5,391,206*l.*; in 1820 the charge for the same establishments was 22,087,501*l.* Whilst the prices were so much above those of 1792, it was perhaps reasonable that there should be some corresponding increase in salaries; but when the prices of the produce of the land were come down to the level of 1792, and the land-owner and farmer, and every person depending upon them, were descending fast to the same scale, ought not all the expenses of the country that could be reduced, and of which the parliament had the full power and control, to be also reduced? It was not the reduction of five, ten, or fifteen per cent. from salaries that would do; but one half of the amount of increased salaries were required to be immediately reduced, and all the unnecessary commissioners, boards, and offices abolished.

The gross amount of taxation for the year 1821, for Great Britain and Ireland, was 65 millions; and if we reckon the population at 20 millions, it gave a taxation of three pounds five shillings for each person, man, woman, and child.

According to a return laid before parliament, the total amount of Bank of England notes in circulation was 16,401,450*l.*; of which 13,964,350*l.* was in notes of 5*l.* and upwards; 1,431,050*l.* in bank-post bills, and 956,050*l.* in notes under 5*l.*

By the account of the last quarter's and the last year's revenue, those documents exhibited an increase of the articles in which our foreign commerce is concerned, and

a decrease of those articles which A.C. afforded a test of our domestic 1822 comforts. The assessed taxes had sunk 40,000*l.* in the quarter! and 54,000*l.* in the year. Post-office and stamps had also decreased; but the excise, of which beer is the chief article, and customs (which measure the quantity of foreign trade) had increased, this year and a quarter, so as to afford a general excess over the corresponding quarter of last year of upwards of 400,000*l.*; and of this year over the last of 397,000*l.* The result of the whole was, that notwithstanding we had been led to expect a very considerable increase, we found it not more than 597,229*l.* The consolidated fund, which was deficient in the quarter ending the 5th of January, 1821, 838,521*l.*, was deficient this quarter (ending 5th January, 1822,) 1,397,232*l.* The total deficiency of the consolidated fund on the 5th January, 1821, was 8,806,929*l.*, and on the 5th Jan. 1822, it was 9,562,984*l.*, making an increase of debt amounting to 756,055*l.*, so that our unfunded debt remained 39,562,984*l.* and our funded debt about 800,000,000*l.*, with a taxation on the people of 54,000,000*l.*, the real pressure of which was of course greatly increased by the improvement of our currency.

Revenues of Great Britain and Ireland to January 5, 1822.

	£.
Customs . . .	9,135,102
Excise . . .	26,546,415
Stamps . . .	6,108,640
Post-office . . .	1,318,000
Assessed taxes . . .	6,256,811
Land-tax . . .	1,263,274
Miscellaneous . . .	223,430
Property tax . . .	34,234

Total net revenue of Great Britain, including property and war duty on malt . . .	50,885,906
Deduct receipt upon property and war duty on malt . . .	34,234
	50,851,672

A.C.	£.
1822	
Total net revenue of Great Britain, exclusive of property and war duty on malt	50,851,672

IRELAND.

Customs	1,496,598
Excise and assessed taxes	1,985,933
Stamps	400,827
Post-office	65,538
Miscellaneous	155,034

Total net revenue of Ireland	4,103,931
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Total net revenue of Great Britain and Ireland, including property and war duty on malt	54,989,837
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Deduct receipt upon property and war duty on malt	34,344
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Total Net revenue of Great Britain and Ireland, exclusive of property and war duty on malt	54,955,603
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A general bill of all the christenings and burials within the city of London and bills of mortality, from December, 1821, to December, 1822.

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls, 1083.—Buried, 1141.

Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls, 5015.—Buried, 3703.

Christened in the 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surry, 12,331.—Buried, 9074.

Christened in the 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster, 4944.—Buried, 4947.

CHRISTENED.

Males	11,968
Females	11,405
Total	23,373

BURIED.		A.C.
Males	9483	1822
Females	9382	
Total	18,865	

Died—The Duchess de Bourbon, of the house of Orleans; Sir Isaac Heard, principal garter king at arms; Mr. Atkins, governor of Cold Bath Field's prison. In Dublin, Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, G.C.B., and commander-in-chief in Ireland. It seems that Sir Samuel and Colonel Thornton had been in attendance on his excellency the lord lieutenant, on official business; and between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, the time when the fatal occurrence took place, they were riding through the Phoenix Park, on their return from the lodge. Sir Samuel suddenly fell from his horse in an apoplectic fit, and died directly. He was in the 66th year of his age. M. Zea, the agent of the Colombian government. R. Dodd, Esq., long known as an eminent engineer and architect. Cardinal Galvilli. Sir William Rush. The Rev. E. D. Clarke, the celebrated traveller. Mr. James Dickson, of Covent Garden, one of the oldest members of the Linnæan Society, and vice-president of the Horticultural Society. His knowledge of practical botany was extensive and profound, and his *Hortus Siccus, Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Britanniae*, and the various papers he contributed to the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, display a research and discrimination that have been rarely equalled, and perhaps never surpassed. Thomas Hinton Burley Oldfield, aged 67, the author of the Representative History of Great Britain. At Slough, near Windsor, in the 86th year of his age, Sir William Herschell, the eminent astronomer. Dr. O'Beirne, bishop of Meath. His lordship was educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood, but being intro-

^{A.C.}
¹⁸²² duced to the duke of Portland, he wisely abjured the Roman Catholic faith, and became a Protestant clergyman. The Abbé Sicard, the philanthropic and celebrated director of the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb. While sitting in her chair, at her house on the Adelphi-terrace, in the 99th year of her age, Eva Maria, relict of the celebrated David Garrick, Esq. So little of previous indication was there of her approaching dissolution, that on Wednesday morning she was making preparations to attend the re-opening of Drury-lane theatre. Mrs. Garrick survived her husband, the inimitable David Garrick, 43 years and 9 months, he having died on the 20th January, 1779. Mrs. Garrick was married in July, 1749; her maiden name was Violetti, and she was a native of Vienna, but chose, as Murphy says, "to grace herself with an Italian name." From the same authority we learn that "she was an elegant figure, and as a dancer, greatly admired for the uncommon elegance which she displayed in all her movements." In early life she unquestionably possessed great personal attractions, as the portraits of her at Hampton bear witness. Mrs. Garrick was, with some reason, supposed to be a natural daughter of the celebrated earl of Burlington, by a young lady of Florence, whom he met on his travels. Mr. John Emery, of Covent-garden theatre, the famous comedian. The Honourable and most Reverend William Stuart, archbishop of Armagh, and lord primate of all Ireland. His grace was the fifth, youngest, and last surviving son of John, earl of Bute. He was translated from the see of St. David's to the primacy of Ireland, in December, 1800. The Right Honourable and Honourable Charles Broderick, D.D., lord archbishop of Cashel, primate of Munster. His grace was translated to the archepiscopacy in 1801. He was brother

to Lord Viscount Middleton. The ^{A.C.}
Duke de Richelieu, a man of very ¹⁸²² mediocre talents, but supposed to possess much of the confidence of the old king. Mr. Peter Finnerty, for many years well known as one of the parliamentary reporters of the *Morning Chronicle*. George Stephen Kemble, Esq., after a short but severe illness, aged 65. His professional character is too well known to require observation. The last time he appeared on the stage was for the benefit of a part of his family, when he performed Sir Christopher Curry, in *Inkle and Yarico*. He was then apparently in his usual state of health, but in a few days afterwards he was attacked by inflammation in the bowels, which disorder terminated his mortal existence. In private life he was a social, lively companion. In Northumberland-street, Strand, Stewart, well known in the metropolis by the designation of Walking Stewart. This singular man was originally educated at the Charter-house, and afterwards went to India as a writer in the service of the Honourable East India Company. He was employed as secretary to the nabob of Arcot, and expended a large sum in giving official entertainments, by order of his master. At length, having acquired moderate means of subsistence, after travels through every part of the world except China, he returned to this country, and, during the French revolution, vested his money in the French funds. The vast depreciation in those funds, and the uncertainty of payment, reduced him to great distress; but he was kindly relieved by the husband of his departed sister. He then went to America, and supported himself some time by delivering lectures on moral philosophy. The peculiarity of his tenets, however, and the latitude of his opinions on religious subjects, procured him few auditors, and he returned to this country, deriving his resources chiefly

A.C. from 100*l.* a-year from France, 1822 which was regularly paid to him through Mr. Coutts, as he had agreed to take that sum instead of an annuity of 300*l.*, for which he had originally subscribed. On the projected arrangement of the nabob of Arcot's affairs, he put in his claims, and after reference to the competent authorities in the East Indies, there was an award in his favour to the amount of many thousand pounds. He disposed of a considerable part of that property, securing himself an annuity of 600*l.*, on which he lived sparingly himself, but with liberality to his friends, giving periodical dinners, and latterly, concerts every evening to his friends, and all whom they thought proper to introduce to him. Louis Henri Scipio de Grimoard de Beauvoir, Count du Roure and Marquis de Grisac, lineally descended from one of the most ancient noble families of France, and related to the Irish Peerage in right of his mother, the deceased countess of Catherlough, through which line he claimed as his great uncle, the celebrated Lord Bolingbroke. Thos. Coutts, Esq.; he died at his house in Stratton-street, surrounded by his family—Mrs. Coutts, and his two daughters, Lady Burdett and the countess of Guildford. Honourable John de Courcy, Lord Kinsale, Baron de Courcy and Ringrove, by prescription. He was the premier baron of Ireland, and succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldst son, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. De Courcy. John Magee, Esq., for many years proprietor of the *Dublin Evening Post*. Mr. Magee was well known for his strenuous opposition to the government during an eventful period in the history of Ireland; and suffered an imprisonment of two years and a half, in consequence of the independence with which he advocated his principles. Dean Kipling. Sir John Silvester, the famous recorder of London; Dr. C. H. Parry, author of various me-

dical productions; the Rev. C. A.C. Wyvill, a great promoter of parliamentary reform; David Thomas, a Welsh bard; Sir N. Conant, a very active justice of the peace; the Abbé Hany, an experimental philosopher; the Marquis of Londonderry; Prince Mirza, heir apparent to the crown of Persia; Madame Letitia Bonaparte, mother of the Emperor Napoleon; the Rev. S. Vince, professor of astronomy; Dr. Whitaker, an antiquarian and topographer; Baron Puffendorf, the Austrian historian; Mr. James Dixon, an agriculturalist; Percy Byshe Shelley, a most eminent poet; Dr. John Reid, a physician; M. Delambre, an astronomer and mathematician; Madame Condorcet; M. Legendre, a French mathematician; Count Berthollet, a famous chemist, and Dr. Aikin, author of the *Annals of George the Third*.

Jan. 1. A new road was opened 1823 between Shoreham and Brighton.

2. The *Weare*, of Bristol, was lost off Ballycotton, Ireland, when only 13 passengers were saved, out of 36 on board.

5. A reduction in the salt-tax took place.

8. An insurrection of the negroes at Martinique was discovered, where several planters had died by poison, when 200 of the blacks were ordered for execution.

12. The Society of Friends set on foot a subscription for the relief of the Greeks.

16. A meeting took place of the merchants of London, in order to relieve the Greek sufferers of Antioch, the lord mayor being in the chair.

19. At this period, the public was favoured with the insolent notes that had been published by the Holy Alliance on the close of the preceding year, addressed to the Spanish government, which were answered with the firmness and disdain to which they were so justly entitled by the then members of the constitutional assembly of that country.

A.C. 1823 22. Advices were received of the establishment of a Bengalee newspaper, under the title of *Sungband Cowmuddy*, or, *The Moon of Intelligence*; it was edited by a learned Hindoo, and the first articles related to the liberty of the press and trial by jury.

A great reform meeting took place in Yorkshire, in consequence of a requisition of 2000 freeholders.

26. There was a lunar eclipse partly visible in London. The moon rose at 18 minutes 46 seconds after four, at which time she was eclipsed 11 digits 14 minutes and 26 seconds. That eclipse was also visible, from the beginning to the end, over the whole of the Russian and Chinese empires, Sweden, the dominions of the Grand Seignior, and also Persia, Arabia, Egypt, and Abyssinia. The duration of total darkness was one hour, 38 minutes, and four seconds. The moon was at full at five o'clock. The sun rose at seven hours 38 minutes, and set at four hours 22 minutes. Jupiter was the evening star, and continued till the 10th of June following.

28. An extraordinary speech was delivered by Louis the Eighteenth on opening the chamber of deputies, wherein he announced the design of which he had long been suspected, namely, that of interfering in the internal affairs of Spain, his majesty affirming that the Spaniards could only hold institutions from Ferdinand.

Feb. 4. Parliament was opened by commission, as the state of the king's health prevented him from attending.

5. A meeting of the county of Middlesex took place at Hackney, when Major Cartwright moved some resolutions, which were adopted by that assembly.

7. A grand dinner was given to the Spanish and Portuguese ambassadors at the City of London Tavern; when upwards of 400 individuals were present, Lord William Bentinck being in the chair.

10, 11—13. Meetings took place

in Surry, in the borough of Southwark, and the city of London, to take into consideration agricultural distress and parliamentary reform. At the Surry county-meeting, on the 10th, an amendment was proposed to the petition, the purport being an "equitable adjustment with regard to the public debt, as well as with regard to all contracts between man and man, which were absolutely necessary for the defence of the country against foreign foes, and the restoration of internal tranquillity." Mr. Grey Bennet seconded that amendment, and after some discussion, it passed, with only five dissentients.

13. A meeting of the solicitors of the metropolis (250 being present) was convened, to consider the propriety of securing justice to their clients, by employing such gentlemen of the bar only who would attend strictly to the business placed in their hands. The meeting in question excited a great sensation among the gentlemen of the long robe.

20. A meeting took place at the Mansion-house, Alderman Wood being in the chair, to petition against the Insolvent Debtors' Bill.

Lord John Russel moved in the house of commons for an inquiry into the rights and the amount of borough votes, when the numbers were 91 for and 103 against the motion.

The committee for the erection of London-bridge, awarded the first premium of 250*l.* to Mr. Forbes.

A steam-packet company was proposed to be established in London, with a capital of 300,000*l.*, in 150 shares of 2000*l.* each.

27. A meeting was convened at the Mansion-house, Sir William Rawlins in the chair, to consider on the exorbitant claim of the Fire Act Clergy to 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound on the net rental, in lieu of tithes and oblations, when a petition to parliament for relief was unanimously agreed upon.

28. The investigation as to the

A.C. state of Lord Portsmouth's mind, which had occupied 17 days, was terminated, when the jury unanimously pronounced him to be *non compos mentis*, and incapable of managing his affairs since the year 1807.

March 3. Intelligence was received of a dreadful fire having taken place at Canton, where 15,000 houses were burned down, 500 lives lost, and immense property belonging to the East India Company and the native merchants had been destroyed.

4. Mr. Hume introduced his motion for a reform in the Irish Protestant Church.

M. Manuel was expelled the French chamber of deputies, for a speech offensive to the ultra party.

5. Six people were executed at the Old Bailey, for various offences.

20. The bank reduced its dividends from six to four per cent., and engaged to advance a loan, in order to pay the naval and military pensions.

21. A letter from Semlin stated, that a terrible conflagration had ravaged Constantinople and its suburbs. Turks arrived there reported, that the number of houses destroyed was between 30 and 40,000, and that the two great establishments of the cannon foundry and marine arsenal, at Tersna and Tophana, were both consumed.

It was determined that cabriolets, similar to those used in Paris, should be introduced in London. In order to be hired, they were to take their stands and have numbers, like the hackney-coaches, and, in cases of emergency, were to admit three persons, provided one of the parties could handle the reins, as, in such cases, the driver was to take his station behind the vehicle.

The planet Mercury was visible in great perfection about an hour after sunset, in the western quarter of the heavens. It resembled a fixed star of the first magnitude, both in size and by its twinkling,

differing only in having a paler white light.

April 7. The French began their iniquitous invasion of Spain.

Mr. Fysshe Palmer, M. P. for Reading, obtained 200*l.* damages from the Sheriff's Court of Surry, from Mr. Nicholas Bull, for a false and wanton libel.

9. Intelligence was received that the Tennessee steam-boat, bound from New Orleans to Louisville, had been lost, and 30 passengers drowned.

10. Intelligence arrived from the army of Spain, in Paris, dated the 7th. The duke de Belluno, minister of war, was still with the army, and had transmitted one despatch, enclosing another, giving an account of the passing of the Bidas-soa by General Guilleminot, which took place on the 7th instant.

A respectable meeting of merchants and others concerned in the wool trade took place at the King's Head Tavern, in the Poultry, for the purpose of petitioning parliament for the repeal of the tax upon foreign wool.

17. The Catholic question was virtually lost in the house of commons, by an adjournment, but previous to the division many members withdrew in disgust.

23. The drawing-room, which had been intended to be held, was postponed, on account of the king's indisposition.

26. Twenty-one survivors of the crew of a Dutch ship, on her alleged voyage to Portugal, were, this day, acquitted at the Old Bailey, on a capital charge, of having resisted a revenue cutter on the coast of France, which had fired into that ship, and killed and wounded several seamen. It also appeared, that the cargo was foreign property, and more than half the crew foreigners. The verdict was hailed with enthusiastic joy by the auditors.

A *Newcastle Courant* contained advertisements, announcing no less than 82 farms, containing 20,000 acres, being to let.

A.C.
1823

A.C. May 2. Mr. Peel's Currency Bill
1823 came into full operation, but without any sensible effect, either on currency or money transactions.

A very brilliant meteor was seen near Alnwick, in Northumberland.

5. The foundation-stone of the London Orphan Asylum was laid by the duke of York, attended by numerous distinguished characters. The scaffolding on which the duke and other persons were assembled gave way, and one man was killed.

8. In the house of commons, Mr. Hume gave a fine illustration of the interference of such associations as the Vice Society, in discouraging the circulation of what are termed infidel and seditious writings. Prior to the prosecution of Carlile, for selling *Paine's Theological Works*, only 250 copies of that book had been sold, but 3000 were disposed of in a very short time after the prosecution had been commenced. The interposition of the Vice Society in the case of *The Republican* was attended by similar effects. Its circulation did not amount to 2000 when the Vice Society attacked it, whereas more than 15,000 were sold directly after.

12. Lord Althorpe moved for an inquiry into the state of Ireland, previous to the introduction of the Insurrection Act, when it was negatived by 162 to 82 voices.

15. Upwards of 2000 journeymen silk weavers assembled at Evans's Chapel, Mile-end, to petition parliament against a bill then pending in the house of commons for removing the regulation by which the amount of wages was established.

16. A numerous and respectable meeting of the friends of the Greek cause took place at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Lord Milton in the chair. Several animated speeches were made by Sir James Mackintosh, Lord John Russel, Mr. Hobhouse, and Archdeacon Bathurst. On that occasion, the duke of Bedford and Mr. Hunt subscribed 100*l.* each.

21. Mr. R. Martin introduced a

bill to prevent bull and dog-fighting, A.C. which was opposed by Mr. Brougham, as a partial measure, and not extending to similar atrocities, which were practised by the higher classes of society with impunity. 1823

The French entered Madrid, which event was ascribed to the treachery of Abisbal, commander of the constitutional forces.

30. A regency was established at Madrid by the French, composed of the bigots of the ancient system.

In the north of Spain, the heroic Mina, in spite of tendered bribes and privations, harassed and kept in constant employ a large force of the enemy, which, in vain, attempted to out-manceuvre him.

It was determined in the court of common council, by 49 votes to 40, to agree to the bill in parliament for re-building London-bridge. Government offered to advance 150,000*l.* by yearly instalments of 20,000*l.*; and it was stated that there were only 17 houses on the London side of the bridge, and 65 on the Borough side, rental 6000*l.* a-year, necessary to come down. The whole expense of the approaches would not exceed 300,000*l.*, and that of the bridge 400,000*l.*; while the city would have a sum of 800,000*l.* to meet such expenditure. Mr. Rennie gave security to the amount of 200,000*l.* that the bridge should not cost more than 400,000*l.*

From a parliamentary return respecting bankrupts, it appeared that, on an average of three years, that the debts of English bankrupts amounted to the amazing sum of 3,456,382*l.* a-year. The dividends fell short of 4500*l.*, little more than half-a-crown in the hundred pounds. The dead loss was more than 15 per cent. upon the income from trade of every sort, which was assessed for the property tax.

Nollekins, the sculptor, deceased, left 50,000*l.* to his present majesty; 50,000*l.* to Dr. Kerrick, the public librarian at Cambridge, and 50,000*l.* to Francis Douce, Esq.,

A.C. who was also made residuary le-
1823 gatee, by which he got 90,000*l.* in
addition. Nollekins died worth
300,000*l.*

Wanstead-house was sold by
auction, on the premises, for
10,000*l.*; one of the conditions of
sale binding the purchaser to clear
every thing away, even to the foun-
dation, by Lady-day, 1825. The
biddings commenced at 1000*l.*, and
advanced by thousands till they
reached 8000*l.*, when they dwindled
to an advance of 100*l.* each bidding,
till they reached the sum at which
the building was sold; the pur-
chasers were Messrs. Stannard and
Athow, of Norwich, in conjunction
with three others of their townsmen.
The auctioneer announced to the
company, by their request, that they
intended to sell the whole in lots,
large or small, to suit buyers, and
they absolutely sold a pair of
marble chimney-pieces for 300
guineas, before they left the room.
Thus was sacrificed, on the shrine
of extravagance and gambling, a
mansion, which had cost in its erec-
tion more than 350,000*l.*, and which
had no equal in the county of
Essex.

June 1. A military counter-revo-
lution, abolishing the constitutional
government, was carried into effect
at Lisbon.

4. It appeared in the house of
commons that the expenses of the
coronation of George the Fourth
amounted to 238,000*l.* His ma-
jesty's dress alone was estimated
at 24,000*l.*

At the fair of Maghera, in the
county of Derry, the Orangemen,
provided with arms, fired, when
from eight to twelve men were
shot dead, and from sixteen to
thirty wounded. The orange tri-
umph was afterwards celebrated
by an attack on the houses and
windows of all Roman Catholics.

Ferdinand the Seventh was re-
moved by the cortes from Seville
to Cadiz.

10. A court of common council
was held at Guildhall, when 1000*l.*
were voted to the Spaniards out of

the city funds. On a division, four ^{A.C.}
aldermen and seventy commoners ¹⁸²³
were for the motion, and against it,
seven aldermen and eighteen com-
moners, thus leaving a majority of
forty-nine.

12. The anniversary assemblage
of the charity schools of the metro-
polis took place at St. Paul's Ca-
thedral, at which about 10,700 boys
and girls were present. The bishop
of Calcutta preached the sermon.
The duke and duchess and princess
Sophia of Gloucester were present.

At another meeting of the com-
mon council, 1000*l.* were voted to
assist the Greeks.

13. The friends of Spanish in-
dependence assembled at the Lon-
don Tavern; when Mr. Lambton
subscribed 1000*l.*, Sir Francis Bur-
dett 500*l.*, and 6000*l.* was promptly
collected in support of the cause.
That meeting was altogether one
of the most intellectually brilliant
assemblages ever convened.

17. The Royal Literary Society
held its first general meeting.

23. A horrid case of parricide
occurred in London, being perpe-
trated by a dissolute student of the
law, of the name of Abel Griffith,
who having been reproved by his
father, and refused further supplies,
seized a brace of loaded pistols,
when, after first shooting his parent,
he discharged the contents of the
other weapon through his own
brains.

24. A cast-iron steam-boat was
exhibited on the Thames, intended
to sail to the Seine; she was one-
third lighter than if constructed of
timber.

25. A petition was signed by
2000 Catholics, which was present-
ed to the house of commons, com-
plaining of the mal-administration
of justice in Ireland.

30. The parish of St. Pancras
petitioned the house, complaining
of *white* slavery, under the borough
system, and praying for a radical
reform.

Eight months ago, a youth,
about 12 years of age, named Old-
ham, in Christ's Hospital, went to

A. C. 1823 bed at the usual hour, and in the morning rose totally dumb; he preserved every other faculty, but was obliged to write on a slate for every thing he wanted that he could not explain by signs. Every means of internal remedy, and also electricity, were resorted to without effect: galvanism was also attempted, but was so much resisted in its application by the boy's fears, that it could not then be applied. His general health was invariably good. At length, by strong recommendation, his fears of galvanism were overcome, and it was applied five different days, when on the evening of the fifth application, and exactly eight months to a day, he retired to bed as usual, and sud-

denly rose about eleven o'clock, A. C. 1823 making so much noise as to awaken some of his school-fellows. The nurse opened the door of the adjoining apartment to learn the cause, when many voices exclaimed, "Oh, nurse, Oldham can speak again," who, doubting the fact, immediately went to him, and discovered the reality of that extraordinary phenomenon. In the morning the boy had quite recovered his speech; and, on being asked if he felt any peculiar sensation, merely said, he thought he was being galvanised, as he felt the tip of his tongue affected, together with a rumbling in his inside. His speech continued perfect ever after.

The following was a correct statement of the last year's income of some of the most popular charities in the metropolis:—

	£.	s.	d.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge	53,729	9	3
Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts	19,513	11	0
British and Foreign Bible Society	103,802	17	1
British and Foreign School Society (about)	1600	0	0
Church Missionary Society	32,975	9	7
Wesleyan ditto	26,883	5	5
London ditto	29,437	13	4
Moravian ditto	7192	18	5
Naval and Military Bible Society	2040	4	2
Society for the Conversion of the Jews	10,689	13	9
Hibernian Society	5372	5	6
Religious Tract Society	9261	3	0
Church of England Tract Society	514	11	10
Society for the Relief of Poor Pious Clergymen	2219	0	5
Continental Society	1074	12	6
London Female Penitentiary	4075	19	0
African Institution	1124	0	0
Sunday School Society for Ireland	3193	6	6
Hibernian Bible Society	5679	11	10
Prayer Book and Homily Society	2056	15	8
Irish Religious Book and Tract Society	3943	0	0
Sunday School Union Society	1762	4	5

The funds of the National School Society had so much fallen off as to induce its great patron, the archbishop of Canterbury, to beg an annual grant of 2000*l.* from government. Thus that institution will become a pensioned, and consequently a mere ministerial establishment. We never heard that the Lancasterian schools either received, or applied for, any aid from the taxes.

July 4. A splendid entertainment was given at Covent-garden theatre, in order to assist the Spanish cause, when 1500 tickets were

disposed of, and numerous distinguished characters attended, thus leaving a respectable surplus. The whole subscription for the Spa-

A. C. niards, at the period in question, exceeded 20,000/.

5. A statement of the quantity of porter brewed in London by the eleven first houses, from the 5th of July, 1822, to the 5th of July, 1823.

Barrels.

Barclay, Perkins, and Co.	351,474
Truman, Hanbury, and Co.	219,127
Whitbread and Co.	213,841
Reid and Co.	190,078
Combe, Delafield, and Co.	140,209
Felix Calvert and Co.	107,858
Henry Meux and Co.	103,499
Goodwin and Co.	72,076
Elliott and Co.	61,619
Taylor and Co.	58,763
Cross and Co.	19,501

A petition was presented to the house of lords, signed by 200 ministers, and 2000 persons, against the prosecution of persons for having produced writings supposed to be hostile to the Christian religion.

8. There was a very small eclipse of the sun, which began at Greenwich, (and consequently a little later at places more westwardly,) five hours, 13 minutes, 49 seconds; middle, five hours, 27 minutes, two seconds; end, five hours, 40 minutes, 27 seconds. Digits eclipsed, 0°. 22'. on the sun's northern limb.

11. The Lisbon steam-packet, Lusitania, a very fine vessel, of 80-horse power, struck on a rock off Enigera, 200 passengers being on board, when 50 perished from having imprudently left the vessel.

15. The magnificent temple of St. Paul's, at Rome, was destroyed by fire, in consequence of some sparks from a chaffing-dish of coals, used by plumbers, having fallen on the timbers of the roofing.

An engagement took place before Corunna, in which Sir R. Wilson and Colonel Light, who, with General Quiroga, led on the Spaniards, were both wounded.

19. Parliament was prorogued.

21. A boy of 17, for uttering forged notes, was executed at

Newgate, to the great horror of the public.

23. There was a remarkable and total eclipse of the moon, shortly after that planet had passed her apogee; her motion through the earth's shadow was slow, and consequently rendered the eclipse of long duration.

28. A splendid dinner was given to the marquis of Hastings, in compliment for his services in India.

Several inquests were held during this month at the Penitentiary, Millbank, where no less than 400 prisoners had been recently in the infirmary, from the effects of disease. The subject excited a lively attention, and the jurors evinced great spirit in their investigations.

There were in France 1700 nunneries, of which 160 were in Paris, and the capital possessed by them exceeded twelve millions.

The cold of the preceding spring was attributed to the vast masses of ice, called ice-bergs, which had been floating from the North Atlantic Ocean.

As evidence of the capability of the spinning business to realize immense wealth, the only daughter of one of the leading manufacturers at Blackburn secured a fortune of 1,000,000 guineas.

Mr. Irvine, the celebrated Scotch preacher, began to create a great sensation, but like all efforts that are overstretched, his popularity gradually died away.

Mr. Smith, of the banking-house of Smith, Payne, and Smith, paid into the hands of the Spanish committee the sum of 5000/ as the subscription of an anonymous individual. Conjecture was of course much afloat as to the name of the munificent donor, but nothing transpired.

The following is an account of the number of foreign eggs imported into Great Britain, in the year ending the 5th January, 1823 (at a duty of 10*d.* per 120), distinguishing the countries from which

A. C.
1823

A.C. the same were imported, with the
1823 amount of duty received there-
on:—

Denmark	210
Holland	130
Flanders	949,263
France	49,425,124
Guernsey and Jersey	269,278

Total quantity im-
ported 50,644,005

The amount of duty received,
17,587*l.* 16*s.*

A discovery was made at Boulogne, in a field situated upon the left bank of the Lyanne, of three rows of tombs built of stone. In each was found some rusty armour, bones, a lachrymatory, and a vase of earthenware. Among the relics of armour which were buried, a little Roman eagle in a perfect state, and some small silver medals were also picked up, bearing on one side the head and name of Germanicus, and on the other an antique car, drawn by four horses.

A list of the French newspapers published, with the amount of the number of copies printed, showed that, notwithstanding their low price, (a paper being sold for 2*d.* English), there was by no means the same extent of intellectual anxiety there as in England. The *Moniteur*, 3000 to 4000; *Debats*, 11,000; *Journal de Paris*, 8000; *Courier Francais*, 5000; *Quotidienne*, 3500; *Drapeau Blanc*, 3500; *Journal du Commerce*, 4000; *Gazette de France*, 2200; *Pilote* and *Etoile*, together, about 4000; *Oriflamme*, 500; *Constitutionnel*, 17,000 to 18,000. These are all daily papers; no weekly newspaper, or three-day newspaper being published in Paris.

Aug. 5. A melancholy accident happened at Billingsgate, owing to its being the first day of the oyster season, originating in the great number of persons eager to purchase, when, owing to a plank giving way, 17 individuals were precipitated into the river, 12 of

whom were picked up, the other five being drowned. A.C.
1823

6. At Tufton's cock-pit, Westminster, a dog named Billy, well known in the sporting world, destroyed 100 rats in the space of 9 minutes. This feat was the result of a bet of 100 guineas.

7. An extensive burglary was committed in Lambeth palace, the thieves escaping detection.

8. A highly respectable meeting took place at the London Tavern, for the purpose of considering the benevolent plan laid down by Mr. Owen.

15. News arrived of hostilities having recommenced between the Turks and the Greeks, and that the former had been thrice defeated.

28. A meeting of merchants, bankers, and others took place, to consider the practicability of instituting a chamber of commerce in London.

The *Morning Chronicle* was sold by the executors of the late Mr. Perry, when the purchase money was 40,000*l.* We have reason to know that Mr. Perry had refused that sum a short time previous to his death.

By a comparative statement of the weather of the present season with that of 1816, it appeared that the thermometer on an average was two degrees lower during the summer of 1823 than that of 1806.

Captain Protheroe, a relation of the family of the late Mr. Garrick, purchased the villa and grounds at Hampton for 5000*l.* The statue, by Roubiliac, was removed from the temple in the front of that mansion to the British Museum; a cast, however, from the original marble, is placed in its stead. The mulberry-tree, from a branch cut from Shakspeare's tree at Stratford-upon-Avon, planted in Garrick's grounds, flourishes, like the works of that immortal author.

30. Major Cartwright entertained Mr. Quiroga and other dis-

A.C. 1823 tinguished Spaniards, the avowed friends of liberty.

Mr. Martin, M.P., was very active in enforcing his humane act, for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

The complete carcass of a horse in a standing posture, was lately found in Eaglesfield peat moss, where it must have remained some centuries. The animal was unshod, and, by the teeth, about four years old.

A shark was taken in a seine, in Bristol harbour, Rhode Island, measuring ten feet three inches in length. It could easily have swallowed a full-sized man, and when cut open, was found to contain a sheep, a calf's head and feet, a horse's foot, a sea-owl, with several other articles, serving as trimmings.

As the members of the Holy Alliance were at this period anxious to behold the inquisition re-established in Spain; the following specimens of some of its *benign* operations in former times acted perhaps as incentives to their saintly care of the living. That infamous tribunal is said to have caused, between the years 1481 and 1759, 34,658 persons to be burnt alive; and between 1481 and 1808, to have sentenced 288,214 to the galleys, or imprisonment.

The exhibition of the Northern Society of Arts closed during this month, after a season of unexamplified success.

Sept. 4. A French loan of 2,600,000*l.* for the support of the Spanish war was effected.

8. The Gazette contained a notice of an intention to move next session for leave to bring in a bill for constructing "A tunnel for carriage-ways and foot-ways under the river Thames, from Rotherhithe to Wapping."

15. The grand jury of Middlesex concluded its sittings, having found no less than 618 true bills.

The metropolis was visited by a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning.

A canal was commenced from the Thames to Pimlico, terminating with a basin, at the wooden bridge, Little Chelsea.

19. At a council held at Windsor, the king signed a proclamation, authorizing the circulation of double sovereigns from the Mint, bearing the head of his majesty, copied from the well known admirable bust by Chantry.

23. The French bombarded Cadiz.

27. The cortes dissolved themselves, leaving Ferdinand in full possession of the regal authority.

At the Old Bailey 31 prisoners were sentenced to death; three to transportation for life; 16 to seven years, and a great number to imprisonment and hard labour for different periods.

The king's printers in Scotland applied to the court of session for an interdict against the members of Bible societies importing Bibles into Scotland, and issued summonses accordingly to all the individual members. The action was entitled, "Bill of Suspension and Interdict—his majesty's printers against the most noble the marquis of Huntley and others." His lordship had not been singled out on that occasion for any excess of zeal in the cause, but the societies were charged alphabetically, and the Aberdeen Auxiliary came first, of which the noble marquis was president.

29. Mr. Alderman Waithman was elected lord mayor.

The following was the population of the interior counties, according to the last returns:—

Staffordshire	. 341,824
Cheshire	. 270,098
Shropshire	. 206,266
Derbyshire	. 213,333
Warwickshire	. 274,392
Worcestershire	. 184,424

Oct 1. Ferdinand joined the French at Port St. Mary, and on the same day issued a decree, annulling all the acts passed by the constitutional government.

The thermometer, in the shade

A.C. in a northern aspect, at eleven
1823 o'clock stood at 62 degrees, and at
half-past one o'clock on the same
day, it was 46 degrees. Depres-
sion in two hours and a half, 16
degrees.

It was a curious fact, that dur-
ing the last summer the thermome-
ter, in the open air, had only once
risen to summer heat, or 76 degrees,
which was on the 1st of June. The
maximum temperature of the air
in the shade in the summer of
1822, was 87 degrees; and in the
summer of 1818, 91 degrees.

5. The French troops entered
Cadiz.

His holiness the new pope was
crowned in the basilic (palace) of
St. Peter, Rome, amidst great re-
joicings, firing of cannons, &c., em-
blematic no doubt of the union of
"church and state," and of the
value of crossing the key of St.
Peter with that of the treasury!

10. The returns of the quarter's
revenue to this day were highly
favourable, the increase having
chiefly originated in the customs,
and post-office duties.

16. A Meteorological Society was
formed, at a public meeting at the
London coffee-house.

18. Captain Parry arrived at the
Admiralty from his exploratory
voyage to the Polar regions. He
had failed in the chief object of his
expedition, owing to his having pur-
sued a wrong course.

A gold box, chased and engine-
turned, with miniatures of the Em-
peror Napoleon, the Empress Ma-
ria Louisa, and young Napoleon;
the two latter being very ingen-
iously secreted, sold at Fonthill
Abbey sale for 60*l.* 18*s.*

Missionary reports from the Afri-
can islands of last year detailed a
singular insurrection in Madagascar.
The women rose, to the number of
4000, and threatened to chastise
the king, unless he would grant
them some of their wishes, and
consult them as to the manner of
cutting his hair. He, however,
collected his soldiers around
him, and sent them word that

he was king, and would do as he A.C.
pleased. 1823

24. The atrocious murder of
Mr. Weare, near Watford, Herts,
was perpetrated, when four per-
sons were taken into custody upon
suspicion.

The largest and finest log of ma-
hogany ever imported into this
country was sold by auction, at
the docks in Liverpool. It was
purchased by James Hodgson, Esq.
for 378*l.*, and afterwards sold by
him for 525*l.*, and was supposed to
be worth 1000*l.* It was 17 feet
in length, 5 feet in width, and 14
thick, and contained more than
3000 superficial feet. If sawn into
veneers, it was computed that the
cost of labour in the process would
be 750*l.* The weight at the king's
beam was 6 tons 13 cwt.

The long disputed question re-
lating to the place of interment of
Ben Jonson in Westminster Ab-
bey, was set at rest for ever. The
grave in which Lady Wilson, the
wife of Sir Robert, was buried,
being dug in the abbey adjoining
the stone on which is the poet's
memorable inscription. The foot
of the coffin of Lady Wilson rests
against the narrow cell in which
the poet's remains were found in
an upright position, with the head
downwards; the skull and most of
the bones were perfect. Ben Jon-
son appears to have been a very
little man, from the remains in
question.

30, 31. A dreadful storm of
wind and rain occurred in Lon-
don and its neighbourhood.

Three grand musical festivals
were held within this month at
York, Birmingham, and Gloucester,
which produced the enormous sum
of 30,500*l.*, being no small proof
of English predilection for the
science of music.

A melancholy accident, arising
from fire damp, occurred at the
William Pitt colliery, near White-
haven, when 14 men, 16 boys, and
two girls, lost their lives; 17 horses
were also killed.

The returns of killed and wound-

A.C. 1823 ed made by the different divisions of the French army to the minister of war at Paris, from its first entrance into Spain, down to the taking of the Trocadero before Cadiz, amounted to 4500 men.

On clear evenings, a most favourable opportunity presented itself, of observing those two interesting planets of our solar system, Jupiter and Saturn. The latter rose between seven and eight p.m., and its situation was a little to the south of the small cluster of stars in the neck of Taurus, which are called the Pleiades. Jupiter rose between ten and eleven p.m., and might be seen near Gemini, at some distance to the south of the stars Castor and Pollux. The latter planet was easily distinguished by its superior brightness and magnitude; and a good twelve-inch telescope shewed distinctly that wonderful phenomenon the ring of Saturn, as well as the four moons and belts of Jupiter.

According to the calculation of Mr. Olbers, of Bremen, after a lapse of 83,000 years, a comet will approach to the earth in the same proximity as the moon; after 4,000,000 years, it will approach to the distance of 7,700 geographical miles; and then, if its attraction equal that of the earth, the waters of the ocean will be elevated 13,000 feet, and cause a second deluge. After 20,000,000 years it will clash with the earth.

Nov. 5. A public meeting was held at Calcutta, for the purpose of forming a company to establish a steam navigation between India and Europe, to proceed by the Isthmus of Suez and the Mediterranean. The length of the voyage, including both sea and land, was not to exceed 70 days.

7. At one o'clock on this day the unfortunate Riego was executed; the details of which circumstance are really painful. The following are the particulars:—The prisoner had been placed, as usual, in a chamber where there was a table with a crucifix, and there he passed the time preceding his

execution, to which he was conducted, or rather dragged, on a hurdle, drawn by an ass. It was with the greatest difficulty he ascended the ladder to the very lofty gibbet which had been erected, so ill was he in consequence of the fetters that had been put on him since his arrest. He died with great resignation and courage.

The tolls of the Hammersmith and Smallberry-green turnpikes were publicly let on lease to Mr. Levy, the old lessee, at an annual rent of 9910*l.*, being the largest rent produced from any one trust in England.

19. Prince Hohenlohe arrived at Prague, where he congratulated himself highly on the great success of his miracles.

The chain-pier at Brighton was finished, and opened for public use, having been projected and executed by Captain Brown, R.N.; its foundation consists of four clumps of piles, 258 feet distant, driven nearly 10 feet in the rock, and rising 13 feet above high water. The three first clumps contain 20 piles each; the fourth, which is in the form of a T, contains 150 perpendicular and diagonal piles, strongly braced, the cross-part being paved with Purbeck stone, beneath which galleries and flights of steps are constructed, for the convenience of embarkation. The pier, which is 1134 feet long, and 13 feet wide, with a neat cast-iron railing on each side, is supported by eight chains, each containing 117 links, 10 feet long, 6½ in circumference, and weighing 112lbs. which are made fast in the cliff. From the cliff, the chains (four on each side) pass over a tower of cast iron, (one on each clump of piles,) with a dip of 18 feet, being secured at the outer clump of piles, from which are suspended 362 rods, connected by an iron bar, whereon the platform rests. The length of the esplanade from the Steyne to the beginning of the pier is 1250 feet, along which carriages pass. The estimated expense is 30,000*l.*

30. The patriotic General Mina,

^{A.C.}
¹⁸²³ with several other Spanish officers, landed at Portsmouth, from the French brig Cuirassier; which vessel arrived from Barcelona, and had been laying under quarantine till this day. Public curiosity had been greatly raised to witness the landing of that brave defender of his country.

Dec. 4. A comet was visible in the mornings—two hours and a half before sun-rise. It was situated in the south-east, about 15 degrees from the horizon. The nucleus appeared small, and ill-defined, but the tail was brilliant,

The following is a correct statement of the prices of provisions sold at Barnstaple market:—Prime beef 3*d.* per lb., mutton 2*d.* and 2½*d.* per lb.; the best cod fish and whittings 1*d.* per lb., herrings 2*s.* per hundred; potatoes 4*d.* per bushel; apples 8*d.* per bushel; good cider 10*s.* per barrel, and fowls from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per couple.

The Almanack for the ensuing year presented no less than five Sundays in the month of February, a circumstance that may not again occur for more than 40 years.

The atrocious attack was made by the French upon the Spaniards, having for its specious pretext a desire of restoring public tranquillity, that measure being unparalleled in all its features. The Spaniards had no hope left, in opposing those hostile movements, unless they consented to restore the merciless Ferdinand to the exercise of his former tyranny. The Bidassoa was crossed by the French in April, and in the August following they had completely penetrated into the interior of Spain.

Sir Francis Burdett, with many other members, having expressed the greatest indignation at the duplicity practised by many individuals on the Catholic question being agitated, the first proposal was negatived, by 167 to 62. The marriage act of the preceding year which had proved so obnoxious to the people, was annulled, and the old law restored. Every prospect presented prosperity to the country,

and the blessings of peace seemed to influence every part of England.

From the Eightieth annual conference of the Wesleyan methodists held at Sheffield, it appeared the members of that body were as follows;—In England and Scotland 219,398; in Ireland 22,218, total 241,616; increased during the past year 8006; increased in foreign stations 1658, making a total increase of 9659 members.

Eighteen works were prohibited at Rome, among which were "Antiquity Unveiled," by Boulanger; the "Memoirs of Giovanni," and an Essay on the Temporal History of the Popes. The clergy of Rome then consisted of 19 cardinals, 27 bishops, 1450 priests, 1532 monks, 1464 nuns, and 332 seminarists. The population in 1821 had amounted to 146,000 souls.

George the Fourth presented for the use of the nation the library of his late father, preserved at Buckingham-house, consisting of 120,000 volumes.

By a new process discovered in lithography, the artist was enabled, not only to rival engraving, but to reproduce a delineation with so much fidelity, both of tone and colour, that it required a very skilful eye to discover the original from the lithographic copy.

The annual mortality in London during 1700, was one in 25; in 1750, one in 21; in 1801, and the four preceding years one in 35; in 1810, one in 38, and in 1821, one in 40. Sir George Blane ascribed this improvement of health in the metropolis to increased ventilation and cleanliness, a more ample supply of water, a greater abundance and better quality of food, the improved state of medicine, and to the better management of children.

The extent of streets already lighted with gas in London amounted to 115 miles in length.

During the sessions of parliament for this year, 269 bills received the royal assent; 96 were public, and 173 private; 1760 petitions were presented to the house

pet must have
in Sunday
the 21st
the 22nd
the 23rd
the 24th
the 25th
the 26th
the 27th
the 28th
the 29th
the 30th
the 31st

A.C. of commons, and 20 select committees appointed.

1823

At the far-famed Temple of Hymen, Gretna Green, one of the officiating priests had married no less than 162 couple since New-Year's Day of 1822.

The expenses of the larger theatres of London were enormous. Those of Drury-lane and Covent Garden exceeding 200*l.* per night. In 1765, those of Drury-lane were less than 70*l.* a night. The company consisted of about 160 performers, among whom were names of high celebrity. Garrick was at the head of the company, with a salary per night of 2*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; Mr. Yates, (the famous Othello, and his wife, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Palmer and his wife, 2*l.*; King, (the celebrated Sir Peter Teazle and Lord Ogleby) 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Parsons (the famous comedian), 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Mrs. Cibber, 2*l.* 10*s.*; Mrs. Pritchard, 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Mrs. Clive, 1*l.* 15*s.*; Miss Pope (the first of chambermaids), 13*s.* 4*d.*; Signor Guestinelli (chief singer,) 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; and Signor Grimaldi and his wife (chief dancers), 1*l.*

The following very interesting illustration of the votes of the members of the house of commons, during the last session of parliament, was published under the unassuming title of *An Alphabetical List of the Members of the Commons House of Parliament, &c. &c.* It illustrated their votes both for and against ministers, on fourteen great questions divided on, and the minorities on thirty-six questions, distinguishing eighty-nine members who held places, the emoluments of which, in the aggregate, amounted to no less a sum than 183,372*l.* 8*s.* 11½*d.* per annum, according to a return made to the house during last session; it also distinguished about forty other members, such as the sons or brothers, or dependents, of the lord president of the council, and of the secretary of state for the colonies, who received about 20,000*l.* per annum out of the taxes, not included in the above-mentioned sum of 183,372*l.* 8*s.* 11½*d.*; and the following very interesting and important analysis and summary was deduced from the whole, viz.:—

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1823

Members who voted . . .	For Ministers.	Against Ministers.	Both.	Not at all.	Total.
From 40 counties of England . .	25	37	10	8	80
From 12 ditto, and 12 towns in Wales	13	9	1	1	24
From 89 cities and boroughs, open election	57	107	5	11	180
From 99 ditto ditto, in which the suffrage was vested in burgage tenures, or self-elected corpora- tions, and consequently resolved into individual influence . .	151	12	5	25	196
From 15 ditto ditto ditto . .	..	29	..	..	29
From 2 Universities	3	..	..	1	4
From 33 counties and 66 royal burghs in Scotland	25	11	..	9	45
From 32 counties of Ireland . .	24	14	2	24	64
From 33 cities and boroughs of ditto	21	7	..	5	36
Total	319	226	23	90	658

A.C. The following shewed the counties in which the borough influence A.C.
1823 more particularly prevailed:— 1823

	For Ministers.	Against ditto.	Not at all.	Total.
For Cornwall 21 boroughs	32	3	7	42
Wilts 16 ditto .	18	8	6	32
Sussex 13 ditto .	13	10	3	26
Devon 12 ditto .	17	4	3	24
Hants 12 ditto .	13	6	5	24
Dorset 9 ditto .	9	8	1	18
Surrey 5 ditto .	9	..	1	10
Total . . 88	111	39	26	176

By the first of the above statements, it appeared that out of those members returned from places with open and fair election, there was a majority in favour of the interests of the people of nearly two to one, but which majority was borne down by the overwhelming force of the 151 votes returned by as few individuals.

The population of all the boroughs in Cornwall, collectively, was not equal to the population of the town of Nottingham!!

The whole of the five per cent. French stock inscribed in the great book of France, in the name of the English government, to answer the claims of indemnity made on France by English subjects, and amounting to 2,000,000 francs of annuities, was sold by order of Lord Liverpool, to an eminent English capitalist, at 75, being about four per cent. below the market price. That circumstance evinced a very lively sense, on the part of the English ministry, of the dangers incurred by France, and the shock her credit was likely to suffer from the invasion of Spain.

The expenses of the United States, for foreign ministers, since the year 1820, according to papers laid before Congress, were as follow:—

	Dollars.
For salaries . . .	853,436
Outfits . . .	265,500
Carried forward,	1,118,936

	Dollars.
Brought forward,	1,118,936
Returns . . .	59,625
Contingencies . .	141,296
Total . .	1,319,857

The ministers were allowed an outfit of 9000 dollars, and a return of 2250 dollars, whether they were gone for a shorter or a longer term.

In London.—Richard Rush, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary's salary was 9000 dollars per annum; and John Smith, secretary of legation, 2000 dollars per annum.

In Paris.—Albert Gallatin, envoy, &c., had 9000 dollars; and Daniel Sheldon, secretary, 2000 dollars.

In St. Petersburg.—Hen. Middleton, envoy, &c., had 9000 dollars; and Charles Pinkney, secretary, 2000 dollars.

In Lisbon.—Henry Dearborn, envoy, &c., had 9000 dollars; and David Lee Child, secretary, 2000 dollars.

In Amsterdam.—Alexander H. Everett, charge des affaires, had 4500 dollars.

In Stockholm.—Christopher Hughes, charge des affaires, had 4500 dollars.

Mr. Shaler, consul-genera at Algiers, had 4000 dollars per annum. Mr. Smith, at Tunis, 2000 dollars. Mr. Anderson, at Tripoli,

A.C. 2000 dollars; and Mr. Mulloney, 1823 at Tangiers, 2000 dollars.

Christenings and burials in London, from December, 1822, to December 1823.

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls . . .	1,059
Buried	1,162
Christened in the 97 parishes without the walls . . .	5,423
Buried	3,990
Christened in the 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey	17,092
Buried	10,727
Christened in the 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster	4,095
Buried	4,708

CHRISTENED,

Males	13,945
Females	13,734

Total 27,679

BURIED,

Males	10,455
Females	10,132

Total 20,587

Died—Doctor Jenner, the discoverer of Vaccination, aged 74; Mrs. Radcliffe, author of the *Mysteries of Udolpho*, &c.; Marquis of Drogheda, the oldest general in the British service; John P. Kemble, the celebrated actor; John J. Angerstein, esq., patron of the fine arts; Joseph Nollekins, esq., the eminent sculptor; the celebrated sportsman, Colonel Thornton, of Thornville Royal, Yorkshire, aged 80. Lieutenant-General Thomas Bridges, of the Honourable East India Company's Service: he commanded the right wing in the army under the command of Lord Harris, at the capture of Seringapatam. Steibelt, the celebrated composer, at St. Petersburg. At Fleurs, near Kelso, the duke of Roxburghe: his grace succeeded William (Bellenden), who had succeeded John Ker, the duke of Roxburghe, so eminently known to the

literary world as the nobleman whose taste for old books led to the foundation of the club which bears his name. William Combe, esq., author of *Doctor Syntax*, &c.; Sampson Perry, esq., a well-known literary character; David Ricardo, esq., an independent member of parliament, and a very distinguished writer on political economy; Mrs. Plunket, better known as Miss Gunning, the novelist. Sir Eyre Coote, of West Park, Hants, who faithfully served his king and country, in various climates, for upwards of forty years, and with distinguished merit as an officer, having received the thanks of both houses of parliament for his conduct. General Lallemant; his death was occasioned by a disease of the stomach, under which he had laboured for some time; he had held the rank of general of artillery, under Napoleon. Marshal Davoust, aged 53. The right honourable Earl St. Vincent, G.C.B.; his lordship was made a post captain, April 10, 1766, rear admiral of the blue, December 3, 1790; vice admiral, April 15, 1794; admiral February 14, 1799; and admiral of the fleet, July 19, 1821: his lordship was also appointed general of the Royal Marines, May 7, 1814. Admiral Lord Keith, G.C.B.; his lordship was made a post captain, March 11, 1775; a rear admiral, April 12, 1794; a vice admiral, June 1, 1795; and an admiral, Jan. 1, 1801. The Rev. Francis John Hyde Woollaston, archdeacon of Essex, vicar of South Weald, and rector of Cold Norton, in the same county: he was formerly fellow and tutor of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and Jacksonian Professor of natural and experimental philosophy. The celebrated General Dumourier; that extraordinary man stood, at one period of life, on the very pinnacle of triumphant glory; his feats as a warrior fill the most splendid pages of modern history; his name was a charm which gathered round it all the enthusiasm

A.C. 1823 of millions ; but he died in exile—and deservedly, for he was a traitor to his country. Edward Quin, esq., for many years a member of the common council of Farringdon Without. John King, esq., commonly called Jew King, who married the countess of Lanesborough. The Reverend Thomas Winstanley, D.D., principal of St. Alban's Hall, Camden professor of ancient history, and Laudean professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford, and prebendary of St. Paul's, London. Dr. Matthew Baillie, considered, in many points of view, as the head of his profession ; Dr. Baillie was the nephew of Dr. William Hunter, and of Mr. John Hunter ; in the schools of those celebrated anatomists he had acquired a knowledge of the human frame equal to that of any of his contemporaries, and his lucid and accurate demonstrations gave him peculiar celebrity as a teacher of that important science. Charles Hutton, LL.D. and F.R.S., formerly professor of mathematics in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, for nearly forty years : he had been an eminent author for nearly sixty years. George Woodroffe, esq., late prothonotary of his majesty's court of Common Pleas. Sir Allan Chambre, knight, late one of the judges of his majesty's court of Common Pleas ; Joseph Charles Mellish, esq., his Britannic majesty's charge des affaires and consul-general for the circle of Lower Saxony ; near Edinburgh, Sir Henry Raeburn, an eminent artist ; Dr. Bathurst, the exemplary bishop of Norwich ; Robert Bloomfield, author of the *Farmer's Boy* ; Count Carnot, one of the oldest and most virtuous republicans the French revolution had produced ; and Pope Pius the Seventh.

1824 Jan. 1. Arrived in London, the ex-emperor of Mexico, Iturbide, from Italy.

The Austrian loan, to the amount of 2,500,000*l.*, was brought into the market, intended to pay off the debt of that country to the

British government. The subscribers paid 82 per cent. for their shares, which were to be concluded by the 10th of May, by instalments. The houses of Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co., Messrs. Reid, Irving, and Co., and Mr. N. Rothschild, were the contractors.

The new comet was situated in the left shoulder of Serpentarius, the nucleus forming nearly a right-angled triangle with the star Ras Algethi (α Hercules) and Ras Althagas (α Serpentarius), about eight degrees south of the former, and having about seven degrees north declination, and 252 degrees right ascension. The nucleus was not well defined, and the tail, extending about three degrees, pointed towards the zenith ; it was perfectly visible, though not so large or so brilliant as some that have appeared within the last ten or twelve years. It rose a little before four o'clock, and might be well observed from five till day-break.

The celebrated composer Rossini attended a grand musical party, at the king's pavilion, by his majesty's command, when he performed, during the evening.

2. A Te Deum was ordered, by the king of Spain, to be performed throughout his dominions, in consequence of his emancipation from the constitutionalists.

3. At Paris, a council of war assembled on the 29th ult., for the trial of Voltigeur Simon, who had killed M. Honien, on the day the Duke d'Angoulême entered Paris. After a trial of nearly one hour, the court declared Simon not guilty, by six voices to one.

The grand cross of the imperial order of St. Andrew was transmitted, by the emperor Alexander, to M. de Chateaubriand, which fully evinced his attachment to the Ultra party in France.

William Henry Reynolds was charged with having made an attempt to shoot General Burton, residing in New-street, Dorset-square.

A.C.
1824 At the Exeter theatre, a slight explosion of gas took place, without occasioning any damage.

4. The brig *Richard* was wrecked, on her way to Belfast, on the 2nd instant; all on board perished, amounting to 34 persons.

5. The revenue statement of returns announced their flourishing condition; the customs had increased 4,471,076*l.*; there was rather a decrease in the excise above that amount; and the diminution of the assessed taxes was 559,147*l.*, which was accounted for by the reduction of duties during the preceding year.

A warrant from a magistrate was granted to take up Patrick Connolly, who had killed James Grange, a shoe-maker, and constable, employed to arrest him for debt, in consequence of his having offered resistance. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Patrick Connolly.

6. The consuls and vice consuls left England, for the independent states in South America.

This day, the trial came on of Thurtell and Hunt, at the Hertford assizes, when the evidence was so clear and convincing, that no doubt remained of their guilt, and the judge passed sentence of death upon Thurtell and Hunt; Probert having been admitted as king's evidence.

On the Worcester course, a battle was fought, for six hundred guineas, between Spring and Langan, which was won by the former, after a dreadful contest of eighty-four rounds.

The comet was in the right shoulder of Hercules, taking a direction towards the tail of the Dragon. It moved with astonishing velocity, and it passed mid-way between the back of Hercules and the Northern Crown, through the right leg of Hercules, and was continuing its course between the right knee of Hercules and the right hand of Boötes, and at the time in question did not set. About the 30th, it was distinctly visible

between the Pole and the extremity of the tail of the Ursa Major, at any hour of the night.

9. Thurtell was this day executed, in front of the gaol at Hertford; the concourse of people was immense, extending in a dense body, for nearly a quarter of a mile on the London road. Hunt received a reprieve, and was afterwards transported for life.

Lord Erskine's will was registered in the Prerogative Court, when the personal property was sworn under 1000*l.*

12. A student at the University of Cambridge, of the name of James Such, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, upon a charge of swindling different tradesmen, under fabricated names.

15. The Constitutional Association obtained a verdict against Mr. John Hunt, for having published a libel on the late king, in Lord Byron's Parody on Southey's Vision of Judgment.

A private of the First Regiment of Grenadier Guards put a period to his existence by shooting himself through the head. He had been flogged for intoxication, and was to undergo a second punishment for the same offence, but to escape from the pain and degradation, he chose rather to destroy his mortal existence. It is not many years since a soldier stationed at Carlisle drowned himself under similar circumstances, and the observations made in a Carlisle paper on that occasion, caused Sir Francis Burdett to take this subject up in a most spirited manner, in the house of commons.

16. This morning, Sir Astley Cooper performed the difficult operation of removing the thigh of a patient at the hip bone, which he accomplished in thirty-five minutes.

19. A conspiracy was discovered at Jamaica, the blacks having planned the murder of the whites, when nine negroes were found guilty.

21. About 4000 British troops, under the command of Sir Charles

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1824

A.C. 1824 M'Carthy, on the Gold Coast, were completely defeated by the Ashantees, when Sir Charles and many other officers were made prisoners, and cruelly put to death.

23. The theatres of Naples and Milan were under the direction of Mr. Glossop, formerly manager of the Cobourg Theatre.

24. This day, two persons, of the names of Oldfield and Bennet, were convicted of keeping common gambling houses. Oldfield, for the first offence, was sentenced to pay 500*l.*, and both were ordered for imprisonment till the fines should be liquidated.

A discovery was made of a Latin MS., written by Milton, which was found at the state-paper office. The subject was respecting the Christian doctrine; and Milton having been Latin secretary to Oliver Cromwell, that circumstance, in some measure, accounted for the discovery of such a curious relique in a government office. It has since been published in Latin and English, by Mr. Knight, of Pall-Mall East, according to his majesty's order.

At the close of the Old Bailey Sessions, sentence of death was passed on 13 prisoners, five were ordered to be transported for life, and 85 condemned to undergo various terms of imprisonment.

26. With respect to the alleged treatment of the late Mrs. Jordan by the duke of Clarence, one of the newspapers contained a statement, that upon the separation of his royal highness from that lady, in 1811, he had settled upon her an annuity of 4460*l.*

The Mexican loan contract was this day made public. Its amount in stock was 3,200,000*l.*; being issued to the subscribers at 58 per cent., payable in five instalments.

27. At the City of London Tavern, the Ship-Owner's Society held their first annual meeting, when Lord Liverpool was in the chair. Mr. Canning and Mr. Huskisson both spoke, and adverted to the commerce of the country, as being in a most flourishing condition.

The Lord Chancellor pronounced A.C. 1824 his decision on the long depending cause of "Gourlay v. the duke of Somerset." His lordship rejected the appeal made to him by his grace, and thus far decided in favour of Mr. Gourlay. In the costs, however, the decision was only nominally in his favour, for by a singular anomaly, known and practised only in our law courts, the chancellor had awarded to Mr. Gourlay, for his costs, a sum of money, which years ago, had been paid out of the court to his grace. Mr. Gourlay, therefore, succeeded against the duke, and gained by his victory—nothing. He was awarded costs, but the form of the law made them not worth a farthing.

An augmentation of the number of coal-meters, from 118 to 130, was recommended by the committee appointed by the common-council.

28. A marble statue of the late patriotic Granville Sharp was placed in the hall of the common council, by a motion of the court.

31. Mr. Cobbett received a gold cup, with a superscription, from the owners of one-horse carts, at Kensington, as a tribute for his exertions in having procured a diminution of the tolls to the amount sanctioned by the legislature.

The naval dépôt, formerly called Plymouth Dock, was newly-christened Devonport.

An anonymous benefactor transmitted 3000*l.* to the Middlesex Hospital, for the establishment of a cancer ward in that institution.

The mis-management of Ireland had been fully exemplified in the year 1822, in consequence of the miseries that country endured. The exportation in different articles of consumption amounted to upwards of four millions and a half, while it was a well-known fact that 300,000*l.* would have supplied the nutriment of which they stood in so much need.

A monument to the memory of the Abbé Sicard was erected in France.

The merits of the various pieces

^{A.C.}
¹⁸²⁴ displayed at the Paris theatres were by no means commensurate with the quantity produced; had the former been the case, all other European theatricals must have been truly insignificant.

At the universities in Gottingen, it was computed there were no less than 1419 students, among whom were four princes.

The increase during three years in the Prussian population amounted to 649,219 souls.

The new monument to the memory of Kosciusko, which had been recently erected, was permitted to remain by the Emperor Alexander. It is in imitation of the ancient sepulchres, situated near the Vistula, and bears the comprehensive word *Bronislawa*, or, "The Defender of Glory."

Feb. 3. Parliament was opened by commission.

His majesty's commissioners held a meeting this day, at Kennington, on the subject of the building of churches; when it was resolved, that no organs or clocks should be bought out of the funds appropriated by parliament for that purpose.

4. A very curious subterraneous labyrinth was found near St. Giles's gate, Norwich, where a vast number of marine shells were collected at the entrance. Some coins were discovered under one of the arches; the name of John Bond, with the date 1571, also appeared, in the manner of ancient manuscript writing.

In Spicer-street, Spitalfields, the manufactory of Mr. Bridgman, tallow-chandler, was consumed by fire, and 10,000*l.* worth of property destroyed.

A convention between the king of England and the emperor of Austria was laid upon the table of the house of commons by Mr. Canning, wherein his majesty consented to receive 2,500,000*l.* sterling from the emperor of Austria, as a final compensation for the British claims due from that power, amounting to 30,000,000*l.*

5. At Callao, an insurrection

took place, in consequence of which ^{A.C.}
that territory was delivered up to ¹⁸²⁴
the Spanish royalists.

6. In the gaol of Demerara, died Mr. Smith, the missionary, who had suffered imprisonment since the 26th of November. He had been waiting the king's fiat, after being sentenced to death for high treason, in having stirred up the negroes to an insurrection. The pardon was forwarded too late, as the hapless sufferer was dying when it arrived.

The John of Cork brig was lost near Holyhead, when many persons on the rock distinctly heard the screams of the sufferers, without being able to render them any assistance.

10. The West India proprietors held a meeting, when they unanimously agreed to present a petition to his majesty, entreating him to withhold his approval of any measure that might affect the colonies, in case the legislature judged it advisable to order the emancipation of slaves.

Upon the quarterly return of the Manchester coroner for the last week, it appeared that in the course of the last three months, 29 deaths had occurred in consequence of drunkenness.

A Madame Chauvet, at the court of Assize, at Paris, was accused of having been concerned in a conspiracy against the government, by conveying letters from some emigrants in London to their friends at Paris. General La Fayette was called as a witness on that occasion, who objected to being addressed as marquis, stating that he had consigned the same to the bureau of the constituent assembly.

Wheat, which had last year only produced 1*l.* 14*s.* a quarter, was sold at Canterbury, on Saturday se'nnight, at 4*l.* per quarter.

11. The proprietors of East India stock met, to consider respecting the alterations requisite in the academic institution at Haileybury; but previous to the discussion taking place, Sir John Doyle interrogated William Wigram, Esq., the chair-

^{A.C.}
¹⁸²⁴ man, in regard to the embezzlement of 250,000*l.*, which had been discovered against the marquis of Hastings; to which queries, the latter gentleman refused to reply. A general confusion took place in consequence, and the meeting was postponed.

A mummy was brought to Bruges, taken from one of the pyramids of Egypt. It appeared to have been that of a princess of the race of Pharaoh, who had died about 3700 years ago. It was still in the case which had contained it in the pyramid. The cover represented a female of more than human height, in the Egyptian costume; the colours were very vivid and well preserved. There was in the same case an embalmed cat, an undoubted indication of the high rank of its companion.

In the city a public meeting was held, Sir Charles Price chairman; when it was determined to petition parliament for an abrogation of the coast duty of 9*s.* 4*d.* per chaldron on coals coming into the port of London.

News arrived from Hobart's Town, Van Dieman's Land, up to the conclusion of August. The rapid improvements in that beautiful colony were strikingly evinced in the intended plan of supplying steam-vessels, built in the same way as those of the Leith and Berwick smacks, which were intended to pass between Hobart Town and Sidney, for the accommodation of travellers.

The Auction Mart proprietors met, and determined upon establishing a reading room.

14. The price of silver was 4*s.* 11*d.* per ounce. The crown, or 5*s.* piece, was valued at 4*s.* 6*d.*; the shilling, 10*d.*; the six-pence, at 5*d.*; the worth of the penny, at the market price of copper, which was 95*l.* per ton, was $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*

A letter from Rome stated that the natives were suffering from cold, apoplexy and diseases of the chest having increased in an alarming manner. The principal singers of

the Theatre Argentina were sick, ^{A.C.}
and it was, in consequence, closed. ¹⁸²⁴
The mountains round Rome were covered with an extraordinary quantity of snow.

15. The bold attempt of levying a fine of 500*l.* upon Mr. Clement, for having published the trial of Thistlewood and his colleagues, in defiance of an order of the court, was this day tried before the court of the duchy of Lancaster.

By the law of Magna Charta, no Englishman can be mulcted except by his peers; so if the court possessed that doubtful authority, it appeared feasible to bring it before a jury; but be the decision what it might, Mr. Clement was entitled to public thanks for his spirited conduct in having brought forward the question.

16. Byrne brought an action against Mr. Parkins, for money alleged to have been received by the latter from the public, for Byrne's use, which he recovered, with costs.

A gentleman's carriage in Chandos-street, run over and killed Count Schulenburg, a Hanoverian nobleman.

17. It was decided by the attorney-general, that all publicans, under articles to take the beer they retail of a particular brewer, must be considered as hired agents, and subject to three months notice to leave; and that the beer sold by a brewer, under such agreements, is *bonâ fide* a retail brewer, and not subject to the benefits.

The *Gazette* contained a proclamation, commanding all apothecaries and others, that, immediately after the publication of the *Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalia Medicorum Londinensis*, which had been revised, corrected, and reformed by the College of Physicians, they should not compound medicines other than as directed therein, except by the special direction of some learned physician.

The judges had a case laid before them respecting the liability of publicans to pay the window-tax, whose

A.C.
1824 houses were thought to be as free from the duty as shop-windows, and ought to be charged accordingly. The award of the judges was, that they were liable to the tax.

In Ireland, at the gaol of Maryborough, 14 police-men were ordered for trial at the assizes, for having perpetrated the vilest acts, as well as committed murder, in the discharge of their duty.

18. The workmen commenced their labour in excavating the bed of the river, for the foundation of the intended new London-bridge; a large gun-brig, on board of which was erected a steam apparatus, was placed opposite Iron-wharf, Thames-street; such being the power of the steam in raising the ballast, by means of revolving iron buckets, that three barges were filled in half an hour.

It was decided in the Court of Common Pleas, after a long trial, that Sergeant's Inn, in Chancery Lane, was in the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, and liable to the payment of parochial rates.

19. An appeal was made from the French commissioners' decision to the privy council, in which 150,000*l.* were at issue, produced from the insolvency some years back in the house of Boyd, Benfield, and Kerr, which had caused a number of other failures. The pleadings were mostly in French, and the judgment was put off to a future day.

Some respectable persons set on foot a subscription for Mr. J. Murdoch, the tutor and friend of Burns.

In the Court of King's Bench, a Miss Hopkins, a dress-maker, obtained a verdict and 400*l.* damages against Messrs. Cripps and Hall, proprietors of a Brighton Safety Coach, for serious injuries she had sustained by being thrown from their coach in August, 1822. It seemed the vehicle was an old Norwich coach, and so overloaded with luggage, that the pole, which was decayed, broke, and had caused the accident.

20. Mr. Slade moved the court A.C.
1824 of common council to petition parliament to apply a part of the coal duties for the embellishing of the metropolis.

The plan of a Greek loan of 80,000*l.* was proposed by the consent of the Greek committee, when the revenues of the customs, and the produce of the salt works, were engaged to pay the loan.

That extraordinary musical genius, Master Aspull, was introduced to his majesty at Windsor; he was only eight years of age, and a distinguished party was collected to witness his wonderful abilities, during three hours' performance on the piano-forte.

21. A grand dinner was given by the lord mayor to General Mina and several other Spanish patriots.

Despatches, dated the 31st of last month and 1st instant, were received from the Honourable Captain Spencer, of his majesty's ship Naiad, (who had been directed to proceed to Algiers, to make, in conjunction with his majesty's consul at that regency, a remonstrance against some late proceedings of the Dey,) stating that his negotiation had ended unsatisfactorily, and that the consul had been obliged to strike the British flag, and embark on board his majesty's ship; also the capture of an Algerine corvette, on board of which were 17 Spaniards, whom the Algerines were carrying into slavery.

22. At a quarter before seven, Lloyd, the pedestrian, began his task, of 60 miles per day, for a succession of 30 days. He reached the place from whence he set out, which was the Red Lion, at Islington, at a quarter past ten at night, and again re-commenced his task at seven o'clock in the morning, quite confident of success.

23. Some fine roebucks arrived by different packets for his majesty. They were sent from Hanover, as presents to the king, and were only addressed, "To his Majesty the King, London."

Mr. Peel brought forward a new

^{A.C.}
¹⁸²⁴ bill in regard to gaols, wherein a clause concerning compulsory labour before trial was canvassed, as well as the legality of compelling prisoners to labour on the treadmill. It was, however, declared unlawful to oblige any person, untried, to labour against his will.

26. The City-road, and adjoining premises, exhibited a terrific appearance, from a dreadful fire which had broken out in the warehouses of Messrs. Pickford and Co., on the banks of the City-road basin. The conflagration was first discovered in the midst of the warehouses, where so rapid was its progress, that every effort proved nugatory to stop its destructive course. It very speedily communicated to the building, and the whole loss was estimated at 30,000/. Two persons were lost, a clerk and a boy.

The lord chancellor, on a motion made by Mr. Agar, observed, that it had been given out to the public, that the individual who sat on the chancellor's seat had listened to motions which were not substantiated by the signatures of council, and that such measures had been adopted against the act of parliament. He then observed that people who made assertions should be convinced of their veracity, and in the representation of affairs appertaining to their profession, it was necessary for them to adhere to common justice.

28. A naval expedition was prepared at Portsmouth to sail against Algiers.

The French and Spanish caused great tumults in the streets of Madrid, when many of the French were wounded.

29. At Barcelona, a barber murdered one of his customers, by cutting his throat while shaving him, in consequence of a difference in political opinions.

Petitions were presented from many of the counties of England to parliament, praying for the total abolition of the slave trade, by freeing those blacks who still served their original proprietors.

Nearly 1300 artisans became members of the Mechanic's Institution. ^{A.C.}
¹⁸²⁴

The winter was most destructively severe in Italy, particularly at Rome, where from a dozen to fifteen persons fell daily sacrifices for some time.

New iron gates, similar to those at Cumberland-gate, Hyde Park, were placed at the entrance into St. James's Park, at the end of Pall Mall, previous to its being opened to the public.

The comet was rapidly disappearing; it had passed the North Star, between the Great and Little Bears, at a point nearly equidistant between the Pole Star and the more distant of the two stars in the Great Bear, called the Pointers. It was no longer discerned by the naked eye.

Reports from the National Vaccine Board were laid before Mr. Peel, stating that the applications for vaccine matter were more than commonly numerous; a convincing proof that the confidence in that salutary measure was daily increasing.

Manchester was found to be in so improving a state, that 16,000/. were subscribed to the Literary Institution of that town.

It was intended to erect a public monument in the Fir Park, Edinburgh, to the memory of John Knox, the great reformer.

Messrs. Oudney, Clapperton, and Denham, made rapid progress towards discovering the spot where the Niger empties itself.

Sir Humphry Davy ascertained that the cause of the corrosion of copper used at the bottom of ships, resulted from a weak chemical action continually excited upon that metal by saline particles from the sea water.

A subterraneous forest of oaks was discovered on the shores of the Solway Frith, beyond Brough, completely imbedded in a stiff blue clay, some feet beneath the foundation of the Roman wall, which was over it. The trees were large, and

A.C. 1824 in so perfect a state as scarcely to be distinguishable from fresh oaks, although they must have lain there 1000 years and upwards.

During the last 26 months, the inquisitorial imprisonments at Milan were so rigorously adopted, that the most intimate connexions of Gonaloniere, Pallavicini, Visconti, and many others, were totally ignorant whether they were yet alive. The Gazette of January 1st, however, mentioned that they were still in existence; the crimes alleged against them being treason. Three of those unhappy men are doomed to pass the residue of their lives in prison garments, to sleep upon the ground, their food the coarsest bread; such being the mercy which the emperor of Austria exerts towards the noblest men and the most eminent talents that Italy has produced.

In the Netherlands, the six universities of that kingdom contained the following proportion of students in each—

Leyden . . .	402
Louvain . . .	326
Liege . . .	446
Utrecht . . .	377
Ghent . . .	286
Groningen . . .	290
Total . . .	2127

Schools of all kinds were encouraged in the Netherlands, while France, on the contrary, uses every endeavour to stop the progress of universal education.

No foreigner was allowed to continue in the canton of Geneva for 24 hours after his arrival, unless he appeared before the police to deliver his passports, and give in his place of residence.

The chamber of peasants, at Stockholm, by a statistical table laid before them, ascertained the number of public functionaries throughout that kingdom possessing sinecures in 1817, at which period they amounted to 17,740, and the sum derived from their different places was computed at 9,156,277

crowns; the priests' salaries were calculated at 4760. A.C. 1824

It appeared that the births and deaths in Russia, in the year 1817, were—births 1,545,670; and the deaths 945,088.

March 1. An election was proposed for a Lord Rector of the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, for the ensuing year, when Mr. Hume, M.P., was unanimously chosen.

2. The pacha of Egypt, who had been sent by the Turks against the Greeks, revolted, and Patras capitulated to the Greeks.

3. London, and its neighbourhood, sustained great damage from the violent hurricanes which happened; disastrous news, in consequence, arrived at Lloyd's of numerous shipwrecks, and lives being lost, on the eastern coast of England; many trees were also blown down in Kensington-gardens.

The manor of Rochdale, belonging to Lord Byron, was sold by that nobleman for 34,000*l.*, in order, as it was supposed, to supply the Greeks with money.

After much discussion, at a general court of the proprietors at the East India House, for considering the claims of the marquis of Hastings, much praise was lavished upon that nobleman, and a movement made for the production of particular documents, whereby the court might be authorized to make a further grant.

4. At Freemason's Hall, the Mendicity Suppression Society held its sixth meeting; when it appeared from the report, that the number of cases registered in the books was 1493; of which 167 were found in London parishes; 609 in those of the country; 32 of mendicants ignorant of the places of their nativity; 434 Irish; 58 Scotch, and the residue West Indians, French, and Hanoverians.

At the City of London Tavern, a meeting was held, of many distinguished characters, the archbishop of Canterbury in the chair; when it was resolved, in a committee,

A.C. that a national institution should be
1824 established, which was to be supported by voluntary contributions, for the preservation of life in cases of shipwreck; and for the bestowing a gratuity on such as preserved their fellow-creatures from perishing; that a provision should also be made for the destitute families of those who might forfeit their lives in attempting to save those of others.

There arrived in this country the first number of a newspaper printed in modern Greece. The types had been forwarded from this country by the Greek committee.

It appeared from excise-office returns, that every man, woman, and child in London, drinks, on an average, two barrels of beer a-year.

5. A subscription was voted at a numerous meeting, for a monument to be raised to the memory of Charles Dibdin; when 400*l.* were subscribed, and many of his songs sung. Posthumous gratitude, however, availed little, as the vocalist was beyond such compliments, which might be considered more as a sacrifice at the shrine of living vanity, than originating from any other motive.

6. The arrival of a great quantity of cotton from places infested with the plague produced great alarm. A consultation was held, and a determination immediately entered into to enforce the laws of quarantine.

A court mourning of one week, which had been ordered for the late king of Sardinia, to begin February 29, ended this day.

8. The drawbacks on the exportation of silks were to cease on the 28th of the month; and it was, therefore, resolved, that in July, 1826, the importation of foreign silks should be allowed, on the payment of 30 per cent. duty.

9. By a decree of the sovereign constitutional congress of Mexico, an important document was transmitted, whereby it was declared, that the Mexican nation chose for its government the form of "a re-

presentative, popular, federal re-
public." A.C. 1824

The house of commons received an account of the total receipts of public monies at the Bank, during the last year, which amounted to 5,526,635*l.*; the Bank, therefore, realized a profit at three per cent., the allowance made by government for their capital of 15 millions, of upwards of 165,700*l.*, in its ostensible situation as broker to the public departments.

10. Lord Bathurst's niece, while riding on horseback on the banks of the Tiber, at Rome, was suddenly thrown into that river and drowned, which event overwhelmed her family in the deepest affliction.

11. The king's levee was thinly attended this day, notwithstanding the length of time which had elapsed since any public court had been held. Dr. Meyrick, on that occasion, presented to his majesty a copy of his splendid work on ancient armour.

On the home circuit, an estimate was made of the number of persons liable to serve on juries—

In Essex there were	2850
Hertford	1557
Kent	4040
Surrey, about . .	5500
Sussex	2886

The treatment experienced by Mr. Battier, of the 10th hussars, excited much public attention, and after considerable controversy, that gentleman obtained permission to retire upon half-pay.

12. The parish of St. Anne's, Soho, petitioned parliament for an abatement of taxation and an abolition of the sinking fund. A complaint was preferred, that four millions were annually taken from the industrious English people to be shamefully expended in Irish places, patronage, pensions, and jobs, instead of being appropriated to benefit the Irish people. Their petition went further to implore that those four millions might be expended in the reduction of taxes.

15. Lepanto surrendered to the

A.C. 1824 Greeks under the command of Colonel Stanhope.

In the presence of an immense number of people, the first pile of New London-bridge was driven.

At Carlisle, the spirit merchants and brewers petitioned the treasury respecting the bad consequences that must result from the smuggling of Scotch whiskey into England. It was computed that such contraband traders sent into Carlisle and its vicinage from eight to 10,000 gallons a week, at 6s. per gallon, which produced the evils of drunkenness to a very great extent.

The magistrates of Glasgow, on their progress to church, observed that they were deprived of their honours by the absence of most of their town-officers, when, upon inquiry, it was ascertained that all the non-attendants had been imprisoned for debt.

In Jamaica, nine men were tried for conspiracy and secreting arms, with intent to burn houses and destroy the people; when three received sentence of death, and the rest were ordered for transportation.

17. A new institution of the Alliance Assurance Company was made public, the capital of which was to be five millions, divided into fifty thousand shares of one hundred pounds each.

18. Mr. Worgman, the jeweller, presented a new kind of petition to parliament, entreating that patronage should be extended without concealment, for seat-holders to send their nominees to parliament in an open manner, which had hitherto been conducted by the most nefarious means; and that a certain number of seats should be sold by auction, to further the other interests of the country.

19. Ten persons were murdered by the Exaltades at Cordova, in consequence of a plot which had been meditated for the destruction of all the constitutionalists on that day, being the feast of St. Joseph.

A great tumult occurred at Seville, when about twenty consti-

tutionalists were massacred in the prisons.

20. Mr. Henderson, the consul-general at Colombia, lost one of his sons, who was destroyed by an alligator, while bathing in the river at Magdalena.

A committee was held in the city to consider the necessity of planning a chamber of commerce, but it was negatived, and in the end abandoned.

The Stock Exchange established a benevolent bank, its principal object being to enable the poor to pledge at a lower interest than that exacted by pawnbrokers.

21. Sir George Collier cut his throat in a fit of mental derangement, occasioned by some unjustifiable statements made upon his conduct,

At the arsenal barracks, at Cairo, a dreadful fire occurred, which destroyed 6000 men and several powder magazines.

22. The late Mr. Angerstein's beautiful collection of pictures, 38 in number, were sold for the sum of 57,000*l.* sterling, and purchased by government to form the commencement of a national gallery.

The East India Company balloted for a director in the room of Sir T. Reid, when Mr. Muspratt was declared duly elected.

23. Louis the Eighteenth opened the French chamber.

24. A bill was brought into parliament for the erection of a suspension-bridge below that of London; for another at Hammersmith, and for a tunnel under the Thames from Rotherhithe to the opposite shore.

At Petersburg, a company was formed, under the auspices of the emperor, for the purpose of uniting the Black Sea to the Baltic, by means of canals cut from the Dneiper and the Niemen.

25. Sir Thomas Plomer, master of the rolls, died.

The constitution of Brazil was solemnly sworn to by the emperor.

26. The death of Mr. Scarlett was reported as having occurred

A.C.
1824

A.C. while he was on the northern circuit,
1824 but without foundation.

In the Strand and its neighbourhood, some freehold houses, nine in number, which produced a rental only of 465*l.* per annum, were sold by auction at Garraway's, for 16,810*l.*, being 36 years' purchase.

Mr. Colman's conduct, in having refused, as deputy to the lord chamberlain, to license Mr. Shee's play of *Alasco*, produced great public disapprobation.

29. Sailed for London, from the suspension pier Brighton, Mr. Pocock, in the *Royal Gift*, built by desire of his majesty, measuring only five feet six inches in length, its tonnage being 400 weight.

The celebrated Roustan, the faithful Mameluke of Bonaparte, arrived in London from the continent, decorated, as is his invariable practice, with the superb suit of arms, pistol, sabre, and carbine, presented to him by his late master.

30. Thomas and Henry Large were burnt to death in the cage at Lewisham, owing to the straw of their beds having caught fire.

The expedition under the orders of Captain Parry sailed from the Pentland Frith, all well. It was a singular coincidence, that on that day three years, the former expedition, which returned last year, had sailed from the same place.

The Marquis La Fayette having expressed a wish to visit the United States, the Americans prepared a national ship to convey him to and from France.

The duchess of Devonshire died at Rome; she had been a great patronizer of the fine arts.

The directors of the East India House endeavoured to get rid of a clause made in the 53rd of George the Third, which forbade their sending any persons out as writers who had not been residents for four terms at Haileybury College; 272 were for the question, against 400, leaving a majority of 126.

31. The British consuls arrived at Buenos Ayres, and were most

graciously received by the members of government. A.C. 1824

There was discovered on the coast of Sussex, a large bed of oysters, about six miles from the shore. It reached from Lancing to Goring, a distance of five miles.

It was remarked that ten admirals had died every year, during the last ten years.

The sale of roasted corn having been licensed, the consumption became immense among the lower orders of people.

January, February, and March proved remarkably mild, there being very little snow or frost in Middlesex, and not even sufficient ice to accommodate the confectioners.

The average rainy days in Paris (which is 59 metres above the level of the sea,) was computed at 184. The greatest mortality prevailed in March and April, and the least in July and August. Out of every hundred works published in Paris, 68 were relative to the belles lettres, 20 to the sciences, and twelve to theology and jurisprudence.

April 1. It was stated on the appointment of Lord Gifford to the place of master of the rolls, that no precedent had been known of a peer filling that situation; the fact was, however, at length substantiated in the person of Lord Bruce, who came from Scotland with James the First.

A large loaf of black bread was exhibited on the Stock Exchange market, bearing the following inscription, "Bread for the King of Spain."

A gentleman named Taylor, once a member of the established church, preached a sermon in support of Deism, in Grafton-street, Dublin. That circumstance created so much tumult, that he was compelled to retire.

2. Sir John Phillimore committed a violent assault upon Mr. James, at his house, South Lambeth, that event having originated in some statement made by the latter, in his *Naval History*.

3. At the Denbigh assizes, a man

A.C. 1824 was found guilty of murdering his father, when the prisoner made a full avowal, but it being proved that the constable had induced him to confess, by promising that it should turn to his advantage, he was in consequence acquitted.

A man named Ford walked, for a wager of 200 sovereigns, 445 miles in seven days.

4. Luke White's will was proved in Doctors' Commons, wherein he had bequeathed the whole of his property, amounting to 30,000*l.* a year, real estate, and 100,000*l.* in money and securities, to his widow and children, cutting off his eldest son, who had offended him, with 5000*l.* a year. Mr. Luke White had early in life procured a living by hawking books about the streets for sale.

The Ricardo lectureship on political economy was established in the metropolis.

5. A decree issued from the Russian cabinet, whereby it was stipulated that no foreign writer should dedicate a book to the emperor without first obtaining leave of the Russian ambassador, in whatsoever country he might reside. The proceeding in question originated with an Englishman, whose intolerable insolence had prompted him to dedicate a work to his majesty, written against his government and the whole Russian nation.

Intelligence reached Prince Leopold at Claremont, of the death of his sister the duchess of Wirtemberg.

6. The planet Jupiter was eclipsed by the moon, which was visible in England.

7. The chaplain in the isle of Ely, at the assizes, preached before the lord chief justice, when he adopted the following text, "Thou art weighed in the balance, and found wanting."

An Equitable Loan Company was formed, for the laudable purpose of lending money to indigent persons; Mrs. Fry having been the projector of the same.

8. William Rowe, at the Cornwall assizes, refused as a witness

to swear upon the New Testament, which forbids an oath, but performed the same on the Bible, as in that sacred book God swore by himself.

9. Madame Catalani being suddenly taken ill, and her appearance at the Italian Opera-house being consequently postponed, she was obliged to show herself on the stage wrapped up, in order to convince the audience of the truth, to prevent a riot.

The United States of America abolished imprisonment for debt.

A note was sent to Lord Strangford from the Turkish government, praying that English subjects might not be allowed to assist the Greeks with money.

10. Lord Charles Churchill, the duke of Marlborough's second son, applied to the insolvent debtors' court for his discharge. It was proved that he was a captain in the 85th regiment of foot, and had retired on half-pay, possessing no other income than 400*l.* a year, which was discretionary. It was in consequence determined by the commissioners that he could not be legally detained, and was discharged accordingly.

The abuses in the court of Chancery were ordered to be investigated by the earl of Eldon, Lord Redesdale, Lord Gifford, the vice-chancellor, the solicitor-general, and many of the masters in chancery.

15. Parliament adjourned for the Easter holidays, until the 2d of May.

The Logan rock was removed from its situation, by part of the crew of a government cutter, which although weighing 90 tons, had been before easily rocked to and fro by a single hand.

The washing of feet and the ceremony of the last supper were commemorated at the Tuileries, on which occasion Monsieur (now Charles the Tenth) personated the king, while twelve children, attired in white, represented the apostles.

A.C.
1824 A member of the stock exchange (Mr. Mackintosh) died suddenly, when his deficiencies were found to amount to 40,000*l*.

16. An American vessel called the *Cecilia*, was wrecked near Rochelle, when ten persons perished out of twenty-seven.

18. The French papers were compelled to admit that Spain was a scene of bloodshed from one extremity to the other. In all the great towns the *Exaltados*, as they were called, videlicet the ultra royalists, continued rising in bodies, and attacking the houses of those they suspected of retaining any affection for the constitution. Those unfortunates they butchered without let or hinderance, and plundered their property. Such massacres were daily perpetrated in towns where there were no French garrisons; and where French troops were stationed, it required the exertion of all their force to prevent their occurrence. The ruthless author of those enormities left Madrid to enjoy himself at Aranjuez; fearing to entrust his precious person to the protection of his own subjects, he took with him the major part of the French garrison. The *Exaltados* however soon compelled the French general to march additional troops on the capital, which was about to exhibit one general mass of pillage and destruction.

19. At the Mansion-house the festival of Easter was celebrated with great splendour, many distinguished persons being present, among whom were the duke of Sussex and Mr. Canning.

Died at Missolonghi, that resplendent genius Lord Byron, after ten days illness, when a cessation of the Easter holidays, annually celebrated by the Greek nation, took place.

A party returning from Greenwich was lost, in consequence of the boat having been upset by a blow received from the rudder of a barge going down the river, when seven persons perished.

One of the jury at the Wexford A.C.
1824 assizes not agreeing with the verdict of the others, in regard to an acquittal, the following very pertinent stratagem was put in practice; the dissentient party wrote down "guilty," and retired, when his brother jurymen added the word "not."

20. Lieutenant Hume Johnson shot himself in a fit of temporary derangement at Deptford, having served on board the *Fury* discovery-ship.

The society of British Artists held their first annual exhibition in Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall.

Zell, Gressel, and many other villages were inundated in the night by sudden floods, which were supposed to have arisen from springs, where never before had been any appearance of water.

As high up the river as Westminster and Vauxhall bridges, several sea-gulls were observed flying about.

23. At Winchester a meeting was held, in order to petition parliament for the repeal of the assessed taxes.

25. The Royal Maternity Society, for delivering poor married women at their own houses, held their annual meeting and dinner at the London Tavern, when the chairman stated, that since the foundation of that humane institution, the charity had ushered into life no less than 261,000 souls, 5602 of whom were born last year.

News arrived, that the *Hornby*, Wade, from Liverpool to Rio Janeiro, had been totally wrecked on the 2d January, on the rocks of the Great Orm's Head, and but one of the crew saved. The cargo was valued at 70,000*l*., great part of which was plundered; when the committee at Lloyd's, desirous of checking such depredations, gave directions for prosecuting the parties detected in stealing the property. They were in consequence tried at Chester spring assizes, found guilty, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The

A.C. 1824 prosecutors adopted the most lenient course, but expressed their resolution of proceeding on the capital offence in future, in the event of similar excesses.

26. A distressing account arrived from Spain of the afflicting condition of that country. The soldiers of the faith, it was stated, made no scruple of robbing the churches, and other edifices held as sacred.

27. The Reis Effendi and Lord Strangford had a conference, in the course of which the former promised to evacuate Wallachia and Moldavia.

28. This being the eve of St. Peter's day, great illuminations were exhibited at Rome.

30. Belzoni, the famous traveller in Egypt, died at Gaeto, in Africa, on the 3d December, 1823, while endeavouring to discover the source of the Nile, and attain the city of Timbuctoo.

The appointment was presented to Mr. Littledale, who in consequence officiated as one of the judges of the court of King's Bench.

The money-market suffered considerable agitation by the report of several French vessels of war having been seen before the capital of the Brazils.

The queen and prince of Portugal attempted to effect a revolution, when the king was made prisoner in his palace, and his ministers confined, by an order from Don Miguel and the queen.

The Rev. Mr. Saurin preferred a charge of assault against Captain Callaghan, aid-de-camp to General Quiroga, when he was held to bail, in order to answer the charge at the ensuing sessions.

The Calendar for the university of Cambridge represented that the number of members of the respective colleges amounted to 4499, which was an increase of 212 since the year previous, and more than double the number since 1804.

In St. Bartholemew's and St.

St. Thomas's hospitals, the patients during the last year amounted to 21,296. A.C. 1824

Mr. Peter Barlow, of the Royal Military Academy, received the parliamentary premium, for correcting the local attraction of vessels.

The general complaint throughout the metropolis at this period was, the want of employment for capital; and yet, when the following list is read over, it might really be doubted whether the complaint was made on any good foundation. Most of the following were either entire new schemes, or old ones which, for want of capital, had long lain dormant, and were revived.

1. Manchester Equitable Loan Society.

2. London Equitable Loan Institution. (Mrs. Fry.)

3. Edinburgh Australasian Company, &c. [This company, we believe, previously existed.]

4. Manchester Benevolent Society.

5. St. Catherine's Dock Company.

6. Tunnel under the Thames, from Rotherhithe.

7. South London Docks Company, for making wet docks, warehouses, basins, &c., in and near St. Saviour's Dock, Bermondsey.

8. Counter's Bridge Creek (which separates Kensington from Hammersmith) Canal.

9. St. Catherine's Suspension Bridge. [The corporation of London, April 2, petitioned against this bridge bill.]

10. Hammersmith Bridge Bill, for building a bridge at Hammersmith, across the Thames, to the parish of Barnes.

11. London and Westminster Oil Gas Company.

12. Compressed Gas Company.

13. United General Gas Light Company.

14. Portable Gas Company.

15. Oil Gas Company.

16. Phoenix Gas Company.

17. Manchester—18. Leeds—

A.C. 19. Greenwich—20. Margate and
1824 Ramsgate—21. Edinburgh—22.
Aberdeen—23. Hereford, &c., Gas
Companies.

IRELAND.

24. Irish Annuity Company, for
lending Money on Annuities and
other securities.

25. Hibernian Mining Compa-
ny, (No. 1.)

26. Mining Company, Ireland,
(No. 2.)

27. Irish Patriotic Assurance
Company. [Previously formed.]

28. Dublin Equitable Loan
Society.

29. Royal Irish Mining Com-
pany, (No. 3.) Thus there are to
be three Companies incorporated
on this subject, according to the
different titles that appear in the
commons' journals.

30. Bogs, Ireland. Bill to in-
corporate a company, established
for the purpose of reclaiming and
draining Bogs and Barren Heath,
and Waste Lands in Ireland, and
for improving, planting, and culti-
vating the same.

31. Dublin Oil Gas Company.

Those were general companies,
and would employ a vast deal of
capital. The shares in many, such
was the rage for speculation, and
for any prospect of profitably em-
ploying money, had been bought
and sold at high premiums! The
above list was what might be
termed a new list of public ge-
neral companies then first pro-
jected; but independently of those,
there were before the house of com-
mons, nearly 250 other private
bills, for roads, markets, bridge,
canal, and gas companies, (not
mentioned in the above list,) as
well as bills for enclosures, im-
provements of towns, &c. &c.

The quantity of tobacco which
had been seized by the customs
from January 5, 1823, to January,
5, 1824, appeared, from returns
presented to parliament, to amount
to 872,887 lbs., being about half
the quantity taken during the pre-
ceding year.

The island of Tristan de Cunha,

situated in latitude south $27^{\circ} 6'$, west A.C.
longitude $11^{\circ} 44'$, which had only 1824
been found to be peopled in 1816,
had residing upon it in perfect
happiness, 22 men, and three
women. Captain Jeffery, of the
Berwick, bound to Van Dieman's
Land from London, discovered
those inhabitants, when the sea-
men were not a little surprised
on finding one Mr. Glasse, an
Englishman, amongst the num-
ber. The island was extremely
fertile; there being also plenty of
pigs, goats, potatoes, and cab-
bages, with excellent water. Mr.
Glasse declared that if they had
but a few more women, the spot
would be a complete Elysium.

Seamen held out for very exor-
bitant wages, in consequence of
the numbers required for foreign
voyages. In some sea-ports they
got 2*l.* a month, and two large
ships suffered the loss of their
whole crews, in a port where 3*l.*
had been offered.

A second exhibition was dis-
played at Paris, by an improvisa-
tore of the name of Sgricci, who
delivered a tragedy impromptu,
when the audience lavished un-
bounded applause upon his won-
derful talent.

Many of the states of Germany,
including Baden and Hamburg,
issued an edict, granting a tolera-
tion of civil rights to all christian
sectarians.

One hundred suicides were com-
mitted during the preceding year
in the small territories of Frank-
fort on the Maine.

The Prussian states, which had
acquired a population amounting
to 10,799,954 in 1819, found the
same increased to 11,424,173 in
the year 1822.

A decree was passed by the duke
of Modena on the 27th ultimo, pro-
hibiting all freemasons' lodges
within his territories; and he fur-
ther announced freemasonry to be
the source of the illuminati, the
adelphi, and the carbonari, as
well as the disturber of all social
order.

A.C.
1824 In the vicinity of Catherineburg, in Siberia, the new gold mines in the Oural mountains were first discovered, it having been observed that a rich metal was found in the bricks used while constructing several houses. Gold was subsequently extracted from the soil of which the bricks had been manufactured.

The national calendar, published originally at Washington, in America, gave an account of the United States, containing 9,654,415 inhabitants, of whom 1,543,688 were slaves; 2,175,065 persons employed in agriculture, while commerce occupied no more than 72,558, and manufactures 349,663. The head relating to emigration was particularly curious; in the years 1821 and 1822, there arrived in different ships 20,201 passengers, of whom 3969 were citizens of the United States; while on the other hand 16,232 were emigrant foreigners; 8204 English; 685 French; 486 Germans; 400 Spaniards, and 112 Hollanders.

On the 12th of the preceding July, a steam-boat was launched for the first time in the East Indies, that vessel having been built in Mr. Kyd's yard, near Calcutta; and on the same day the bark proceeded down the Ganges, between the latter place and Chinsurah, which voyage she had completed in six hours and a half.

The Ottoman empire appeared gradually falling to pieces. Letters were received from Constantinople, which confirmed what had been previously stated in the *Augsburgh Gazette*, as to the news of the pacha of Egypt having declared himself independent of the Porte. That information had caused great terror in the Divan, as the declaration was attributed to the intrigues of Russia. A large Turkish army had been ordered to assemble at Sophia, the usual point of preparation when war was dreaded with Russia.

Lady Hester Stanhope, an Englishwoman, had made herself, either by her beauty or her skill,

chief of a tribe of Arabs, in the deserts of Syria, over whom she reigned with absolute sway. News was received of that extraordinary female, whose family, rich and powerful, had vainly endeavoured to entice her back to Europe. Captains Irby and Mangles had been charged to carry her some books and letters, and with that intention repaired from Jaffa, which is in the interior, to the place of her residence, the old monastery, Mar Elias Alza, situated a league and a half from Saide. There they heard that this sovereign was gone to Jeba, in the middle of the mountains. The two Englishmen sent her the letters and books with which they were charged, and at the same time requested permission to pay their respects to her personally; but she replied, that she had laid it down as a law, never to suffer an Englishman near her. The two captains were informed that she was generally dressed like a Turk; that the people adored her, and were never satiated with talking of her beauty and magnanimity.

During this month steam-packets began to ply between Naples, Palermo, and Marseilles. That intended for Marseilles performed the voyage in five days; the other to Palermo in 24 hours. Prince Butera was at the head of that undertaking.

The proposed St. Catherine's Dock was to occupy an entire parish, sweeping away overseers, poor, and all!

The long expected reversal of the attainders of the Scottish peers was soon to take place. It was understood that, with the exception of Erskine of Mar, the favoured parties would be summoned to London to take the necessary oaths.

The new royal mews at Pimlico was bordering on completion, and consists of a quadrangle for his majesty's stud, and adjacent buildings for the reception of the horses of his royal highness the duke of York; in the former are two ranges of stables, containing stalls

^{A.C.}
¹⁸²⁴ for 24 state horses, the creams, and his late majesty's favourite blacks, the remainder being appointed for his majesty's private carriage horses and hacks. Those for the state horses are already finished, as are the royal duke's in Arabella-row.

In Sweden there are 67 schools on the Lancasterian plan, 13 of which are in the capital, and 22 were established, during the preceding year.

Mr. Matthews, the Englishman who was taken prisoner with the unfortunate Riego, and conveyed to Madrid, arrived in town. He was released from prison on the 3rd instant, and quitted Madrid on the 7th, with an English courier. During the interval of his release and departure, he was unable to go out of his lodgings, Sir W. A'Court having pledged his word that he should not appear in public; but we understand that he was visited by nearly all the principal Spanish constitutionalists in Madrid, who expressed a lively satisfaction at his liberation.

By the law of France a vender of drugs is required, before he sells any poisonous ingredient, to have from the purchaser, in writing, the quantity and nature of the drug, and the purpose to which it is to be applied. It was lately decided before the tribunal of correctional police that it was not sufficient for the apothecary himself to make this entry.

May 1. His majesty the king of Portugal escaped on board the Windsor Castle.

A coroner's inquest brought in a verdict of "found drowned," on the body of Mr. Charles Schmitz, a Bavarian gentleman of rank.

There were 53 prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate, 47 males and six females, all of whom were convicted at the two last Old Bailey sessions. It had been long a matter of serious complaint amongst those having the superintendence of the prison, that some reform had not taken place in the temporary mode of disposing of convicts un-

der such circumstances, different ^{A.C.}
as are the degrees of guilt with ¹⁸²⁴
which they are chargeable. It is impossible not to notice the gross absurdity of the recorder's solemnly passing sentence of death upon 30 persons, 25 of whom are themselves convinced they shall not suffer. A lad was convicted of house-breaking, (breaking a pane of glass, and taking out a shoe;) two boys were convicted of burglary, (breaking open an outhouse, a little better than a pig-sty, and stealing a rabbit;) a chimney-sweeper was convicted of horse-stealing, (stealing a miserable old pony, and selling it to a knacker for 18s. ;) and sentence of death was passed with as much solemnity upon those poor wretches, as upon the most formidable leaders of gangs of robbers.

It was determined, notwithstanding the objections raised against it, that the city police (in imitation of the Bow-street patrol, or more probably the gens d'armes of Paris) should wear a uniform, viz. blue coats and trowsers, and yellow waistcoats, with buttons having the city arms thereon. Each member of that "police corps" was to have a station assigned him, where he would have to patrol; and the chief ground for that measure was that it would prevent the commission of crime; the thief having the officer in sight, and knowing him, it was thought, would be deterred from violating the law. The city was to be divided into six districts, in which police stations would be appointed.

3. Ferdinand of Spain disowned the Spanish constitutional loan, when notices were posted up by the contractors for the above sums, that no funds had been received to pay the dividends.

An offer was made through Alderman Wood, to the court of common council, that an advance was ready to be paid down, by way of loan, of the sum of 640,000*l.*, to liquidate the city bonds, at four per cent., the holders of the same receiving five per cent.; so that the advance tendered would conse-

A.C. 1824 frequently produce a saving to the city of 6000%. a-year.

The Medical Society of London presented the Fothergillian gold medal, for the best essay on Curvatures and Diseases of the Spine, to R. W. Bampffield, Esq., of Bedford-street, Covent-garden, at their special general meeting.

Mr. Arnold was in treaty for the Adelphi theatre.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable appearance of the weather, the fashionables invited to Captain Parry's splendid aquatic fête assembled at Deptford dock-yard, as early as eleven in the forenoon. The two discovery ships (*Fury* and *Hecla*) were lashed together, as also were an accommodation hulk and a steam-boat, making in all four vessels, communicating with each other, for the convenience of the company. The inner vessel, the steam-boat, was fitted out as a reception-room; the *Fury* as a concert-room, and the *Hecla* as the ball and supper-room, or rather *dejeune*, we would say, which was laid out in a most splendid and sumptuous style on the lower deck. Quadrilles commenced about one o'clock, and between the intervals the company were delighted by the singing of Madame Pasta, Miss Paton, and Miss Goodall. Sir George Smart presided at the grand piano-forte, and with the assistance of Messrs. Hawes, Tyrrell, and others, many admirable glees were performed.

6. A proclamation was issued at Dublin, by the lord lieutenant and privy council, declaring the Baronies of Galmoy, Cranagh, Gowran, Faseadining, Shilleloger, and Ida, in the county of Kilkenny, 'to be in a state of disturbance, or in immediate danger of becoming so,' and warning the inhabitants of the said baronies, "that they, each and every of them, be and remain within their houses at all hours, between sun-set and sunrise, from and after Thursday, the 6th day of May instant, under the penalties by law established."—To the disgrace of the English

mode of governing Ireland, that A.C. 1824 unfortunate country was the only one in Europe which could be cited as living under such a law of seclusion as is here described.

The marquis of Londonderry and Mr. Battier met to fight a duel, in consequence of statements made by the former, in answer to charges brought by Mr. Battier against the marquis and the other officers of the 10th hussars; neither of the gentlemen were wounded.

A thin and a fat man ran a race, from the obelisk in Blackfriars-road to the obelisk in Bridge-street, when the thin man, in order to make the race more equal, carried a brewer's washing tub on his head, notwithstanding which, he however, won the race.

8 A person calling himself Louis the Seventeenth of France, made his appearance in Washington. The time of his birth corresponded with that of the Dauphin's, and his features were said closely to resemble those of the Bourbon family. He told a plausible tale, and showed certain marks on his head, which he stated his sister, the duchess of Angouleme, would at once recognise. He said he was carried off from the Temple in great secrecy, brought up among the Alps, and afterwards sent to the island of Cuba, where he learned the trade of a carpenter, and resided, till he went to America. He prevailed on a gentleman at Washington to have the events of his life communicated to the duchess of Angouleme.

Captain Parry, in the *Hecla*, left the Thames, on a Voyage of Discovery to the arctic regions.

Mr. Lucas's extensive sugar-houses in Osborne-street, White-chapel, were consumed by fire. The premises had been insured for 28,228/.

The Peruvian general, San Martin, landed at Southampton.

The Ex-emperor Iturbide left London on the 5th instant, under the pretence of going to Bath, but set sail from Southampton. He had placed six of his children at

A.C. different boarding-schools previous
1824 to his departure.

Mr. Blake, the Catholic barrister, and chief remembrancer of the exchequer court in Ireland, was elected a bencher of the king's inns Dublin; that having been the first instance of a Catholic filling the station in question.

A resolution to lower the discount upon bills from five to four per cent., was determined upon by the governors of the Bank of Ireland.

12. A great rowing match against time was this day determined. Sir John Burgoyne having betted with some aquatic amateurs of the Third Guards that they could not row from Oxford to Whitehall within sixteen hours, in a six-oared boat. Sir John, believing that the effort would be attended by extraordinary difficulty, betted very largely with the gentlemen who were to row. The amount of sums laid by different persons amounted to between sixteen and 17,000*l*. At one minute before three, the rowers started from Oxford; and, after much exhaustion and great labour, reached Westminster-bridge at fifteen minutes before seven; when they were declared winners, having thus fifteen minutes to spare. The names of the gentlemen were Captains Douglas, Short, Stanley, Le Blanc, Hudson, and Westhenry. On that occasion, Lord Newry lost a very considerable sum of money.

Last month, the additional tunnel through Hardcastle-hill was commenced, which it is believed will occupy five years in completing, and whereon several hundred men must be employed. The expenses have been calculated at one guinea per inch, the distance being about one mile and three-quarters, or 2880 yards, which alone will make the expenditure exceed 103,680 guineas.

13. The election at Huntingdon was strongly contested, a circumstance which had not occurred in that county for 100 years; the candidates were Mr. Wells and Mr. Stuart.

The head of the statue of Charles A.C. the First, at the Royal Exchange, 1824 dropped off, as it was lowering to be cleaned!

A steam vessel, built by order of the king of Denmark, left the river for Copenhagen.

A reprimand from the commander-in-chief was issued against the marquis of Londonderry, for having accepted the challenge from Mr. Battier, an inferior officer.

Thomas Franco was executed at Madrid, for having made use of the following words, "My sabre is tarnished; I wish I could brighten it in the blood of the king."

John Gregory died of a wound received during a scuffle with his son, when the coroner's inquest returned a verdict of accidental death.

14. The news of Lord Byron's sudden demise reached London.

The mischief done by the heavy rains proved excessive during the preceding days. A sugar-house was washed away at Deptford, and the Maidstone road completely inundated.

15. The 13th anniversary of the society for the preservation of religious liberty, was held at the London Tavern.

A letter from Paris, received by express, stated that Sir Charles Stuart, our ambassador in that capital, had received instructions from home to facilitate the return to England of the English workmen in France.

News arrived of the *merciful* Ferdinand having acceded to his subjects' wishes, the following being the principal exceptions in his new act of grace; the chiefs of the insurrection in the isle of Leon; the members of the cortes who had aided the deposition of the king at Seville; the chiefs of the military insurrection at Madrid, and other cities; the murderers of Venuessa; the judges of Elio, and the instigators of the massacres in the prisons of Grenada.

17. Mr. Battier's name was struck out from the half-pay list of the army, in consequence of his having sent a challenge to his superior officer.

A.C.
1824 Their majesties of the Sandwich Islands, and suite, arrived at Portsmouth, in the *Eagle*, South Sea whaler, when they instantly set out for London.

19. The University of Oxford gave a grand rout to the duke and duchess of Gloucester, and nearly 2000 of the nobility, at which the company did not all arrive till three in the morning. Many ladies, not having been able to gain their carriages, were seen reposing upon carpets till after day-break.

20. The king held a drawing-room, which was numerously attended.

Upon the opening of the sessions at Kilkenny, under the Insurrection Act, Mr. Sergeant Goold said,—“That there had been no less than 20 murders committed within the last two years, in the county of Kilkenny, and not one offender had been brought to punishment for those atrocious acts.”

24. A plan for parliamentary reform was proposed by Sir Francis Burdett at the Westminster anniversary meeting, which included triennial parliaments, household suffrage, and the termination of elections in one day.

The Porteusian Bible Society having circulated their Bibles with a general index of contents, and the more instructive and devotional chapters marked for the help of young and inexperienced readers, drew a numerous audience to their first general meeting, which was held at the Freemasons' Tavern. The subject had been adverted to in the house of lords, where the adoption of a similar plan was strongly recommended for the use of the Irish peasantry. The chair was taken by Major Moody, of the Royal Engineers, who, in the course of his speech, enumerated various anecdotes, tending to show the utility of the Porteusian Bible; and particularly the satisfaction which had been manifested at New York, where, as soon as it was examined and approved, a meeting of the inhabitants was immediately convened, with a view to the for-

mation of a society upon a similar plan. A.C.
1824

25. In bank-stock, a fall of ten per cent. occurred, owing to the interest having been reduced on exchequer bills, whereby the profits resulting from the employment of the bank capital necessarily experienced a considerable diminution.

An inquest was taken upon a man who died by suffocation, in consequence of an enlargement of the tongue, which defied all surgical aid.

In consequence of the bad management of a balloon, in which Mr. Harris and Miss Stocks ascended from the City-road, they were precipitated near Croydon from the car, when Mr. Harris was killed on the spot, and Miss Stocks much hurt, but not dangerously.

The independence of Colombia was acknowledged by the pope.

28. Mr. R. Phillips gave a course of lectures on chemistry to a very numerous meeting of the London Mechanics' Institution, when various experiments were made. The whole was a novel assemblage in this metropolis, consisting of from eight to 900 artificers; presenting a complete new æra in the annals of its population, which historians may hereafter dwell upon with infinite pride.

30. The following extract of a letter from Naples, was posted at Lloyd's.—“May 11. His majesty's ship *Naiade* captured an Algerine frigate off Gergenti on the 1st inst., after a severe action of one hour.”

31. The meritorious and theatrical career of Mr. Munden was concluded, when he took leave of the stage, and retired to enjoy the competency he had so honourably acquired.

From accounts received of the experience acquired by the friendly societies in Scotland, it was ascertained, that the average annual illness of an individual is nearly as follows: from 20 to 30, about one-tenth part of the week, during each five years of his age; from 40 to 50, one week annually; from 50 to 60, about two weeks; from 60 to

A. C. 70, six weeks, and above 70,
1824 eighteen weeks annually.

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin had a patent granted for an invention to catch mackarel; a drawing of the machinery and specification were at the office of the mayor of Limerick, for the inspection of fishermen.

The Greeks requested and obtained the heart of Lord Byron, which was to be placed in a mausoleum in that country, the liberation of which was his last wish. His body was to be conveyed to England.

There were no less than nine persons in prison, for want of bail, for selling Carlile's publications; and yet the place of shopman continued to be supplied, and even sought after.

Much to the honour of the French people, the benefactions by legacies to the poor, and various hospitals, amounted, from the year 1814 to 1823, to 27,503,256 francs.

Drouet, the post-master at St. Menehould, who took such an important part on the occasion of the arrest of Louis the Sixteenth, at Varennes, died in the 62d year of his age.

As the workmen of Messrs. Fletcher, brush-manufacturers, of Stockport, were cutting up a large sycamore tree at their manufactory near Chesterfield, the sawyers, in the act of dissecting the bole of the tree into plank, heard a piercing shriek proceed from the middle of the wood, and on opening the timber, found in the most central part an enormous fine toad of beautiful colour and full of life. On examining the timber, it was found perfectly sound above and below the secret residence of that inmate. The tract it occupied was about 30 inches long, and from three to four inches wide, and it appeared to have enjoyed the extent of its confines, the part being cased with a dark barky substance, and in some places quite smooth. The sawing instrument had penetrated its residence, and put its life in jeopardy at the time it pleaded for mercy.

What effect the atmospheric air had upon it was not observed, for on its liberation it immediately disappeared amongst the rubbish.

The president of the Milan government, Count Strassaldo, proclaimed that the Aulic chamber had decreed the subjects of the Austrian government should not print their own works, or any others, in foreign countries, without permission of the censor. The *New Monthly Magazine* was also prohibited entry into the states, in consequence of the Hapsburgh yoke, a testimony of barbarian despotism very much to its credit, and of which the editor might well be proud.

An attempt had formerly been made to restore the Strathallan title, when the following evidence was given of the death of the last Lord Strathallan. An aged general, who was called to prove that Lord Strathallan had fallen at the battle of Culloden, in 1746, gave his evidence to that effect. A noble lord suggested to the lord chancellor (Thurlow) to ask the witness how he knew that Lord Strathallan fell at Culloden. The lord chancellor put the question, and the witness answered—"Because at the battle of Culloden I thrust my potoon through the body of the Viscount Strathallan."

Three of the gentlemen proposed to be restored to the Scotch peerage, took the oaths of allegiance, &c., at the bar—viz., John Gordon, Esq., (to be Viscount Kenmure;) William Nairn, Esq., (to be Viscount Nairn,) and James Drummond, Esq., M.P., (to be Viscount Strathallan.) The fourth, Mr. Erskine, (to be earl of Mar,) was absent from extreme old age.

It appeared by the published accounts of the Kensington Trust, that no less a sum than 1000*l.* a year was paid out of the turnpike tolls towards keeping the pavement in Piccadilly in repair. Such being the case, we wonder how it happens that the pavement of Piccadilly is proverbially the very worst in the metropolis.

Among the Irish documents pub-

A. C. 1824 lished by order of the house of commons, is a table representing, under one view, the whole judicial operation of the insurrection act throughout those eight unfortunate counties where recourse had been had to that unprecedented law as an engine for pacifying and reforming the people. The sum of the matter was, that there had been 1707 men imprisoned, 271 convicted; and of the latter, not more than 75 actually punished—that is, punished in consequence of their conviction; for *before* trial, all the 1336 innocent men, as well as the few, in comparison, who were guilty—underwent the severe punishment of arbitrary seizure by the police, removal from the scene of their daily labours, separation from their destitute families, and imprisonment for diverse periods in the common gaols. We ask any humane or considerate being to think for one moment on transactions and sufferings like those which are thus officially recorded; was it in the least surprising that a country where such enormities are practised under the sanction of the law, should be in a state little short of rebellion!

From the abstract published, of the treasurer's accounts of the county of Middlesex, it appears that during the last year the sum of 4,000*l.* was received from the sureties of the late Treasurer, Mainwaring. On the other hand it seemed that the county had to pay no less a sum than 1235*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* for obtaining an act of parliament to prevent similar defalcations to them in future, and also another sum of 620*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* for another act for altering the time of licensing public-houses. Surely such objects should be attained at a smaller expense.

It was determined by government that no oak should be used in the navy but what was thrown when the sap was down.

June 1. Easterby, Hill, and Wagstaff, for forgery, were executed at the Old Bailey.

4. At Paris, the chaumber of

peers rejected the project which A. C. 1824 had passed the lower house, for reducing the five cent. annuities to four per cent.

5. A petition was presented to parliament from Liverpool, praying the house to acknowledge the independence of the Spanish South American colonies.

The ancient cortes of Portugal were convened by the king's decree, he having first divested of every vestige of power the commissioners who had been appointed to frame a constitution.

Captain Franklin's new boat for land expedition was launched from the Communication-bridge, Chatham, in the presence of Colonel Paisley, the proprietor, and Dr. Richardson, the enterprising companion of the former officer. The boat was in form of a nut shell, and the frame work fastened without nails, the structure being capable of carrying four persons, with 350*lbs.* weight of ballast.

8. Five men, of the names of Campion, Jeffreys, Christopher, O'Conner, and Hassell, were tried at the Old Bailey for having sold *Paine's Age of Reason*, at Carlile's shop, in Fleet-street; when Campion was sentenced to three years' imprisonment; Jeffreys to 18 months, to pay 50*l.*, and to give security for his good behaviour during life, and Hassell to two years' imprisonment, and to find recognizances for 100*l.* for life.

A fire broke out in the Blue chamber, Carlton-house, at the moment when his majesty arrived from Windsor; the conflagration consuming the furniture, with some valuable pictures from the pencil of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

A declaration was issued from the Greek senate, ordering all naval commanders to capture every foreign vessel which they should find carrying aid to the Turks.

9. The stones in the new process of paving are inverted upon a solid bed, and united by an insoluble cement, which process was commenced in Harcourt-street, Mary-le-bone. A patent was

^{A.C.}
1824 granted for the obtaining a durable pavement, free from dirt, wet, and roughness of surface.

The steward of Lord Cowper had his house broken open, and robbed of 1800*l.* in cash and bills, being the amount of rent he had just received on his lordship's account.

The Salford and Manchester yeomanry cavalry, who had acquired such unfortunate notoriety in consequence of their *sabring* exploits on the 15th of August, 1819, sent in their resignation, when the corps was disbanded.

A plan was taken into consideration, at a meeting convened at the London Tavern, for constructing a ship canal between the Bristol and British Channels, in order to avoid the dangerous navigation round the Land's-end during the winter season. The expense of that undertaking was estimated at from one million to 1,300,000*l.*

Sir William Congreve's rocket manufactory exploded, at West Ham, Essex, when the shock lasted three minutes; many men being seriously injured, of whom two sufferers were conveyed to the London Hospital, where they shortly after expired.

12. Counsellor Brougham was assaulted in passing through the lobby of the house of commons, by a man who walked behind him flourishing a small whip, as he exclaimed, in a hurried and incoherent manner, "You have betrayed me, Sir; I'll make you attend to your duty." Mr. Brougham immediately turned round, demanding, "Who are you, Sir?" "You know me well," replied the intruder; when Mr. Brougham, perceiving that the individual still pressed upon him, proceeded to the door of the house, and took no farther notice of the assailant, who was immediately taken into custody. On being questioned, the individual stated that his name was Gourlay; a person with whom the public has for some years been well acquainted, in the reports of the parliamentary and chancery proceedings.

The duration of the sittings of the French chamber of deputies was to continue seven years, that law being passed by a majority of 292 votes to 87, which edict only awaited the royal sanction to become a fundamental act of the legislature.

15. His majesty was present at Ascot races.

The speech of Colonel Hamilton, the English commissioner, to the president of the republic of Colombia, was received; from which the following extract may not be uninteresting to the reader: "It is said, Sir, that France wishes to assist Spain to re-conquer these countries; let not the people of Colombia entertain any fears of such an invasion, for in England it will find a firm and steady friend. I have the honour to present a snuff-box to your excellency, on the part of his Britannic majesty, in testimony of his esteem."

The rules of the Fleet prison were extended by the judges, from the gate of that gaol to Chatham-place, taking in both sides of the way, (excepting Fleet-market,) also to St. Paul's, Salisbury-court, and Shoe-lane, including the two churches of St. Bride's and Ludgate, but excepting Ave Maria-lane and Blackfriars' gateway.

The cause of the Rev. Mr. Hayes was removed by that gentleman to the Court of King's Bench.

16. Sir Thomas More's head was found in a box at St. Dunstan's Church, Canterbury. That truly good man had suffered death under the tyrant Henry the Eighth, for adhering to his religious tenets, although he had officiated as lord chancellor in the most exemplary manner.

19. A fine of 100*l.* was levied upon Mr. John Hunt, for having published in the *Liberal*, a poem reflecting upon his late majesty George the Third.

The front of a building destined for the new courts of law was begun to be pulled down, having been disapproved of by a committee of

A taste appointed by the house of commons.

1824

His majesty the king of France was taken ill.

The Equitable Loan Bills for Manchester and Dublin were both thrown out in the house of lords.

This year the lord mayor departed from the odious custom of nominating sheriffs, which had only been pursued with a view to the extorting of fines.

25. A meeting was held of the Anti-Slavery Society, when it appeared, that 120 auxiliary societies had been established in various parts of the country within the twelvemonth.

A resolution was formed by the bank directors to lend money at the rate of four per cent. on government securities, or on bank stock, of which notice was immediately given at the Stock Exchange.

His majesty prorogued the parliament in person.

In consequence of the prorogation of parliament, Mr. Gourlay was released, but soon after again taken into custody, and committed to the House of Correction as being of unsound mind.

Lima was taken possession of by the Spanish royalists.

29. The merchants at Leeds met to petition that government would recognise the independence of the South American States.

The ships to and from China are paid by the East India Company 22*l.* to 27*l.* per ton for the voyage; the preceding week, the Moffat and Juliana, two teak-built ships, were chartered, under the new act of parliament, to China and back, to the British settlements in North America, with teas, at 10*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* and 10*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* per ton register for the voyage.

Two individuals fell victims to the poisonous adulterations of the common wine sold in Paris. At ten o'clock in the morning, the police seized 27 hogsheads of a mixture sold for wine, at a wine dealer's in the Rue du Temple, of which a twentieth part only was grape

juice, and staved them before his door amidst the shouts of a crowd of spectators.

A.C.

1824

The investigators employed in inquiring into various charities had not finished their commission, having only extended their inquiries to six counties and the city of Bristol; when the amount of those already ascertained was 322,709*l.* If we consider the property from which those charities arose, and how much the same is under-let, the ideas which had been formed of the extent of charitable donations and foundations in England can scarcely have been exaggerated.

It appeared from statements that there are 18,329 miles of turnpike roads in England; 2591 in Wales, and 3611 in Scotland; total 24,531. The annual income on the average of the years 1816, 1819, and 1820, was, in England, 970,618*l.*; in Wales, 37,672*l.*, and in Scotland, 129,635*l.*; making a total of 1,137,952*l.*

The Court of King's Bench determined that rooks are *feræ naturæ*, and not property, consequently may be shot whenever they become injurious to the land.

The famous Greek Testament, written by Erasmus, and printed at Basil, in 1519, in which he left out the celebrated verse in St. John's epistle, concerning the three heavenly witnesses, was purchased by the archbishop of Canterbury, at Evans's sale, for 140*l.* Sir Mark Sykes bought that volume in Holland for 30*l.*, of which there is but one other copy, preserved in the cathedral at York.

This month produced a new invention, namely, washing by steam, when a large establishment was formed at Phipps's-bridge, near Merton, in Surry. The speculators had not, however, then completed their plan.

It was resolved in Dublin, that no public procession of the Orange Association should be allowed on the ensuing 12th of July, in order that a check might be put to party animosities.

July 1. Mr. Albin and Mr. Ros-

A.C. 1824 siter ascended by a balloon, for the benefit of the widow and child of the late Mr. Harris, from the Bedford Arms Tea gardens, Camden-Town.

The earl of Breadalbane laid the foundation stone of the new Scotch church, about to be erected in Regent-square, north of the Foundling Hospital. That nobleman officiated as proxy for the duke of Clarence.

The brother of Thurtell, the murderer, and James Snowdown, were condemned to two years' imprisonment, for having endeavoured to defraud the County Fire Office, by pretending loss of property from the effects of conflagration.

5. Ipsara was taken by the fleet of the Capitan Pacha, on the 3rd instant, at six o'clock a. m. The fleet appeared before the island on Friday, and the Capitan Pacha sent in two flags of truce before he commenced the attack, promising a free and full pardon to the islanders, if they would lay down their arms. The first was sent back, with a message that sooner than submit, every man was determined to die. The second fared worse, and was sent back with his beard half shaven off, and a message that they were waiting his attack with anxiety. The same commenced on the west of the island, when about 14,000 men were landed, whilst a feigned attack was making on the batteries in the port on the other side of the island. The flight became general about six o'clock, and the Capitan Pacha, seeing himself completely master of the island, and willing to stop a further effusion of blood, issued a proclamation, promising 500 dollars for every Greek prisoner brought to the camp alive. A good many vessels in the port escaped. Thus one of the islands, said to be amongst the most formidable, fell nearly without a struggle.

The amount of the customs, for the half-year ending the 5th inst., was nearly 4,192,000*l.*, and that of

the corresponding half-year in A.C. 1823, was 4,215,000*l.* The customs, for the quarter ending this day, amounted to very nearly 2,000,000*l.*, while those of the corresponding quarter last year were 2,096,000*l.*

It appeared by the excise returns that during the year ending the 5th inst., 1501 licenses had been taken out for dealing in roasted grain.

Lord Byron's remains were deposited, previous to interment, in the house of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Great George-street, Westminster.

The copy of a letter from Columbus to the king of Spain, on the discovery of America, sold for thirty-four guineas.

Lord Byron's executors obtained an injunction to stop the publication of some private letters, written by his lordship to his late mother.

10. In Hyde Park, a grand review of infantry took place, which was attended by the dukes of York and Wellington.

One thousand pounds damages were recovered, by Mr. Baring, M.P., for an action of Crim. Con., the defendant having suffered judgment to go by default.

The Marquis de Lafayette having decided on once more visiting North America, engaged the Cadmus to land him at New York, with his son, who accompanied him, with a very limited suite, when they sailed from Havre. The marquis had refused the offer of a frigate or line of battle ship to be sent for him, chiefly on account of the expense it would be to the American government.

11. The account of the sale of Sunday newspapers this day, was, in comparison with 1821, as follows :—

	Weekly sale in 1821.	Ditto in 1824.
The Observer . . .	7600	3900
John Bull . . .	6300	4150
The News . . .	6200	4800
Bell's Weekly Messenger . . .	5400	3700

A. C.	Bell's Weekly Dis-		
1824	patch . . .	2800	4300
	Examiner . . .	2300	2100
	Englishman . .	2000	3040

12. Lord Byron's remains were conveyed from London to Newstead Abbey, amidst a great concourse of people.

On digging the foundation for the tower of the steeple in the new church of S. Germain, at Paris, a leaden box was found, containing the body of James the Second, king of England.

By advices received from Bencoolen, it was ascertained that the Fame Indiaman had been destroyed by fire, in which ship sir Stamford Raffles and his whole family had embarked, upon their return to England. The people, crew, and passengers, were all saved, but the valuable maps and drawings of Sir Stamford were consumed, which was a great loss to the literary world.

The Jessie brig was lost, off the island of St. Paul, on a barren rock, about a mile in circumference, 200 miles from Cape Breton. The crew and passengers were all found dead, beneath a temporary hut, owing to the inclemency of the weather, and the dreadful sufferings they had endured from cold.

13. Three vessels arrived in the Elbe from Greenland; the first had got 5500 seals (about 55 tuns of oil); the second 45 tuns; and the third 35 tuns. They gave a very unfavourable report of the success of the English ships.

14. One of the most terrible storms of thunder and lightning ever witnessed visited the metropolis; it was not confined to England alone, but on the coast of France, and in the Channel, it was truly terrific.

The arrival of the king and queen of the Sandwich Islands in London, excited great public curiosity; their long voyage having been undertaken for the purpose of obtaining the protection of England, against the encroachments of Russia, in the South Seas. The queen, Tamehamahe, unfortunate-

ly caught the measles, of which she died on the 8th of July, that calamity being followed by the death of her husband, of an abscess on his lungs. The bodies of both were sent to Owyhee to be interred.

16. Mr. Bodkin brought an action against the editor of the Times newspaper, as secretary of the Mendicity Society, for an alleged libel, when Mr. Scarlett contended that it was the duty of a free press, to denounce the proceedings of any public bodies, when they deserved reprobation. The jury, after having heard all the arguments, retired at three o'clock; about seven, they complained of wanting refreshments; and at twelve, they were all completely exhausted. One of the jurymen having been favoured with a glass of water, requested another; a second wrote a note, desiring a cribbage board and cards; and a third was desirous of sending a message to his wife, stating that he should not be home before the morning. At three o'clock, they were nearly all asleep; and at seven in the morning, upon knocking at the door, one of them attempted to rush out, exclaiming, "I must go out—they are driving me to madness;" however, he was not permitted to pass. At length, after they had been confined twenty-five hours, being informed what damages would carry costs, they returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages thirty shillings.

In addition to the usual allowance of meat and vegetables, for the navy, a new and improved scale was guaranteed by his majesty, for adding a portion of wine, beer, cocoa, coffee, and tea, for the use of the crew; totally abolishing what were called banyan days; and as a recompense for the diminution of spirits, two shillings per month were added to the pay of the petty-officers, seamen, and boys.

17. Mr. Abraham's clerk (William Robinson), aged 17, was charged with having robbed Mr.

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1824 Denham, for which he was tried at the Old Bailey, when many witnesses swore that he had been at home at the time the robbery was committed. Notwithstanding Miss Denham persisted in swearing that he was the person who had come to her father's shop, and carried off the book; the jury found a verdict of not guilty, and several persons gave the youth a good character.

19. The intelligence and the catastrophe of Iturbide's nerveless adventure, to regain ascendancy in Mexico, arrived in this country, whereby it was understood that he had been shot.

In the middle of the Lincolnshire fens, a town, called New Bolingbroke, has sprung up, as if by enchantment, situated about ten miles from Horncastle, where an extensive manufactory has been established, for the weaving of bombazines and crapes. There are two good inns established in that young city, and it is proposed to build a church; every thing, therefore, promises fair for New Bolingbroke to become a very important and thriving place.

22. The archbishop of Cambray, accompanied by the sous-prefect, the president of the civil tribunal, the mayor of the town, the king's lieutenant, and many persons of consequence, attended the ceremony of exhuming the remains of the immortal Fenelon, and placing the body in a leaden coffin, which was deposited in the vault under a monument lately erected to his memory. A silver medal was placed in the coffin by the mayor, Monsieur Bethune Hourez, with the arms of the town, bearing the date of 1822. A considerable sum had been subscribed towards that worthy undertaking by the British officers, while they were in garrison in Cambray, in 1813.

24. A dreadful fire took place in Chancery-lane.

At Magdeburg was celebrated the 300th anniversary of the day when Martin Luther first preached as a Reformer, in St. John's

church. The new Prussian liturgy A.C.
was read for the first time. 1824

26. An order from the magistrates of Bow-street was posted up, stating that all dogs found at large unmuzzled in the streets, should be destroyed, to prevent the effects of hydrophobia.

A small silver coin is preserved, by Mr. White, of Whitfield, near Glossop, which is above two hundred years old. It was found in his garden; one side bearing the effigy head of Elizabeth, with the motto "*Rosa sine Spina*," and on the reverse, the royal arms, with the motto "*Civitas London*."

Mr. Flaxman is employed upon a statue to the memory of John Kemble, intended to be erected in Westminster Abbey. The tragedian is to be represented in the character of Cato.

It is under consideration to build a spacious quay, forming a promenade from Whitehall to New London Bridge, and by encroaching on the Thames, get rid of its offensive muddy shores and coal wharfs, thus offering a view of St. Paul's, the expense of which, it is said, will be under 600,000*l.*, and materially contribute to the healthfulness and beautifying of the metropolis.

Two islands were discovered within the Antarctic Circle, by Captain Bellinghausen, being the only land known to exist so far southward; one of them is named Alexander the First, and the other St. Peter's Island. They are both so surrounded by sea, that little is yet known concerning them.

Ferdinand the Seventh deprived the Spaniards of their usual entertainments on the Eves of St. John's and St. Peter's Days. No person of either sex was to play upon a tabor or pipe or any other instrument, under the penalty of twenty ducats.

The following discovery was announced at Munich;—Lieutenant Hebenstreit invented a process, by which he made a species of caterpillar spin a kind of wadding, of a fine white colour, and water-

A.C. proof. He made a balloon of that
1824 stuff, and raised it by means of a
chafing-dish, filled with spirits of
wine, in the large warehouse where
he kept his caterpillars at work.
He also made them trace cyphers
and figures in the wadding, which
was accomplished by moistening
outlines of figures or letters with
spirits of wine. The caterpillars
avoid those tracings, and spin
their web around them. Thus
any fine figure which has been
drawn, is represented in the stuff.
A piece of wadding seven feet
square, perfectly pure, and as bril-
liant as taffeta, was made by about
fifty caterpillars, between the 5th
and the 26th of June last.

In Edinburgh, an account ap-
peared of a new discovery in arts
and sciences, which, it was as-
serted, would altogether supersede
the use of steam in working machi-
nery. Instead of steam, hydrogen gas
was introduced into the cylinder,
which being destroyed by combus-
tion, produced a complete vacuum,
into which the piston rushed with
irresistible force. Gas was again
introduced, and raised the piston,
when it was again destroyed by
combustion, as before. A patent
was obtained for the discovery.
The engine would only weigh from
twenty-five to thirty cwt. A small
stove would supply the place of
the steam-boiler, and five barrels
of oil, it was calculated, would
take a ship to India.

The late Mr. Dimsdale's (the
banker) Greek, Roman, English,
and foreign coins and medals,
in gold, silver, and copper, were
sold at most extraordinary and un-
heard-of prices. A Queen Anne's
five-guinea piece produced 34*l*.
A five-pound piece of Charles the
First, 40*l*. 10*s*. An Oxford crown
piece, with a portrait of Charles
the First on horseback, and a view
of the city of Oxford under the
horse, 6*l*. A twenty-shilling
piece of Charles the First, 14*l*.
Queen Elizabeth's rial in gold,
117 grains, 21*l*. 10*s*. Queen Mary's
rial in gold, 63*l*. Edward the

Sixth's pound sovereign, 14*l*. A.C.
&c. 1824

The immense estates which had
belonged to the late duke of Tus-
cany, in Bohemia, devolved to the
young duke of Reichstadt, son of
Napoleon Bonaparte.

Some remains of James the Se-
cond were discovered in three
leaden boxes, in the course of
excavations for the foundation of
a steeple to the church of St. Ger-
main, near Paris, with this in-
scription ;—"Here is a portion of
the flesh and noble parts of the
body of the most high, puissant,
and illustrious, and most excellent
Prince James Stuart, second of the
name, King of Great Britain, born
23rd October, 1633, deceased in
France, at St. Germain-en-Laye,
September 16, 1701." The boxes
were removed to the chief altar.
This has been previously mention-
ed, but the particulars had not then
transpired.

In the department of Drome, a
woman was killed, under the ex-
traordinary impression that she was
a witch. She had been paid by the
peasants of her neighbourhood for
telling them good fortune, or for
abstaining from doing them harm.
She had recently been to the farm
of a peasant, and asked a reward
for conjuring the danger which
threatened his cattle. He refused
her request, and treated her pre-
tensions with insult. Soon after,
he lost some of his stock, and his
wife and children fell ill. He im-
mediately ascribed those calamities
to the supernatural influence of the
hag ; but so far from being terri-
fied at her power, he took his gun,
repaired to her house, and delibe-
rately shot her dead. The mis-
guided man was to be tried at the
next assizes for the department of
the Drome. He acknowledged the
act of which he was guilty, but de-
clared that he shot the devil under
the form of the wicked hag.

The professor G. B. Gianni, of
Milan, determined, in a positive
manner, the field where Hannibal
and Scipio fought the battle of

A. C. Tessino. By digging upon the spot, he discovered a quantity of urns of divers forms and sizes, lachrymal vases, ornaments, arms, spurs, &c., which objects left no doubt of the reality of the discovery of that learned Italian, who wrote a work on the subject.

Madame Catalani received 700*l.* for her six nights' performance at Drury-lane theatre, which, as she sung three songs per night, was at the rate of nearly 40*l.* per song.

By the new Insolvent Act, an additional commissioner was appointed; and three out of the four commissioners were to make three circuits every year, to the different assizes and other towns where prisoners required to be discharged. It was calculated that each of those circuits would comprise a distance of 800 miles; so that each commissioner would have to travel 2400 miles in the year.

Officers in holy orders (except chaplains on half-pay) were excluded from receiving half-pay of the army, in future.

In the last session of parliament there were presented petitions for 293 bills. Of that number, 264 were brought in and read a first time; and 217 ultimately received the royal assent. Of the number were several bills of considerable interest and public importance—namely, for

The British and Foreign Alliance Company.

The Irish Annuity Company.

The Birmingham Assay Office; similar to that in London.

The British Annuity Company.

The London Coal Exchange Debt Reduction.

The Thames Navigation Debt Reduction of Interest.

[The Orphans' Fund Debt Reduction of Interest Bill was lost.]

The Counter's Creek Canal, for a canal from Kensington and Hammersmith to the Thames.

The Dublin Oil Gas Company.

The Dublin Local Taxation Regulation.

The Fleet Market Removal.

The Hammersmith Bridge, to cross the Thames from Barnes. Poles are already stuck up, to mark out the lines of roads.

The Hibernian Mining Company.

The Royal Irish Mining Company.

[The Irish Bogs Drainage Company Bill was lost.]

The Irish Patriotic Assurance Company.

The St. Patrick (Ireland) Assurance Company.

The Thames Tunnel, such tunnel to be made under the Thames, from Rotherhithe to the opposite side of the Thames, originally suggested by the late Ralph Dodd.

Among the speculative undertakings of the day, an establishment was also formed at Mitcham, under the name, style, and title of The London Patent Steam Washing Company.

Those several companies were to employ some millions of the capital of this country.

The negotiation for the loan of 150,000*l.* for the removal of Fleet Market from its present site, was closed. Alderman Sir Charles Flower had taken the same. Bonds of 100*l.* were to be issued, and the whole sum was taken by the honourable baronet at three and a half per cent. interest.

A gentleman boat-shooting up the river Stour, about two miles from Harwich, shot a heron, which had fastened on its leg a piece of copper, with the following inscription; "Major Wilson, Didlington, Norfolk, 1823, No. 50." After being twice wounded, it escaped on the mud, and defended itself with much vigour against a famous water dog that was sent after it, for upwards of fifteen minutes, frequently plunging the dog's head into the ooze, who at length succeeded in getting the bird's neck into his mouth, and thus vanquished his adversary. A heron, bearing the above inscription, was shot some time since, in Germany.

The General Halkett, arrived from Sierra Leone, conveyed over

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one of those rare sights, a live
cameleon. What appeared most
extraordinary, was the facility and
quickness with which it drew into
its mouth a fly, held at the end of
a pen, at least six inches distant.
When it first caught a glimpse of
the insect, its eye became steadily
fixed upon it, whilst a slow and
almost imperceptible turning of the
head was taking place, to bring it
into a line, and when it arrived in
that direction, it darted its tongue
forth like lightning, and in a mo-
ment the fly was concealed in its
mouth. During the short period
of ten minutes, it assumed at least
half a dozen different appearances ;
but never displayed a white hue.

Aug. 1. The celebrated traveller Doctor Sieber, arrived at Nuremburgh, on his return from a voyage round the world. He came direct from London, where he landed on the 14th July; and his collections of natural history were said to be of extraordinary magnitude and value.

A mail arrived from Lisbon, with papers to the 28th ult. On the 19th, at five o'clock in the morning, a slight shock of an earthquake had been felt there. The heat, for three days before, had been intense, the thermometer in the shade having been at 100°, and in the open air 105°. A burning wind from the north-east greatly injured the vineyards; the leaves of trees and plants were completely withered, and many persons had fallen dead in the fields.

2. An imperial edict was issued from Frankfort, forbidding Lord Holland, Lady Morgan, and three other English ladies, from entering the Austrian territories.

3. The Emperor Bonaparte's will was registered in Doctor's Commons, and the probate granted to Count Montholon, one of his executors, when the personal effects were sworn under 600*l.* value.

A circular letter was published in Hanover, whereby the civil authorities were ordered to prevent the circulation of all mystical tracts

and pamphlets, tending to promote A.C.
religious fanaticism.

9. A Roman Catholic priest (John Carroll) was tried for the cruel murder of a child, but acquitted, as having been insane, and shut up for life.

At Madrid, it was hotter than it had been known for one hundred years.

10. A dreadful murder was committed upon Major Hare, by two men of the names of Manane, at Limerick.

The island of Ipsara was taken by the Turks.

A revocation of the order prohibiting ladies from appearing in St. James's Park with reticules, took place.

A commissioner having been sent from the king of the Netherlands to the Republic of Columbia, the same was signified by special despatches.

13. It was decided in the Court of Chancery, by Lord Gifford, that letters written confidentially from one person to another, could not be published by the party to whom they were addressed, without the consent of the writer.

15. In France, a board of admiralty was formed.

In the Caledonian chapel, Hatton Garden, a dangerous fire took place.

16. It was rumoured, that there was an intention on the part of Great Britain, to send troops to Portugal.

The recorder of Dublin was prevented by an act of parliament from practising as an advocate in any court of law.

The Court of Chancery argued the case, *Hobhouse versus Dallas*, to restrain the defendant from publishing Lord Byron's letters.

At Windsor, a sturgeon was caught, which weighed 150 lbs. It was forwarded to the castle, for his majesty to view.

Three thousand additional houses were erected at Birmingham, for the accommodation of the increasing population.

A.C. 22. At Carrickfergus, a mother
1824 and her son were hanged for poisoning the wife of the latter.

At the Cobourg theatre, a medical student was observed constantly parading up and down, dressed in woman's clothes, for which he was reprimanded by the police.

An ascent by a balloon was made by Mr. Green, from Shrewsbury.

24. Parliament was further prorogued to the 4th of November.

25. At Plymouth, a very extraordinary phenomenon took place in the flux and reflux of the sea; within the space of five minutes the same spot presented dry land and a body of water, two feet and a half deep. The floating bridge across the Laira was suspended in air for a short time by the sudden ebbing of the tide.

Mr. Canning was confined by a bilious attack, at Gloucester Lodge.

Mr. Wyatt, the architect, received his majesty's authority to assume the name of Wyattville.

The races at Egham commenced, which were honoured by several royal visitors.

Many articles of intelligence were received concerning the death of Belzoni, the famous African traveller.

30. Tariffa was retaken from the Spanish insurgents.

The Greeks obtained a signal victory over the Turkish fleet.

News arrived, dated 26th May, whereby it was ascertained that the state of Cape Coast Castle was most dreadful, nothing raging but war, confusion, and disease. Another affair had occurred with the Ashantees, on the 21st, and after a contest of five hours and a half, both sides ceased firing. Another and a more serious contest was also looked for, as the king himself was coming down with strong reinforcements. It appeared by a letter of the 31st, that the Ashantees were within five miles of the castle.

As L'Abbé Pampillon, aged 78, one of the chief priests of the French chapel, George's-street,

Portman-square, was preaching to his excellency Prince Polignac, the French ambassador and suite, and a numerous congregation, he was observed by his excellency to stoop in the middle of his discourse, in a very extraordinary position, for above a minute. His excellency became alarmed, and ordered one of his attendants to request Mr. Chené, chief chaplain, to ascend the pulpit, when, to his inexpressible terror, he found the reverend prelate on the point of expiring. Immediate aid was given by Mr. Coyle, surgeon, of Welbeck-street, and Mr. Diesignon, of York-street, but before they could reach the vestry, the vital spark had fled. The deceased was of mild and amiable manners, and had been particularly noticed by the French monarch and all the royal family.

A plan was formed for making an opening from Pickett-place, Temple-bar, into Lincoln's-inn-fields, and a corresponding carriage-way through Little Turnstile into Holborn. The number of houses to be pulled down for that purpose would not be more than thirty, most of which are old, and in a dilapidated condition. The plan had been taken up by the parochial officers of St. Clement Danes, but had excited some division in the parish, and was likely to meet with opposition.

Bridge-street, Blackfriars, underwent the process of Macadamization.

Twenty-six regular stone steps, underneath a circular tower, winding round a strong and perfect stone column, were discovered on the western side of the ancient castle of Hastings. Several men were employed in excavating the ruins, and had already descended to a door-frame, having orders to persevere till the termination of the passage should be ascertained.

The proprietors of the Mersey and Irwall Navigation presented to the Natural History Society of Manchester the head of "Old Billy," a horse who died in their

A.C. service, at the extraordinary but
1824 well-authenticated age of sixty-two
years.

The little island of Sprogø, in the Great Belt, was in imminent danger of being swallowed up by the sea, as it was rent through the middle. The island in question is of the greatest importance in the winter time, for the passage of the mail across the Belt.

The house which now constitutes the entrance to Inner Temple-lane from Fleet-street, and which is at present converted into billiard-rooms, was originally the residence of Prince Charles Stuart, son of King James the First, of England. The front elevation is nearly in the same state as it was when it was first built.

The first importation of copper from Columbia took place at Liverpool, when a small parcel of ten tons arrived in the Sylph, from Puerto Cabello.

A company was formed at Southampton, for effecting the erection of a chain-pier. It is to be seven hundred feet long, and ten wide, forming a promenade and a landing-place.

In Lancashire, many villages, and Rochdale in particular, had so much increased in trade, that flannels and baizes, to the number of 20,000 pieces, of 46 yards each, were made every week, constituting 47,840,000 yards per annum. The quantities of net lace made at Nottingham is purchased by French traders, in immense quantities.

The Caledonian Canal traffic had greatly increased, from the 1st of May, 1823, to the 1st of May, 1824. Two hundred and seventy-eight vessels passed through it, the passage occupying three or four days at farthest.

In the hot-house of Robert Codrington, Esq., of Bridgewater, a beautiful plant, called the *Renialmia Nutans*, was in full bloom. It is a native of India, and grows upon the banks of the Ganges, to the height of twenty feet. In this country, it is a labour of many years to bring it to perfection, the

task having been considered by A.C.
florists as hopeless. 1824

At Paris, a Gymnasium was established, chiefly calculated for use in war. The exercises consist in falling into great depths, and bending the lower extremities by a rebound; passing inclined planes, and ascending heights by the help of cords, ladders, and poles of various sizes and lengths.

Schiller's tragedy of William Tell was performed at Lucerne, nearly in the place which gave it birth. The chief actors were Swiss, whose ancestors had signalized themselves in that memorable affair. The costumes were exactly imitated, the scenery painted after nature, and the arms used at the performance were those employed five centuries ago, by William Tell and his brave adherents.

At Kirkheaton, a remarkable instance occurred of excessive sleep. A poor paralytic, twenty years of age, for the last twelve months had not commonly been awake more than three hours in the twenty-four. At one period he slept for three weeks, not taking a particle of either food or drink. Nothing could rouse him, even for a moment; yet his sleep appeared to be calm and natural. The lad was exceedingly hearty, his spirits good, and to inquiries he answered, that he was happy and "bravely." The case was particularly examined by Mr. Thackrah, surgeon, of that town, who found the lad to labour under disease of the brain and spinal marrow.

The most popular German vocal composer now living is decidedly Carl Maria Von Weber. The opera of *Der Freischütz* has proved a prize to every German theatrical manager from Hamburg to Vienna. To the directors of the Berlin theatre, it is said to have produced about 30,000 dollars, having been performed upwards of fifty times in eighteen months. Weber was born at Euton, in Holstein, in 1783. He studied in early youth the piano, at Munich,

A.C. under J. N. Kalcher, and soon
1824 after received lessons in composition from Michael Haydn, at Saltzburgh. At eleven years of age he was so far advanced in the science, that he not only performed in public, but composed short fugue movements for four voices. In 1803, he went to Vienna, where he completed his musical education, under the guidance of the two Haydns, Salieri, and Beethoven. In 1813, he was appointed composer to the national theatre at Prague. Besides his *Freischütz*, Weber has composed the *Preciosa*, a much-admired opera; also *Abu Hassan*, which has been played at Drury-lane, and contains some beautiful music, especially a polacca, with violoncello accompaniments; and several other operas.

Fifty-four negroes were sold, at the auction mart. They were declared to be worth 3000*l.*, but with the buildings and works of a sugar estate, including 100 acres, produced only 830*l.* Such was the second instance of a similar description of traffic, at the same place, within eighteen months.

Notice was given that an application would be made in the ensuing session of parliament, for a bill to make a tunnel under the Thames at Greenwich to Poplar, when the attorney's name was most appropriately *Pierce-on*.

In the Palace Court, there was an action "*Dowling versus Crossley*," to recover compensation in damages for injury sustained in having been bitten by the defendant's dog. It was proved that the plaintiff was standing in the defendant's shop, when the dog came up to him, and without any provocation on his part, bit him severely in the leg. The Jury gave 10*l.* damages.

M. Bompland, the celebrated botanist, and companion of Humboldt, still continued a prisoner in Paraguay, where he had been confined upwards of two years ago, on suspicion of having been engaged in political instead of scientific pur-

suits. The powerful interference A.C.
of the emperor of Brazil in his fa-
vour was solicited, and he pledged
himself to use all his exertions to
effect his liberation. 1824

The late Lord Erskine's estates in Sussex were sold by auction, at Garraway's, for 45,915*l.*, subject to the purchaser's paying for the timber, coppices, and birch-wood at a valuation.

A new society of Christians was formed at Manchester, who professed as one of the leading tenets, to abstain wholly from animal food, and to live entirely on vegetables. They had for some time rigidly followed that practice.

By the rolls of parliament, A.D. 1477, it appears Irishmen residing in London were subjected to the following scale of taxation;—Irishmen having no lands, twelve pence out of every twenty shillings; Irishmen keeping houses, an annual duty of two shillings; and merchants born in Ireland, thirteen and four-pence per annum.

Sept. 1. The thermometer stood at 89 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, at two o'clock, that having been the hottest day throughout the summer. The heat was still more excessive in Holland and at the Hague, where the glass stood at 92½ degrees in the shade.

Vauxhall Gardens closed.

2. On Stanbury moor, part of the high lands opened into a chasm, and sunk to the depth of six yards, which then formed into two cavities, one 200 and the other 600 yards deep, from whence issued two immense floods of muddy water, forming for some time a large and overwhelming torrent.

The distance from London to Bath, which is 107 miles, was performed by one of the coaches in nine hours and five minutes.

The parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, met to oppose the tithe of two shillings and nine-pence in the pound.

3. From the excessive heat, several horses dropped down dead in the stages.

A.C.
1824 The child of one Rogers, of Hunslet, having been stolen, under very distressing circumstances, excited general public commiseration.

At Brentford, the first stone of a new bridge was laid; it is to consist of one arch, and will be cased with granite.

6. The city proposed to make some provision for persons discharged of felony, to prevent further crime.

7. The bodies of the late king and queen of the Sandwich Islands were removed from the vault in St. Martin's church, where they had been deposited, and conveyed on board the vessel prepared for their conveyance to Woahoo.

8. The London Gazette appeared without the name of a single bankrupt.

The Catholics of the Grand Duchy of Weimar remonstrated against the interference of the Protestant government in their intercourse with the pope.

Three fishes, called lump-suckers, very rare to be found, were caught on the coast of Northumberland; the largest was nineteen inches and a half long, and weighed ten pounds.

The importations annually from Great Britain to Buenos Ayres, were estimated at 1,300,000*l*.

9. In the English market, a Neapolitan loan was raised, for the use of Spain.

Sir Hudson Lowe was appointed governor of Antigua.

Der Freischütz, Weber's beautiful German piece, was brought out at the English Opera House.

10. Henry Fauntleroy, a banker, of Berners-street, was taken up for forgeries upon the Bank, to an immense amount.

The banking-firm of Fauntleroy, Marsh, and Stracey, stopped payment.

11. The fermented liquors consumed in England were ascertained to be quadruple in quantity to those drank in Scotland.

13. The attachment on the property of the Columbian govern-

ment, for 378,600*l*., was dissolved, in the lord mayor's court.

15. Much speculation was afloat, respecting Mr. Canning's intended visit to Ireland.

The death of Iturbide was confirmed, that event having happened on the 19th of July.

The Gazette of Schaffhausen gave an account of an extraordinary suicide, committed by a man at Marot, who, for that purpose, filled his nostrils, mouth, and ears with gunpowder, and thus blew off the top of his head by igniting the same.

The power-looms in the district of Manchester were not less than 30,000 in number; the produce of which, at a moderate computation, gave subsistence and employment to 200,000 persons, and that in a species of manufacture wholly unknown ten years ago.

Under the new Combination Act, an important conviction took place, at Glasgow, which put Mr. Hutchinson, a master, "out of business."

16. Louis the Eighteenth died on the morning of this day, at four o'clock. King Charles the Tenth immediately set out for St. Cloud with the Dauphin, Dauphiness, and Duchess of Berry.

Louis the Eighteenth was succeeded by his brother, Charles Philippe Count d'Artois; Charles the Tenth being nearly 67 years of age. The following are the other members of the House of Bourbon, of the male sex, in the order of their succession to the French throne:—

1. Louis Antoine, Duc d'Angoulême, now Dauphin, born August 6, 1775.

2. Henry, Duc de Bourdeaux, son of the Duc de Berri, born September 29, 1820.

3. Louis Philippe, Duc d'Orleans, born October 6, 1773, who married Maria Amelia, daughter of the king of Sicily, by whom he has male issue.

4. Ferdinand, Duc de Chartres, born September 3, 1810.

5. Louis Charles, Duc de Nemours, born October 25, 1814.

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A.C. 6. Francis Ferdinand, Duc de Joinville, born August 14, 1818.

1824 7. Charles Ferdinand, Duc de Penthièvre, born January 1, 1820.

8. Henry Eugene, Duc de Aumale, born June 16, 1822.

Of that illustrious branch of the Bourbons, the House of Condé, there was but one individual remaining, Louis Henry Joseph, Duc de Bourbon, born April 13, 1756, who is the ninth in the succession to the French crown. Of that prince, who is father of the Duc d'Enghein, an anecdote is related, which shows a trait of singular delicacy. On the death of his father, the prince of Condé, the title fell on the Duc de Bourbon, but as he had no family, he refused to assume it, saying, "I am not worthy to be the last of the Condés."

The ceremony of sprinkling the corpse of the late king of France with holy water was thus performed:—The *goupillon* (a brush constructed for such purposes) being dipped in the holy water, is passed from hand to hand, each throwing from it a few drops, and retiring. Charles the Tenth was the first to perform that Catholic ceremony on the occasion in question.

In the Kent and Canterbury hospitals, a new operation was tried of tapping the head, which was performed by the senior surgeon, when five pints of matter flowed from the diseased part.

Mr. Fletcher was suspended from the Albion chapel by the synod of the Scottish church for his conduct towards Miss Dick.

At Birmingham a company was established for forming a rail-road through the Staffordshire collieries and iron-works, and to convey heavy goods at the rate of eight miles per hour.

The city held a meeting for establishing a steam navigation to India, and as a favourable report was made by several scientific gentlemen, it was soon determined that the same should be carried into immediate execution.

23. James Askew was tried at the Old Bailey sessions, for having stolen from Virginia Perrot, a French girl in his employ, money and rings to a large amount; the prisoner was, however, acquitted.

Died, Major Cartwright, the great advocate for parliamentary reform, at a very advanced age.

The dukes of Bourbon and Orleans were hereafter to be called "royal."

24. A society of cotton weavers was established at Belfast.

At Paris an association was formed, for the distribution of good books.

The creation of a Catholic bank was suggested by the mercantile interest of Dublin.

The foreign wool duty was reduced to three pence.

At Cork a noisy meeting of the Bible Society took place, upon which the chairman vacated his seat.

28. Mr. Canning left Dublin.

29. The subscribers to the Albion chapel determined to support the cause of the Rev. Mr. Fletcher.

A joint stock company is forming, for the construction of a railway between London and Edinburgh, for the conveyance of goods and passengers. The propelling power is to be locomotive, and supplied by stationary steam-engines; the distance between the two cities may be reduced to about 340 miles, and the time of conveyance from London to Edinburgh to 43 hours.

The line of the intended rail-road between Liverpool and Manchester 33 miles in length, has been laid down by Mr. Stephenson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Such improvements have taken place in rail-roads, that they are no longer the same; great profits will consequently accrue, and save an enormous expenditure, in purchasing and feeding unnecessary horses.

30. Major Cartwright's remains were interred in the family vault at Finchley.

The inauguration dinner was

A.C. given by the two new sheriffs,
1824 Messrs. Brown and Key.

Chantrey's marble bust of Dr. Clarke was placed in the vestibule of the university library, among the specimens of Greek sculpture which that celebrated traveller brought from Greece.

On the grounds of John Day, Esq., near Biggleswade, a curious helmet of exquisite workmanship was found, with some human skeletons and mutilated armour.

Nearly 700 papers were lately found among some old manuscripts at New York, connected with the history of Paul Jones, containing letters from that seaman to and from Franklin, Hancock, La Fayette, and John Adams, from the year 1775 to 1783.

Ruboga, an Italian, seven feet two inches in height, was exhibited at Marseilles; his strength was so great, that he could break a marble slab in two by a single blow with his fist.

Mr. Scheffer made a public trial of a new life-preserver, amidst great multitudes on the Thames. He threw himself into the water at Temple-gardens, and buckled a preserver under his arms. He then swam through Blackfriars-bridge with great velocity, for the preserver was no impediment to his course. At different times as he proceeded he unbuckled the preserver, squeezed the wind from thence, and re-filled and buckled it on again, all which filling and emptying were the work of a few moments. Crowds of boats accompanied Mr. Scheffer, and four or five lads swam over to him, and supported themselves down the river upon his preserver, without the slightest effort. As soon as he approached near to London-bridge, he obliged the boys to leave him. He had determined to leap from London-bridge into the impetuous water, when its fall was most awful, but was dissuaded from so dangerous an experiment, by the argument that his preserver might, by preventing him from sinking deep enough,

shake him by the violence of the A.C. concussion, and render him power- 1824 less. He swam to the centre arch, and darted through it with the most terrific impetuosity. When he reached the eddies in the river, he felt great suction in the water, and was convinced that he must have been overwhelmed had he not had the preserver on. He carried a bottle of spirits and a glass in his hand, and was loudly applauded by the multitudes in the vessels and on the bridge. He continued two hours in the water.

At the riding school of Valenciennes, there existed the two smallest horses that were in France, and perhaps in Europe. They were only 30 inches high, and well matched.

Margate and its pier, which advanced a good way into the sea, were lighted with gas for the first time. The effect produced on the pier was very beautiful.

A ball of fire was seen at Axminster to pass from the sun in a south-west direction. It was as large as a barrel, and had a tail resembling that of a comet.

It is a fact, that not one solitary epistle in the hand-writing of George the Second is known to exist. That circumstance is the more remarkable, if we refer to his gallantries and intrigues so severely commented upon and recorded by Walpole and others.

The south bank of the Thames, near Waterloo-bridge, was cleared of no less than 50 old houses. The narrow dirty passage along the bank to Pedlar's-acre and Westminster-bridge, called Narrow Wall, was opened by the removal of the above obstructions, and rendered more commodious to passengers. It is at present called Belvidere-road.

A society was about to be established under the auspices of Sir Peter Laurie, knt. and sheriff, for the purpose of relieving those persons who had been charged with criminal offences, but whose bills were afterwards ignored by the

A.C. grand jury. A public meeting for
1824 the above purpose was held, and
respectably attended.

It was understood that the corn destroyed by game in the county of Hants alone, would have been sufficient to maintain 2000 people for a year, and that the labour of persons imprisoned in the same county for offences against the game laws would have been adequate to carry on a manufactory of silk, woollen, or cotton, employing a capital of 100,000*l*.

The ship *Columbus*, of the burden of 3697 register tons, was launched at Quebec on the 14th of July, with 6000 tons of timber on board; she was expected to sail for London about the 1st of September. She was launched without damage, and appeared perfectly safe.

A Janissary, of the age of 94, performed, on horseback, the journey from Adrianople to Teplis. He had never made use of spectacles, and every day read four chapters of the Koran without fatigue. He had 80 children, including grand-children and great grand-children. He knew several languages, having served in Egypt, and even recited on holidays parts of the tragedy of *Mahomet* of Voltaire. He had been presented to many foreigners of distinction.

On the arrival of Sir C. Stuart's despatch, announcing the death of Louis the Eighteenth, "after a protracted agony," orders were given for the court to go into mourning on the 23d instant; into half-mourning October 7, and out of mourning October 14.

Oct. 1. In Edinburgh a new academy was instituted, at which were present 400 boys. On that occasion the struggle between the Greeks and the barbarians was alluded to in an able speech by Sir Walter Scott, who most particularly dwelt on the objects of the projected institution.

A man well known in Lincolnshire by the name of Henry Boswell, king of the gypsies, was interred in the church-yard at

Withering, near Stamford. He ^{A.C.} was nearly 100 years of age, and ¹⁸²⁴ supposed to have amassed much money, as well as landed property.

2. In Lancashire a club of water-drinkers was established, the members of which sat round a table, whereon was placed a jug of water, from which they drank in succession.

Mr. Sadler ascended in his balloon from Bolton, in Lancashire, which conveyed him over the town of Blackburn, from whence he was seen by thousands about half-past three in the afternoon. Soon after, the balloon hovered over Church Parish, about four miles east of Blackburn, when the aerial voyagers prepared to descend, and threw out a grappling-iron, which caught to a tree; when the sudden jerk threw Mr. Sadler out of the car, and broke the cord. The balloon then dragged the car, to which Mr. S. was suspended by one leg, and the car struck a chimney, and knocked it completely down—shortly after which Mr. S. fell to the ground from the height of about 30 yards, into a meadow! He lingered until eight o'clock on Thursday morning, when death put a period to his sufferings. To add to that melancholy event, the landlord (Mr. Blenkinsop) of the public-house where Mr. Sadler's corpse was conveyed, being on his return from Averington, when within a few yards of his house, dropped down in an apoplectic fit, and immediately expired.

Letters from Cape Coast Castle, which conveyed Colonel Sutherland home, communicated the information that the Ashantees advanced with an intention of storming the castle, (Colonel Sutherland having previously, for its better defence, caused the town to be fired) when they were attacked by Ensign Gordon, who commanded a picquet in advance. Lieutenant Swanzy, of the African corps, who came to his support, being shot through the head, a contest, which side should

A.C.
1824 possess his body, brought on a general action, which lasted until night, when the Ashantees retreated in confusion. The loss of the British was 105 killed, and 400 wounded.

4. Near the village of Millbrook, a sect, named Bryanites, lately sprang up, who pretended to cast out devils, look into futurity, and ascertain the lot of the inhabitants of a future world.

The censorship was removed from the French press, by Charles the Tenth.

5. Marble of a beautiful green colour was brought from Ireland, having been discovered a few months previous on the estate of John D'Arcy, Esq., of Clifden Castle, in the county of Galway. It was considered to exceed the verd antique in shade and colour, and is easily worked, and capable of receiving the highest polish; so that if converted into chimney-pieces, tables, or columns, it would be particularly elegant. Egypt and Ireland are the only two places which produce that species of marble.

The cold became so intense during the course of the summer, that in the island of Mina, on the lake of Constance, the grapes had not approached the smallest degree of maturity, so that the vintage was supposed to be entirely lost.

A young woman who had swallowed oxalic acid, was entirely recovered by the use of the stomach-syringe, which completely withdrew the poison, and cleansed the stomach.

6. As the shepherd of Mr. Cox, of Milton, was going his usual rounds over his master's farm, he perceived something at a distance, appear to him like cows lying together, but which, on a nearer approach, proved to be a balloon, containing in its car the lifeless body of a man. He immediately ran back to the village to procure assistance, and had the body removed to a public-house, where it still remained.

The deceased appeared to be about A.C.
1824 25 years of age. On examination, the skull was found to be fractured, and the right arm broken; on his person were some papers, and a bill of fare, bearing the name of 'Grimshaw, Crown and Anchor Inn, Northampton,' whither a messenger was sent, in hopes of obtaining some information of the deceased. The balloon remained in the possession of Mr. Cox, where numbers from the surrounding villages flocked to see it.

9. The death of Lord Charles Murray, son to the duke of Athol, was announced at Gaston, in Greece.

11. The annual meeting of the Whig Club of Cheshire and the adjoining counties took place. Sir J. T. Stanley, bart., in the chair, supported by Earl Grosvenor, Lord Crewe, and all the Whig nobility of the northern counties of England.

It had been proposed at the last meeting that a declaration of the principles on which they associated should be prepared against the next anniversary; and the temper with which it was drawn up disarmed censure, while at the same time it spoke truths incontrovertible by the best paid sinecurist under the crown.

At Liverpool a Catholic association was formed.

13. A new first-rate man-of-war was ordered to be built at Chatham, by the Admiralty board, to be called the Waterloo.

Weber's opera of *Der Freischütz* was brought forward at Covent-garden theatre.

15. The great work of the Medway and Thames canal was began below Gravesend, where a large lock was made capable of admitting vessels of 200 tons, thus forming an easy communication from Kent to the north of England.

The duke of Devonshire sold the town of Weatherby, in Yorkshire, the whole being divided in 174 lots.

16. His majesty, with the greatest benevolence, ordered that Mr.

A.C. Sadler, senior, should be enrolled
1824 among the brethren of the Charterhouse, which secured to that enterprising individual a comfortable asylum for the rest of his life.

At the Oxford assizes it was decided under the 10th of George the Second, that an overseer of the poor is liable to a fine of 20*l.* if he refuses an inhabitant of the parish on the payment of a shilling, to inspect the rate which had been assessed and allowed.

17. It was rigorously enforced in Russia, that no new Jews should enter that empire, the increase of those people having been so great within a few years on the Polish frontiers, that they were estimated at a million and a half.

21. The east end of St. Saviour's church, it is expected, will form a splendid ornament at the entrance on the Borough extremity of new London-bridge.

22. A great tumult arose in Paris, in consequence of a priest having refused to inter an actor.

A decree was passed by the Greek senate, whereby the confiscation had been ordered of all foreign vessels freighted for the use of the Turks.

23. The sale of the remainder of the Ormond estates took place, pursuant to act of parliament, at the Auction Mart, when the Sutton-hall property, situated near Chesterfield, was knocked down by Mr. George Robins to Richard Arkwright, Esq., of Matlock, for 216,000*l.* The Chilcote estate fetched 87,000*l.*; it was bought by Francis Robertson, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn. The last lot sold was the Cotton-park farm, near Roselton, in Derbyshire. The whole of those estates produced 476,710*l.*

It is understood that the debts of A.C. the late marquis of Ormond were 1824 to the full extent of 450,000*l.*

24. Accounts were received from New York of the grand reception given to the Marquis de la Fayette, on his arrival in America.

25. The states-general were opened by the king of the Netherlands.

Evesham and Worcester new road was finished.

27. At Loughnea, in the county of Galway, at a Catholic meeting, where the archbishop of Tuam presided, a priest stated his objections against the distribution of the Bible, when the meeting was dissolved by the 10th hussars.

General La Fayette visited Joseph Bonaparte, at his seat near Trenton, in America.

In the court of King's Bench a question was argued, involving the right of police-reporting, when the decision was deferred.

29. Lord Clermont, an Irish peer, was convicted, for having lashed a boy with his whip on the bare legs, when his lordship was fined 10*l.* and discharged.

The last funeral obsequies were performed on the remains of Louis the Eighteenth at the church of St. Denis.

30. A large cemetery was enclosed at Boulogne, exclusively for the French, being fancifully decorated and laid out with flowers. The resting-place for the English is in the adjoining field, displaying no evergreens or weeping willows to call forth fictitious sorrow.

At the Old Bailey, Mr. Fauntleroy was tried and found guilty of forgery. No case for a great length of time had excited so much public sympathy as the fate of that unfortunate gentleman.

Upon that occasion the following extraordinary documents in the handwriting of the prisoner, and which had been discovered among his papers, were read by the attorney-general, presenting the ensuing items:—

De la Place	11,150 3 per cent consols
E. W. Young	5000 consols
General Young	6000 „
Frances Young	5000 „
H. Kelly	6000 „

A.C. 1824			A.C. 1824
	Lady Nelson . . .	11,995 consols	
	Earl of Ossory . . .	7000 4 per cents.	
	W. Bowen . . .	9400 „	
	— Parkins . . .	4000 consols	
	Mrs. Pelham . . .	_____	
	Lady Aboyne . . .	_____	
	W. R. and H. Fauntleroy . . .	_____	
	Elizabeth Fauntleroy . . .	_____	
	Peter Moore . . .	_____	

The attorney-general read the names of one or two others, with sums annexed, which made altogether 120,000*l.* stock. All those names and sums were in the handwriting of the prisoner at the bar, and also the following words :

“In order to keep up the credit of our house, I have forged powers of attorney, and have sold out the above sums, without the knowledge of my partners. I kept up the dividends, but made no entries.

“HENRY FAUNTLEROY.
“Berners-street, May, 7, 1816.”

After which followed this extraordinary postscript, in the handwriting of the prisoner.

P.S.—“The Bank began first to refuse our acceptances, and to destroy our credit; they shall smart for it.

“H. F.”

A machine was invented by a merchant of Gottenburgh, which manufactured 10,000 nails in a minute, for which the mechanic obtained a patent; his name was Uingewitz.

It was stated by a sailor lately arrived from St. Helena, that the house in which the Ex-emperor Napoleon had been imprisoned was converted into a barn.

A decided preference was given in all the military schools at Paris to the study of the German language.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne the intended building for the Literary and Philosophical Society was in great forwardness.

In Hyde-park a carriage-drive was made from Cumberland-gate to the door of Kensington-gardens.

Some swarms of locusts appeared this year, in Galicia, of the *gryllus*

migratorius species, which committed great ravages in Moldavia and Wallachia.

The Thames and Medway tunnel was opened with much pomp and ceremony. That great public undertaking commenced immediately from the port of London below Gravesend, where there is a large river lock, capable of admitting vessels of 200 tons into a capacious basin, with commodious wharfage. The canal, 50 feet wide, and seven feet deep in water, passes through the marsh lands to the village of Higham, a distance of nearly five miles, where the tunnel begins, which is 22 feet wide on the water level, and eight feet deep at spring tides; 24 feet six inches high from the water surface to the apex of the arch, with a towing-path five feet wide, firmly protected by means of a cast-iron and timber railing. The tunnel continues under the chalk-hills, for a distance of upwards of two miles, where it terminates in a very large basin, commanded by a lock entering into the river Medway, capable of receiving vessels of 300 tons. The whole length of the canal, from the river Thames to the Medway, is only seven miles and a quarter, and, by that very short line, all the circuitous, tedious, and oftentimes dangerous passage round the Nore is avoided; thereby saving a distance of at least from 40 to 50 miles. Thus the communication from the interior of Kent with the north of England is made easy and safe, at a comparatively trifling expense, with the advantage of a more certain passage, as well as a considerable saving in the wear and tear of sails, tackle, &c.

In the English cemetery at Bou-

A.C. logne-sur-Mer, are the tombs of
1824 the following persons, some of
whom have cut a very considerable
figure in their day ;—

Mrs. Gertrude Philippine King,
daughter of the late Baron de
Kutzleben, died March 20, 1823.

Elizabeth, Countess of Glen-
cairn, daughter of Henry Dan.
Erskine, earl of Buchan, died May
17, 1820.

George Peter, fourth son of
Peter Moore, M.P., London, died
June 26, 1824.

Sir Arthur Forbes, died Febru-
ary 8, 1823.

Major-general Isaac Finling, 1st
grenadier guards, died August 8,
1822.

Sir Isaac Page, bt., of the royal
fusileers, died June 20, 1824.

In a plain tomb, the remains of
the once gay and dissipated Butler
Danvers are laid ; he closed a life
of pleasure, imbibed only by do-
mestic sorrows, arising from his
own intemperate conduct, at Bou-
logne, on the 26th of June, 1820.

Private letters from Paris by ex-
press, stated that a Spanish loan had
been contracted for, to the amount
of 200,000,000 francs (8,000,000/
sterling) by different banking-
houses in that capital, of the first
respectability. The loan was con-
tracted to be sold by commission,
but the cortes bonds were not at
all mentioned, nor were they to be
taken in payment. Two-thirds of
Guebhard's loan were negotiated ;
but the remaining third was not
put into circulation.

The length of the present water
and gas-pipes under the pavement
in London, is said to exceed 1200
miles.

It is the intention of the Gresham
committee, under whose direction
the alterations and improvements
are carrying on, to remove all the
little shops situated on the south
side of the Royal Exchange, as
soon as the leases expire.

No less than 47 stage-coaches
ran between Paddington and the
Bank alone.

Charles the Tenth made his pub-

lic entry on horseback into his A.C.
good city of Paris, from the palace 1824
of St. Cloud. The day was wet,
but still the crowd in the Champs
Elysées, and from thence to Notre
Dame, was immense. The Muni-
cipal officers met his majesty at the
Barriere de L'Etoile, where he was
presented with the city keys, which
he, according to precedent, returned
with a suitable compliment.

In the town of Yarmouth, in
Norfolk, herrings are sold annually
to the amount of 40,000/
sterling ; but what is more extraordinary,
shrimps are sent from thence to
London, which produce to the
fishermen 8000/
per annum.

The number of churches in the
diocess of Exeter (of course in-
cluding Devon and Cornwall) was
last year 701, and the number of
dissenting places of worship exactly
the same.

Notice was given by the East
India Company, of its intention
to reduce the interest of bonds
from 3½ to 3 per cent. after the 5th
of April. It was not more than 12
months since the reduction from
4 to 3½ per cent. was effected. As
the amount of the securities in cir-
culation was about 4,000,000/
the East India Company saved 20,000/
annually by that measure.

There was a difference of not less
than 45 degrees in the height of
the thermometer, at the same hour
of the day, of Sunday last and the
Sunday preceding.

At the September sessions, Old
Bailey, there were 17 prisoners for
trial committed by unpaid Middle-
sex magistrates ; they were dis-
posed of in the following remark-
able manner ;—Convicted, 6 ; bills
ignored and no prosecution, 8 ; ac-
quitted, 3.

The autograph of Edward, the
Black Prince, which antiquaries
had been in search of for many
years, was at length found on the
roll of the Artillery Company,
where the names and hand-writings
of some of the most illustrious pa-
triotis and heroes of early times are
inscribed.

A.C. The following is a calculation showing the annual rate of interest on A.C.
1824 100*l.* invested in the following British and foreign funds, if, indeed, the 1824
two last deserve the name of funds :—

		Market Price.	Ann. Interest.
British	3 per cents.	95	£3 3 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
French	5	100	5 0 0
Danish	5	101	4 19 0
Prussian	5	97	5 3 1
Austrian	5	96	5 4 2
Russian	5	94	5 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Portuguese	5	89	5 12 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Neapolitan	5	89	5 12 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Buenos Ayres	5	85	7 1 1
Chilian	6	77	7 15 10
Colombian	6	77	7 15 10
Brazil	5	75	6 13 4
Mexican	5	58	8 12 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Peruvian	6	66	9 1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Spanish	5	20	25 0 0
Poyais	2	4	50 0 0

A calash was seen for six months in Munich, drawn by two enormous wolves muzzled, which Mr. W. K., formerly a merchant at St. Petersburg, found very young in a wood near Wilna, and had so well tamed, that they possessed all the docility of horses.

A celebrated collector of autographs had in his possession a curious document, viz. a bill of exchange drawn during the war with France, by Chateaubriand on Dulaud, of Soho-square, three months after date, for five pounds, which bill was discounted by Messrs. Hammersley and Co., Pall-mall.

A woman named Tribondeau, of Vire (Sarthe), whose existence Mr. Malthus would have considered an outrage upon humanity, was delivered of four children at a birth in 1823; and, it seemed, not being properly punished for that offence, she repeated the same in August last, by bringing three girls and a boy into this breathing world.

The Robert Fulton steam-ship, completely armed, and navigated by 30 American seamen, sailed from Boston the beginning of this month, for Greece, as a present from the freemen of America to the freemen of the Levant. She was filled with all descriptions of military stores, and was an important acquisition

to the enterprising seamen of modern Greece.

Nov. 2. An arrest of judgment was moved for Mr. Fauntleroy, but after he had read a statement from a paper, sentence was passed upon him.

The Logan stone, on the coast of Cornwall, was replaced by Lieutenant H. C. Goldsmith, of the Nimble cutter, who had so mischievously removed it from its position.

The lord chancellor was applied to for an injunction to prevent Mr. Fletcher from preaching in Albion Chapel, Moorfields. The hearing of which case was postponed.

5. A dreadful fire took place at Staverton, near Bradford, in Wiltshire, which almost totally destroyed the great fulling mills of Messrs. Cooper and Co. The damage was estimated at 100,000*l.*, of which, it was said, only 50,000*l.* were insured.

7. Petitions were drawn out and left at many respectable houses for signatures in favour of Mr. Fauntleroy.

A confectioner's wife, in Bond-street, (Mrs. Jarrin,) was fired at as she sat in her shop.

8. The Columbus timber-ship arrived at Blackwall, from the river St. Lawrence, America. She was perfectly flat-bottomed, sharp at

A. C. both ends, and had been launched and depth 30 feet, having occupied A. C.
 1824 after being half freighted. Her three months in constructing. 1824
 length was 300 feet, breadth 50,

The following is an extract from the books of the Custom-house respecting the ship Columbus:—

The Columbus, Quebec, W. Mackellar, 3690, Blackwall, Martin.

41 pieces oak timber . . . Gillespie and Co.

3253 pine ditto . . . ditto.

54,854 staves and headings . . . ditto.

30,261 deals . . . ditto.

50·2 ditto . . . Caldwell and Co.

56 pieces of timber . . . Gillespie and Co.

Part of the cargo was thrown out in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

The following returns exhibited the extent of magisterial business of the late mayoralty, (Waithman,) and the general comparative state of the city police during that period:—

The number of persons charged with felony was	463
Of those were committed for trial	181
Discharged for want of sufficient evidence, or in consequence of the failure of charges	282
Misdemeanors and disorderlies charged	542
Of those were discharged	386
Committed or held to bail	156
Found begging or wandering in the streets	418
Of those, committed as rogues and vagabonds	51
Discharged, or relieved in various ways	237
There were other cases not exactly comprehended in this class, amounting to	113
Forming a total of persons taken before the lord mayor in custody, during the last year, of	1536

During the same time there were taken before the magistrates at Guildhall, chiefly on charges of misdemeanor, vagrancy, and others of a less important nature, persons to the number of 2815—forming a total of cases in the city, during the last mayoralty, of 4351.

Mr. Waithman was highly complimented by the chief baron for his diligent attention to the interests of the city during the preceding year.

Alderman Garrat was sworn into office.

9. This day was ushered in with the usual ceremonies, being that appointed for the election of a new lord mayor.

10. Arrived at Portsmouth, the ship Griper, in great distress, from the northern expedition.

12. The lord mayor was applied to for his sanction of a society to do away with religious infidelity, but his lordship refused.

13. The first meeting of the Christian Evidence Society took place.

An application was made to the Mansion-house by Captain Venegas, a brave patriot Spaniard, for relief; in consequence of which numerous benefactions were heaped upon him.

14. A dreadful fire broke out in Fleet-street.

15. A second conflagration took place in the same street, equally destructive.

16. Mr. Taylor, who was engaged in researches at Pompeii, in a letter to his friend, Mr. Nodier, of this date, said—"In one of the rooms of those baths (speaking of some hot baths recently discovered), my attention was particularly attracted by three seats made of bronze, of a form entirely unknown, and in the highest state of

^{A.C.}
¹⁸²⁴ preservation. On one of them was placed the skeleton of a female, whose arms and neck were covered with jewels; in addition to gold bracelets, the form of which was already known, I have taken off the neck of the skeleton a necklace, the workmanship of which is absolutely miraculous. I assure you that our most skilful jewellers could make nothing more elegant, or of a better taste. It has all the beautiful workmanship of the Moorish jewels which I examined at Granada, and the same designs which are to be found in the dresses of the Moorish women, and on the Jewesses of Tetuan, on the coast of Africa. The bracelets form a single ring, and are so perfectly resembling each other, that one would suppose them manufactured by the same artist. The principal hall of the baths is covered with beautiful ornaments, and the cornice is supported by an infinite number of small figures in alto-relievo, of a very original character. It is difficult to describe the charm that one feels in touching those objects on the very spot where they have stood for ages, and before the illusion is entirely destroyed. One of the windows was covered with magnificent glass, which has just been deposited in the museum of Naples. Pompeii has been for twenty centuries buried in the entrails of the earth; whole nations have passed away over its head: its monuments have remained standing, and all its ornaments untouched by the hand of time."

22. The Court of Chancery argued but did not decide on Mr. Fletcher's case.

23. Fauntleroy's case was argued on a writ of error by the twelve judges, and adjourned till the next day.

A notice appeared in the *Gazette* of an intended application to parliament for leave to bring in a bill for the construction of a quay on the Thames.

The dreadful gales were felt nearly over the whole island. H. J. Richman and his wife were

killed by the fall of a stack of chimneys, at Dorchester; and at Liverpool the hurricane swept over the whole town, when several lives were lost.

The most extraordinary proof of the violence of the tempest, was in scattering the ancient pile of heavy stones on Brent Hill, which overlooked the road, and attracted the attention of strangers, between Brent and Ashburton. The bulky mass, supposed to have originated with the Druids, and consequently weathered the storms of centuries, could not withstand the frightful bursts that whistled round it.

24. The judges, after arguing the case of Fauntleroy, did not publish their decision, which was only confided to the secretary of state; but after the recorder had made his report, Fauntleroy was ordered for execution on the following Tuesday.

25. The late tempest was productive of damage to a great amount; 40 vessels having been wrecked on the Plymouth coast alone; and at Lloyd's, the list of losses was never equalled in the memory of the oldest subscriber to that establishment.

A very extraordinary proposition was made by a man of the name of Angelini, an Italian, who petitioned to be executed instead of Mr. Fauntleroy.

27. A widow lady, of the name of Ashley, weary of the delays of Chancery, made a speech in open court to the lord chancellor, in consequence of which her case was ordered into immediate consideration.

28. Mr. Fauntleroy, and other prisoners, attended the condemned sermon, preached in the chapel of Newgate.

Accounts were received from Edinburgh of dreadful fires having taken place; no less than 300 families having been burnt out. The sufferers received great benefactions from the rich, consisting for the most part of ladies.

29. It was decided in the Court of King's Bench, in the case of *Duncan v. Thwaites*, that publica-

^{A.C.} tions proceeding from a police-office,
¹⁸²⁴ previous to trial, were unlawful.

30. The unfortunate Mr. Fauntleroy was brought out and executed at four minutes past eight o'clock, in the front of Newgate; when he betrayed the greatest deception. The concourse of people was immense.

It was positively asserted, that the amount of stock sold out by Mr. Fauntleroy from the Bank, under forged powers of attorney, exceeded 400,000*l.*; and that to that sum was to be added 150,000*l.*, the amount of exchequer bills or other securities, which had disappeared from the banking-house.

A vessel, navigable by steam, of a large size, was about to be established for conveying cattle from the northern counties of Scotland to the Edinburgh market.

It was in agitation to construct docks on the Isle of Dogs, in order to expedite the conveyance of coals to London.

The Birmingham and Liverpool rail-way formed a great undertaking, as it was proposed that the same should be 75 feet in width, and from 90 to 95 miles in extent, requiring a capital of a million sterling.

In the iron sand-stone of Sussex, Mr. Mantell discovered the teeth of an herbivorous reptile of gigantic magnitude, approaching in

The printed lists, published by the Law Society, of notices from applicants for admission as attorneys, contained—

1823 For Hilary Term	166	Re-admissions	14
Easter . . .	135	_____	8
Trinity . . .	126	_____	14
Michaelmas .	166	_____	10
	593		46—Total 639.
1824 For Hilary Term	166	Re-admissions	12
Easter . . .	116	_____	11
Trinity . . .	155	_____	13
Michaelmas .	144	_____	7
	581		43—Total 624.

Dec. 1. One of the vanes from the broad tower of Lincoln cathedral, with the ponderous ball to

its species nearer to the iguana of ^{A.C.} Barbadoes than to any other lizard. ¹⁸²⁴
A thigh bone, believed to have belonged to that animal, was so large, that it must have equalled the elephant in height, and have measured upwards of 60 feet in length.

The income of a Russian archbishop does not exceed 600*l.* per annum; that of a metropolitan, 800*l.* a-year, and a bishop 500*l.*; which is certainly as little as persons of their rank can be reasonably supposed to subsist on, even in Russia; sums are, however, allowed for charitable purposes out of such yearly receipts.

The Russians were about to construct a chain-bridge over the canal of Moika, to be executed after the designs of Colonel Dufour, of Geneva.

Dr. Geitner, a skilful chemist, at Schneeberg, in Saxony, invented a new metallic compound, the qualities of which very much resembled those of silver. It was malleable, and not subject to rust or tarnish. Candlesticks, spurs, &c., were fabricated with that composition; and it seemed highly probable that the discovery would lead to great alterations in the manufacture of plated goods.

It was stated that the loss of property sustained by the fires in Edinburgh was estimated at from 150 to 170,000*l.*

which it was affixed, was blown down during the late tremendous gales.

2. The first stone of a building.

^{A.C.}
1824 for a theatre and lecture-room, for the Mechanic's Institution, was laid by Dr. Birkbeck, the president, The sessions at the Old Bailey commenced.

The Catholic rent this week, in Ireland, amounted to 1052*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*

An address from the Catholic Association to the community was published.

7. Portsmouth and its environs were visited by a slight shock of an earthquake.

9. The Imperial Continental Gas Association, and the Brazilian Mining Association, speculations, were introduced into the money market.

A warm altercation ensued between the chief justice of the Common Pleas and the sergeants.

The twentieth anniversary exhibition of the Smithfield Club was held for the show of cattle.

11. An American captain sent from the North Pole to Berlin two young Esquimaux, a male and female, and a dog of the species which are yoked to sledges.

In addition to the interdict issued by the court of Vienna against the visit of two or three English ladies and an English patriotic peer to that country, a fresh order was extended to Italians and French, at the beginning of which list was M. Duvergier de Hauranne, a moderate royalist, member of the last chamber of deputies.

13. The Russian empire introduced oil gas into its establishments, and Messrs. Clarke, Griffiths, and Co., London, obtained the imperial privilege of supplying the same during ten years.

14. A present of an extraordinary horse was made to his majesty. It was of a mouse colour, with a very rough coat, being four years old, stood only 32 inches high, was beautifully formed, and perfectly tame.

15. A resolution was entered into by the court of aldermen for shutting out the public from the chapel in Newgate when the "condemned sermons" are preached. This re-

gulation was adopted, in order to spare the wretched convicts an additional aggravation of their sufferings, in being made a public spectacle of in a place which ought not to be resorted to from motives of curiosity.

At Petersburg, a dreadful inundation took place on the 19th ult., occasioned by the rising of the Neva, and the overflowing of the lake Ladoga, which did immense damage.

In Germany, dreadful floods also overwhelmed villages and towns; down the Neckar, houses and barns went floating along, and coffins were torn out of the graves by the raging element. Hanover equally experienced great devastations.

17. The Court of King's Bench decided that the occupiers of chambers in Lincoln's Inn should be liable to pay the poor rates to the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

18. A verdict was obtained by Mr. Hunt against the *Boston Gazette*, for a libel reflecting on the roasted corn of the plaintiff.

At Mary-le-bone church, the congregation were astounded to hear a well-dressed man read the following words from a paper he held in his hand:—

"O yes, O yes, O yes—Come forth (calling on the Right Reverend Father in God the bishop of Clogher) and surrender yourself to the sheriff of Middlesex, on the octave of St. Hilary, for a certain misdemeanor, or you will be outlawed."

"WM. KEMP,

"Bailiff to the said sheriff.
"Marylebone, Dec. 19, 1824."

20. Mr. Abernethy applied for an injunction to prevent the proprietors of the *Lancet* from publishing his lectures; but that gentleman not being able to produce the manuscripts from which his discourses had been delivered, it was refused.

21. A verdict of 3000*l.* damages was obtained by Miss Foote, the actress, against Mr. Hayne, for a breach of promise of marriage.

Mr. O'Connell, the barrister, was

A.C. 1824 arrested in Dublin, on a charge of having uttered seditious expressions at a late Catholic Association. It consisted in his having expressed a hope, that if Ireland was oppressed, she would follow the glorious example set her by Spanish America.

23. The chambers were opened by the king of France, when some hints were thrown out in the royal speech, relative to an increase of the remains of the clergy, and indemnifying the losses of the emigrants.

The fatal accidents which had arisen from pugilistic combats, appeared to have engaged magisterial censure; Mr. Justice Burrough severely reprobated the practice, and recommended the parties to be prosecuted.

A court-martial was appointed in India to examine into the conduct of Lieutenant Fenwick, who having been engaged in the service of a native rajah, took a fancy one day after dinner to hang one of his prisoners of war; he was found guilty, but recommended to mercy, on the ground of particular circumstances and complete inexperience.

29. A horrid murder was committed upon Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, near Naples, on the 3d instant. They were proceeding on the route for Pæstum, when they were stopped and fired at by a party of banditti at noon-day. Mr. Hunt died at the above place in a few hours, and Mrs. Hunt the ensuing day.

The first export of wool, which had been allowed for 200 years past, took place during the last sessions of parliament, when a bill had passed for the export of that commodity, on paying a duty of one penny in the pound.

Captain B. Wight, of the merchant vessel Mary, discovered a new island in the South Pacific Ocean, about 20 miles long, when he called the same Roxburgh Island, after his native county.

A fac-simile of the zodiac of Dendera, in Parian marble, executed by order of Napoleon, was in the possession of a tradesman near

Berkeley-square, and expected to A.C. be transmitted to the British Museum. 1824

Upon the summit of Penllyn y Witch, a monument is to be erected to the memory of Sir T. Picton.

Nearly 3000 Hindoo widows were burned, victims to fanaticism and false tenderness, within the last five years in India.

A memoir was read in the Academy of Sciences, at Paris, by a Dr. Villermé, "On the Mortality in France among those in easy Circumstances, compared with what took place among the Indigent." In two arrondissements of Paris the first and the twelfth, he made it appear, the former, which is inhabited by rich persons, had a mortality of one in fifty; and the latter, which is inhabited by poor, had a mortality of one in twenty-four; there being no other assignable cause for that enormous difference than wealth and poverty. He found the deaths in Rue de la Mortellerie, where poor people are crowded together in unhealthy lodgings, four times and a half as numerous as on the Quays of the Isle of St. Louis, where rich people live in large and well-ventilated apartments. He also showed that the mortality in the hospitals rose or fell with the rates of wages of those who entered them.

Of jewellers, compositors,

&c., there died in the	
hospitals	1 in 11
Milliners	1 „ 8
Shoemakers	1 „ 7
Masons	1 „ 6
Labourers	1 „ 5
The poorest of all—rag	
gatherers, &c.	1 „ 4
Soldiers, who are the best	
off	1 „ 20

At Brighton, a Sea Bathing Infirmary and County Hospital are to be built; 2000*l.* was subscribed by Lord Egremont, Mr. Kemp gave 1000*l.*, and the earl of Chichester 600*l.*

The Derbyshire rail-road was to rise from inclined planes to the summit level of 1000 feet above the

A.C. Cromford canal; the expense was
1824 stated at 150,000*l.*, and the annual
revenue 16,000*l.*

A new harbour was about to be constructed between Harwich and the Humber, formed at Lake Lathing, a fine piece of water, deemed well calculated by nature to constitute a safe and commodious harbour.

A new grand ship canal was commenced from the southern coast near Beer, which is to be 44 miles seven furlongs in length. At the entrance of that canal, on the north and south coasts, spacious harbours will be formed, and piers constructed. That vast undertaking will communicate with the Bristol Channel.

A museum of natural history and antiquities was established at Norwich; the subjects to be illustrated by that collection being botany, zoology, entomology, and all the branches of natural history.

There was published, by order of parliament, "A return of the names of all persons committed under the Irish Insurrection Act, from January 1, 1823, to February 1, 1824, in each county, specifying the nature of the offence, and the date of the committals, severally; also, the dates of the trials of such persons, the names of such as had been convicted, and of those who had been acquitted, as well as those upon whom sentence was actually executed, and the periods during which all persons committed had suffered confinement." The returns of those accused, &c., were voluminous, the names only, in double columns, occupying upwards of 70 folio pages. The following were some of the results.—

In county Clare, the total number committed and tried, were . . .	193
Acquitted . . .	179
Convicted . . .	14
—	193
Sentence actually executed on	11

COUNTY OF KERRY.

	A.C. 1824
Convicted . . .	12
Acquitted . . .	52
Discharged from gaol . . .	3
Total punished . . .	7

The cruelty and injustice of placing irresponsible power in the hands of the magistracy, was truly illustrated by the above return; where, in two counties only, 260 persons were torn from their homes and committed to prison; of whom only thirty were found to have merited that visitation! Is it any wonder the Irish complain of the administration of justice?

Mr. Owen calculated that 200 arms, with machines, now manufactured as much cotton as twenty millions of arins were able to manufacture, without machines, 40 years ago; and that the cotton manufactured in the course of one year in Great Britain, would require, without machines, 16,000,000 of workmen with simple wheels. He calculated further, that the quantity of manufactures of all sorts, at present produced by British workmen, with the aid of machines, was so great, that it would require, without the assistance of machinery, the labour of four hundred millions of workmen.

It appeared that the pope was determined to accord his subjects a new constitution, for which purpose the ablest lawyers were ordered to draw up a new code, under three distinct heads; namely, reformation of the system of public administration; reformation in civil proceedings, and a reformation of the tariff of taxes in all judicial proceedings.

The empire of Colombia, in South America, contains four millions of inhabitants, and publishes 18 journals; there are 40 schools of mutual instruction, 10 colleges, and three universities, one at Bogata, another at Caraccas, and a third at Quito. The sciences are cultivated as in Europe, the French

A.C.
1824 language is preferred, and the public library at Bogata consists of 14,000 chosen volumes.

At the Lent Assizes for Launceston, on the first of April, Georgiana Ennis was tried for the murder of her brother, a child about seven years old. Having become connected with a set of methodists, religious fanaticism had led her to commit the horrid act under the idea of sending the child to heaven. She was acquitted on the score of insanity.

At the Cork Assizes, April 10th, three men of the name of Cremin, were convicted for the horrid murders of Mr. Franks and his family. Mayner, the witness for the crown, gave the shocking detail without manifesting the smallest remorse. He perfectly recollected the murder, at which, he said, he was present, the party consisting of nine, of whom one assumed the command. They had burst into Mr. Franks's house, through the hall, where he was sitting at table, with his wife and son. Mr. Franks had attempted to escape, but was shot at by Mayner, with a pistol loaded with ball and two slugs; they then overturned the table, and struck young Mr. Franks with a crow bar, who attempted to defend himself, but without any hope of success. The light had then been extinguished, and in the dreadful struggle the wretches twisted the table-cloth round the head of Mrs. Franks, to stop her agonizing shrieks, when they accomplished their execrable work of death. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

Alexander Pierce, a convict, was tried at Hobart Town, on the 14th of June, for the murder of a fellow-prisoner, named Cox, for which he was found guilty, and executed the Monday following; when, previous to his being hanged, he made the horrible narrative hereto subjoined, which scarcely presents a parallel in the annals of human depravity.

"I was born in the county of Fermanagh, in the north of Ire-

land; when 26 years old I was convicted of stealing a pair of shoes, and received sentence of transportation for seven years. I arrived at Van Dieman's Land, and was assigned as servant to John Bellen-ger, with whom I remained nine months, when, on account of bad conduct, I was returned to the government superintendent, and, after several services, in which I behaved very ill, placed to attend on Mr. Scattergood, of New Norfolk. From that person I absconded into the woods, and joined four other culprits, who were then at large, continuing with them three months, when I surrendered, in consequence of a proclamation issued by the lieutenant-governor, and was pardoned. I, shortly after, forged several orders and obtained property, but the fraud being discovered, I again returned to the woods, and was subsequently captured and tried for the forgeries, found guilty, and sent to the penal settlements at Macquarrie harbour. I again effected my escape, with seven others, and we kept together for ten days, during which period we had no food but our kangaroo-skin jackets, which we ate; when, being nearly exhausted with hunger, on the eleventh night, we considered what was best to be done, and came to the dreadful result of drawing lots which of us five should die, as the residue had absconded. Having killed our comrade on whom the lot had fallen, we cut him up, dressed part of the flesh immediately, and continued to eat the same as long as it lasted. We then drew lots again, and subsisted upon a second corpse in the same manner. By the time the whole was consumed, Traverse, our companion, being so lame in his knee that he could not proceed, Greenhill, my remaining comrade, proposed that I should kill him, and I agreed, when we made the best of our way, carrying the flesh between us, in the hope of reaching the eastern settlements. We did not, however, succeed, upon

^{A.C.}
¹⁸²⁴ which, observing that Greenhill always carried the axe, I began to think he intended to kill me. To prevent that, on his falling asleep, I got the instrument, and despatched him, made some good meals, and then carried away the residue to subsist upon." To curtail this dreadful narrative, we will briefly state, that Pierce was soon after in want of food, living many days on grass and nettle-tops, when he was at length taken and conveyed back to the penal settlements, from whence he escaped again with one Thomas Cox, with whom having quarrelled, he killed the latter, ate part of the body that night, and then cut up the major portion of his flesh to convey with him. Shortly after, the heart of that monster failing him, he voluntarily surrendered himself, carrying a piece of his companion's flesh to the commandant, in order to prove that he was dead, and afterwards conducted a party to the place where he had left the remains of his victim.

The "Constitutional Association" instituted a prosecution for the publication of a libel on George the Third, which was contained in Lord Byron's parody of Southey's *Vision of Judgment*. That trial produced considerable interest, and the court having laid down some very new doctrines, the same gave rise to great discussions. It was endeavoured to be proved by the lord chief justice that a publication which disturbed the mind of living individuals, causing them to be looked upon with contempt, was an offence against the law; the point, therefore, was, whether the publication in question was defamatory or not, or calculated to disturb the peace of his present majesty, and bring his descendants into disgrace, contempt, and scandal. The jury found the defendant guilty.

Mr. John Hunt was brought up for judgment, and sentenced to pay 100*l.*, and find securities for his good behaviour for five years. Mr. Scarlett had moved in vain for a new trial; when the following were the observations made on the

argumentative reasons of the court. ^{A.C.}
The learned advocate said, that no ¹⁸²⁴ limits should be prescribed to a writer in canvassing the merits and character of a deceased monarch; and he further stated, that, if the discussion upon the character of a dead king was criminal because it wounded the feelings of a living potentate, all history, as well as poetry, must cease entirely. The interests of mankind would, in that event, be deeply injured, and productive of the greatest calamities. If the successor of a sovereign is to be placed in such a situation that his ear is to be assailed by nothing respecting the private character of his predecessor, or the opinions which his subjects may entertain as regards him, then all history must be panegyric and fulsome flattery; for where was the license of history to commence? If not with the father of a king, the prohibition would extend to his grandfather, and great grandfather, or to any other remote ancestor.

Mr. Perkins invented the air-gun. It was ascertained that the explosive power of steam is such, that a musquet-ball fired against an iron plate, at the distance of 100 feet, would become completely flattened.

Professor Gurney improved the oxyhydrous blow-pipe, which was rendered a most potent agent in the hands of the operator.

The invention of the gas vacuum engine will supersede the use of steam in working machinery. Mr. Brown's engine was examined by many scientific characters, and its efficacy universally acknowledged, and he obtained a patent for that invention.

It was stated by Dr. Thieuman, of Iceland, that the Aurora Borealis was silent, governed by light clouds, and always in action in those climates, without having any connexion with the earth.

Mr. Partington observed a curious phenomenon while preparing the apparatus for a lecture on animal magnetism. A lady having brought her hand in contact with

A.C. 1824 the magnetised needle, it was observed that the bar was attracted. He did not attempt to theorise upon so singular a circumstance, which placed beyond doubt the assertion of Mesmer, that the *human body possesses polarity*, and should that assertion be conceded, the professors of animal magnetism may be entitled to more respect than they have as yet experienced from scientific professors.

Monsieur Vicat made a discovery for durable cement, being lime-stones, half-burnt, and taken out of the fire before they are converted into quick lime. Having undergone that process, it may be bruised and formed into a kind of plaster, which hardens like ferruginous earth under water.

It was discovered in France, that meat may be preserved by the aid of soot, from chimneys where wood only is burnt for fuel.

It was stated that the French surgeons had found out the method of curing the stone without having recourse to the knife.

At Vienna, a new manufactory for parasols was established, which, when open, presented the appearance of an arch, and, when shut, that of a lyre.

It was ascertained that fish for long voyages may be preserved by opening their bellies and sprinkling the internal parts with powdered charcoal; impure water may also be restored by the same method.

Leather manure was found to possess the greatest influence upon potatoes, radishes, &c.

Mount Rosa was found to be the highest mountain in Europe.

The extreme heat at Buenos Ayres towards the height of the southern summer, was 91° of Fahrenheit, and the lowest 82° .

In the equinoctial regions of South America, a tree was discovered producing a kind of milk like that from the cow. The leaves are dry, as well as the branches; but when an incision is made in the trunk, a sweet and nutritious juice flows from the same.

A species of reptiles called snow-

fleas, were discovered in Canada, A.C. 1824 which, previous to a thaw, are observed upon the snow in great quantities, being perfectly black, and about the size of a grain of gunpowder.

A new fruit was introduced into this country, called Cherimoya by the natives of Mexico. It is thought to be more delicious than the pine apple, the interior substance resembling thick cream sweetened with fine sugar.

A new kind of insect has been found by taking a little dust of rotten timber, and pouring on the same a drop of water, when, after a time, the insect appears, having two horns on its head, and a wheel whose velocity is surprising. It then sails amid the dust, as among so many islands, the wheel seeming intended to draw in smaller objects by suction, for the purposes of nutriment.

A curious clock is mentioned by Mr. Britton, in his *History of the Antiquities of Wells*, which was discovered in the minstrel gallery of that cathedral, said to have been constructed by a monk of Glastonbury about the year 1325.

A discovery was made during some repairs in St. Dunstan's Church, Canterbury, of the head of Sir Thomas More. It was supposed to have been deposited there by his affectionate and favourite daughter Mrs. Roper.

An unpublished, unknown Ode of Tasso, was discovered and printed at Rome; the subject religious, and the execution said to be highly beautiful.

Vehicles going or returning with vagrants or prisoners were exempted from turnpike toll by the New Turnpike Act.

The quantity of hops exported by Great Britain in 1823, was 16,355 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lb., of which 10,966 cwt. went to Ireland. In the same year 560 cwt. was imported into this country.

As lately as the year 1765, the parish of St. Pancras contained little more than 600 inhabitants. It now comprises upwards of 80,000,

A.C. and is every year increasing in a
1824 still greater proportion.

The Beer Bill, which was so much petitioned against, imposes the enormous additional duty of upwards of 4*d.* per gallon, being at the rate of full 30 per cent. on the best strong beer, and 20 per cent. on middling beer.

The assents at the Bank of England to the conversion of the four per cents. were stated to amount to nearly 64,000,000. The Court of

Chancery and trustees were allowed A.C.
an extension of time for assent. 1824

We understand the amount of the former exceeded one million; the amount of the latter could be calculated, but as assents had been also received at the Bank of Ireland, it was concluded that the plan of the Chancellor of the Exchequer had completely succeeded. The amount of old four per cent. stock was about 75 millions.

The amount of profit or emolument arising to the stamp distributors, in the year 1822, for poundage on the remittances made to the receiver-general in London, distinguishing all those whose emoluments exceed 1000*l.* per annum.

Total number for England and Wales	68		
Ditto for Scotland	26—94		
	£.	s.	d.
W. Gray, city and West Riding of York	4191	18	3
S. Staniforth, part of Lancashire	3073	10	5
W. Myers, part of ditto	2691	10	3
H. Hesketh, Cheshire	2016	8	2
W. Jackson, excise, London	1904	0	0
R. Gresley, Warwickshire	1846	0	0
J. H. Cole, Norfolk	1480	15	0
J. Osborne, Bristol	1276	0	0
E. Tepton, Shropshire	1186	15	0
J. Philpot, part of Gloucestershire	1173	4	3
T. Davidson, Northumberland	1290	0	0
R. Cruttwell, Somersetshire	1207	4	6
H. Collard, East Kent	1124	15	6
R. Eales, Exeter	1020	16	1
E. Manelark, West Kent	1043	7	9
R. Osborne, East Riding of York	1013	2	6
W. W. Salmon, Wiltshire	1929	17	6
R. Williamson, Staffordshire	1098	5	8
Fifty others in England and Wales, averaging 720 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> annually	36,049	10	5
Total in England and Wales	66,617	1	3

SCOTLAND.

R. Hepburne, Edinburgh, (Salary)	850	0	0
W. Mure, Glasgow, (Poundage)	2408	4	5
A. Brown, Aberdeen, (ditto)	1811	10	4
C. Husband, Perth, (ditto)	1942	6	4
Twenty-two others, averaging 288 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each	6352	0	1

Total in Great Britain . . . 79,981 2 5

In addition to the above emoluments, the country distributors derived further very great advantages by the balance of cash which they retained in their hands,

A.C. A return was made to the house of commons of the number of persons A.C.
 1824 assessed to the inhabited house-tax in each county in England and Wales, 1824
 of which we abstract the following totals:—

	£.	£.	£.	Rental. £.
Houses from 20 to 30 per annum	64,650			1,443,972
Ditto 30 40	37,616			1,214,866
Ditto 40 50	21,718			909,839
Ditto 50 and upwards	43,845			3,824,899
Total	167,829			7,393,576

The number of the above in London and Westminster was as follows:—

	£.	£.	£.	Rental. £.
Houses from 20 to 30 per annum	4565			102,830
Ditto 30 40	4535			147,375
Ditto 40 50	3904			164,390
Ditto 50 and upwards	12,899			1,389,031
Total	25,903			1,803,626

Number of the above in the county of Middlesex, which, including Mary-le-bone, Pancras, and the villages and hamlets north-east and west of London, may be deemed chiefly metropolitan:—

	£.	£.	£.	Rental. £.
Houses from 20 to 30 per annum	16,264			365,891
Ditto 30 40	11,242			364,264
Ditto 40 50	7587			316,768
Ditto 50 and upwards	14,706			1,272,334
Total	49,799			2,319,257

Total—London, Westminster and Middlesex . 4,122,883

We refer to the above account for the purpose of showing in the gross the inequality in the rating of houses. The truth is, that while the houses of shop-keepers and others in town are rated at their full, or nearly their full value, the princely mansions of our nobility and gentry, scattered throughout the country, are very often rated at 20*l.* or 25*l.* a-year. That fact was illustrated by a petition from Hull. Shopkeepers in that town were rated at 90 or 100*l.* a-year, while the noble mansions of some of the most opulent gentry in the neighbourhood were rated at 25*l.*, and even less. The tax, therefore, operated in those cases, not so

much in reality as a tax on houses, but as a tax on shops, which were nominally untaxed. At Cheltenham, Bath, and places of the same description, inhabited by persons who had suffered by the reduction of the five and four per cents., that measure pressed with equal severity. By the returns in the great county of York, there were only 781 houses rated at 50*l.* and upwards. In Rutland, which contains many princely mansions, there are only six; in Bedford, twelve; while in Middlesex there are 14,706 so rated. We certainly had much rather see the Assessed taxes repealed than modified; but if the country gentlemen do not press for

A.C. 1824 their repeal, the only remedy the people have is to pray for their equalization.

An account of the value of the several pieces of silver and copper coins in circulation, estimated according to the market-price of silver and copper:

Silver, at the present market-price; at 4s. 11½d. per ounce.

	s.	d.	Decl. of a penny.
The crown, or 5s. piece is worth . . .	4	6	0908
The half-crown, or 2s. 6d. piece . . .	2	3	0454
The shilling . . .	0	10	8181
The sixpence . . .	0	5	4090

Copper, at the present market-price of 95l. per ton.

	s.	d.	Decl. of a farthg.
The penny . . .	0	¼	696
The half-penny . . .	0	0	848
The farthing . . .	0	0	424

James W. Morrison,

Deputy master and worker.
Mint-office, Feb. 14, 1824.

Accounts relating to the tea-trade of the East India Company, from 1819 to 1823 inclusive, were presented to parliament, and distributed to the members of the house of commons. The subject was of considerable interest to this tea-drinking nation. The China trade being the only monopoly now remaining in the hands of the East India Company, its operation upon the price of tea has been the subject of much observation; for though it cannot be denied by any one, that by means of the monopoly a tax is levied upon the people of England for the benefit of the East India Company, the amount of that tax is disputed. That it is of no trifling amount, the account before us would lead one to believe. The Company exported from Canton, in the year 1820-21, 1,934,927 pounds of Bohea tea, the prime cost of which was 75,330l., making something between 9d. and 9½d. a pound. The average price at which that quality of tea was sold in England, in the sales of 1822, was 2s. 5d.

8-10—2s. 6d. 3-10—2s. 5d. 5-10—
—and 2s. 4d. 7-10. On Congou, the species of tea of which the greatest quantity is consumed (about 19 millions out of 27), the sale price at the Company's sales in England, was about 2s. 8d., while the prime cost had been about 1s. 4d. The government duty, moreover, was regulated by the price at the Company's sales—95 per cent. on that produce; in consequence, the Bohea, which, bought in China at 9d., costs, duty included, about 5s. at the wholesale price in England, when duly intermingled with ash and blackthorn, may fairly go into the tea-pot at 6s. The Company must levy about two millions a year upon the tea-pot. The enormous tax which is thus levied upon tea-drinkers does not go all directly into the pockets of the proprietors of India stock, for the mode of conducting that trade seems to be wasteful in the extreme. The freight paid by the Company from China in the years 1822 and 1823, was, on the average, at the enormous rate of 21l. 11s. 1d. per ton. There was also a pretty establishment kept up at Canton, in which eight gentlemen, under the modest name of super-cargoes and writers, received various salaries and emoluments, from 4600l. to 10,500l. per annum each; while eleven others, who, from the comparative moderation of their salaries, we suppose were not full-grown writers, but merely makers of pot hooks and hangers, were paid at various rates, rapidly ascending from 70l. to 2500l. per annum. It is not to be supposed, however, that those gentlemen maintain themselves on their salaries, for a sum of 13,000l. to 14,000l. a year is set down for their maintenance. The salaries of those gentlemen, in 1821-22, were

	£.
Sir T. J. Metcalf, bart.	8741
Sir J. B. Urmston .	10,489
James Molony, esq. .	8741
James T. Robarts, esq.	8741

A.C.	£.
1824	
Sir W. Frazer, bart. . .	7285
F. Toone, esq.	6556
William Bosanquet, esq. .	5682
W. H. C. Plowden, esq. .	4953
Revenue to January 5th, 1824:	
	£.
Customs	11,493,755
Excise	25,345,827
Stamps	6,801,750
Taxes	6,206,932
Post-office	1,462,692
On Pensions and Salaries	61,357
Hackney Coaches, Hawkers, and Pedlars	53,880
Crown Lands	966
The King's Hereditary Revenue	4,273
Surplus Fees, Regulated Public Offices	39,717
Poundage Fees, Pells Fees, &c.	10,207
Total Ordinary Revenue	51,481,556

Total of the debt, 791,701,614*l.*
18*s.* 9*d.*

Christenings and burials, within the city of London and bills of mortality, from December, 1823, to December, 1824:

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls	909
Buried	1127
Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls	5176
Buried	3917
Christened in the 24 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey	15,132
Buried	10,667
Christened in the 19 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster	4641
Buried	4526

CHRISTENED.

Males	12,978
Females	12,780
Total	25,758

BURIED.

Males	10,565
Females	9672
Total	20,237

Whereof have died—

Under two years of age	6476
Between two and five	2103
Five and ten	798
Ten and twenty	764
Twenty and thirty	1296
Thirty and forty	1444
Forty and fifty	1809
Fifty and sixty	1742
Sixty and seventy	1715
Seventy and eighty	1411
Eighty and ninety	593
Ninety and a hundred	84
A hundred and three	1
A hundred and seven	1

Decreased in the burials this year, 350.

Died — Sir William Paxton Knight, banker, aged 80; Doctor Walter Oudney, during an expedition into Africa; William Osgoode, esq.; the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland; Edward Granger, esq., lecturer on anatomy and physiology, in his 27th year; James Earl Cornwallis, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, and dean of Durham, aged 81; Mr. George Mill, the medallist, aged 31. The Reverend John Lempriere, DD., rector of Muth, in the county of Devon; he contributed greatly to the classical knowledge of this country. Mr. John Simco, bookseller, Air-street, Piccadilly, aged 75; he left a great deal of property in favour of Doctor Williams's library, Red-Cross-street, to the British Museum, and to the Society of Antiquaries. Sir John Simeon, bart., one of the masters of the Court of Chancery. John Fane, esq., M.P. for Oxfordshire in eight successive parliaments; he was extremely inimical to improvident expenditure, and a good and kind master. In the 111th year of his age, at Braeman, Patrick Grant; two years ago, his majesty ordered that venerable Highlander

A. C. a pension of one guinea per week.

1824 At Sneed Park, near Bristol, George Webb Hall, esq., late secretary to the Board of Agriculture; the Honourable Michael De Courcy, admiral of the blue; Lord Robert Bertie, admiral of the white; the Reverend Doctor Ford, aged 80, formerly ordinary of Newgate; the Reverend Edward Cooke, rector of Hamersham, and known by his *History of Whaddon Chase*; Sir Thomas Reed, an East India Director; Mr. Viotti, the celebrated violin player; Sir Thomas Plomer, knight, master of the rolls; Mr. Hugh O'Niel, an architectural draughtsman; Edward Jones, bard to the prince of Wales; Mr. John Murdoch, aged 77; he was the early instructor and friend of Burns. At Bath, Richard Beadon, DD., lord bishop of Bath and Wells; at Ambleside, Mr. William Green, an artist; the Right Reverend Doctor Buckner, bishop of Chichester, aged 90; at Leaf-square, Manchester, aged 15, Dridane, one of five Madagascar youths brought to England for the purpose of being instructed in the principles of Christianity. Doctor Joseph Kemp, author of *A New System of Musical Education*, and a number of opera songs. Thomas Chevalier, esq., surgeon extraordinary to the king. The Right Honourable Thomas Howard, deputy earl marshal of England. At her residence, Seymour Place, Little Chelsea, Donna Maria Theresa Riego, widow of the celebrated Spanish patriot; the circumstance of her husband's death preyed upon her mind, and hastened her dissolution. At Oxford, Martin Wall, M.D., chemical professor, and a distinguished physician; James Ruth, esq., professor of mathematics, and author of many scientific works; at an advanced age, Sir James Fitzgerald, who committed suicide; L'Abbé Pappillon, in his 79th year; at Chateau Thierry, H. C. de la Fontaine, great-grandson to the celebrated Jean de la

Fontaine; Dr. John Davis, M.D., A. C. the founder of the universal dispensary for children, in Gerardstreet, Soho; Edward Johnston, esq., comptroller of the general post office; at Dalham Tower, Westmoreland, Daniel Wilson, esq., justice of the peace; Doctor Alexander P. Buchan, late of Percy-street, son of the author of the well-known work on domestic medicine; Mr. Henry Dibdin, comedian; at Paris, by hydrogen gas, aged 21, Mr. John Moore, nephew of the celebrated general sir John Moore; at Worle, in Somersetshire, Mr. Joel Bishop, aged 103 years: he was the father, grandfather, and great-grandfather of 180 children. At Cairclow, in Cornwall, aged 76, Sir William Lemon, bart., fifty years a representative for that county; in his 83rd year, Mr. Francis Blisset, comedian; at Pisa, in Italy, where he had gone for the recovery of his daughter's health, Viscount Boringbroke; aged 71, the widow of Admiral Young, mother of the unfortunate Mrs. Fauntleroy; at Utoxeter, aged 93, Mr. Samuel Brown, a yeoman of the Guards in the reign of George the Second; he had attended the coronation of George the Third. At Brighton, in his 80th year, Lord Eardley; the Reverend Philip Lyne, D.D., a gentleman of extensive erudition, but of eccentric habits; his distinguishing peculiarity was a dread of contamination; he scrupulously avoided, not only direct contact with the human species, but with any thing that had been touched by others: he suffered no one to approach within a certain distance of his person; nor would he put on a garment of any kind till it had passed through a series of ablutions, and had been thoroughly fumigated by himself: even money he would not touch, unless passed through water, and either by himself, or in his presence been cleansed, by brushing, from its contracted impurities. At Florence, Aloisia de Stolberg, wife

A. C.
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A.C.
1824 of Prince James Stuart, called by way of distinction, the *Young Pretender*. That lady was better known by the title of Countess of Albany, and had been the favourite of the celebrated Alfieri. It is said she had enjoyed a pension of 2000*l.* per annum from the English government. "This lady," says Lady Morgan, in her *Italy*, "was at one period of her life driven to seek the asylum of a convent, to escape from the brutality of her husband. Alfieri has immortalized the coarse licentiousness of that legitimate sot, who lived in a perpetual state of inebriety. His brother, the Cardinal York, was just a degree less contemptible; for he has left a wretched character behind him. He is said to have been feeble, sordid, and bigoted. So, indeed, was the whole race of Stuarts, from the time of James the First of England, the most degenerating and degenerated royal stock of Europe." Henry Alexander, aged 103 years; he recollected quite well the troubles in this country in the year 1745, and frequently recounted an anecdote of his mother having dug a hole in the yard, and carefully hid her butter-pig therein, lest it might have fallen into the hands of the Highlanders. At St. Adrasse, in Normandy, Robert Charles Dallas, esq., formerly of the island of Jamaica, and author of the *History of the Maroon War*, *Perceval Aubrey*, &c. &c. Mr. Dallas was the gentleman against whom the executors of Lord Byron moved the court of Chancery to restrain him from publishing certain letters of his lordship's. The duchess of Gordon; her grace was the mother of the duchesses of Bedford and Richmond, and the Marchioness Cornwallis. The Reverend R. C. Maturin, curate of St. Peter's, in Dublin, and author of several celebrated novels and dramatic pieces. At Brussels, Alexander Ramsay Robinson, esq., of Kensington; that gentleman for several years superintended the royal farms

at Windsor and Kew, and was a great favourite of his late majesty George the Third. Henry Peirse, esq., of Bedale, Yorkshire, M.P. for Northallerton, a gentleman well known on the turf: of course all his numerous engagements became void. Mrs. Sophia Lee, distinguished in the literary world by the comedy of the *Chapter of Accidents*, *Canterbury Tales*, &c. Bamber Gascoyne, esq., father of the marchioness of Salisbury; his death was occasioned by a severe attack of the gout, to which he had for many years been a martyr. The marchioness of Salisbury being his only child, succeeded to immense wealth. The marquess of Titchfield, eldest son of the duke of Portland; his grace, it may be recollected, and Mr. Canning, married two sisters, the marquis thus being, by marriage, the nephew of Mr. Canning. Mr. Aaron Purkess, one of the descendants of the family of Purkess, who conveyed the body of William Rufus, killed while hunting in the New Forest, to the cathedral church of Winchester. Thomas Keith, esq., author of several mathematical works, accountant to the British Museum, and formerly secretary to the master of the king's household. Sir Thomas Maitland, G.C.B., colonel of the 10th Regiment of Foot, governor of Malta, commander of the forces in the Mediterranean, and lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands. He was the brother of the earl of Lauderdale. Miss Balls, aged 63 years, celebrated for her attachment to goats; she had, at the time of her decease, twenty-four lodging with her in the house, sharing all things in common. The Reverend William Dodwell, rector of Welby and Stoke Rochford, in Lincolnshire:—a few months previous to his death, he gave 10,000*l.* to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and, as is stated, bequeathed the principal part of his property to charitable purposes. Mr. Oxberry, of Drury-lane theatre. Miss Crachimi, better known

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A.C. 1824 as the Sicilian Dwarf. This poor child had been for some time afflicted with a cough, and the untoward changes in the weather, during several days of the week before, had a visible effect on the state of her health. On Thursday se'nnight she was exhibited as usual, and received upwards of 200 visitors; towards the evening a anguor appeared to come over her, and on her way from the ex-

hibition-room she expired. Henry, A.C. 1824 earl of Barrymore, in the 54th year of his age; dying without issue, all his titles are extinct. At Rome, her grace the duchess of Devonshire; an inflammation in her bowels was the cause of her death. Mr. John Hunt, surgeon, formerly of Norwich, and the original founder of Ebenezer Chapel, in that city.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE LEADING DISTINGUISHED CHARACTERS WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE IN THE YEAR 1824.

JANUARY.

PRINCE EUGENE BEAUHARNOIS, son-in-law of the ex-emperor, Napoleon, and late viceroy of Naples, expired at Munich. Raised by Bonaparte to the viceroyalty of that kingdom, his administration was so mild and benevolent, that the recollection of the same is cherished by the inhabitants of the Milanese and Venetian territories with a sentiment of affection which the harsh government of his successors had tended to confirm. Eugene commanded the Italian division of the grand army during the campaign of Russia, and the fall of the imperial throne of France terminated his power. This prince, who was a great favourite with Napoleon, married Augusta Amelia, eldest daughter of the king of Bavaria, on the 13th of January, 1806; and subsequent to the restoration of the Bourbons, he resided entirely at the court of his father-in-law. He did not possess brilliant talents, but was brave in the field, extremely amiable, and of the most unblemished integrity and honour.

Mrs. THICKNESSE, whose fortune, personal attractions, and accomplishments rivetted public attention, was born February, 1737. To much beauty, she united a sweetness of temper and readiness of wit which

distinguished her in the world of fashion, and even the celebrated Lord Chesterfield was the panegyrist of her dancing. Besides a fine voice, she possessed great skill in drawing, and her Sunday concerts, for sacred music, were attended by all the gay and fashionable world, as well as by Dr. Arne, Signor Tenducci, &c. At the house of Sir William Young, she made her first theatrical essay, in the part of Juliet. Being pressed by her father on the subject of marriage, having had the offer of a nobleman's hand, she quitted the paternal roof, and was taken home by a lady of quality. She eloped a second time, and went to Kensington, where she eluded all inquiry. Being resolved to render herself independent, without sacrificing her affection, Miss Ford engaged the Opera House for three nights, where she encountered opposition from her father, supported by Sir John Fielding's runners, but through the activity of her friends, and particularly Lord Tankerville, she was left unmolested, having acquired 1500*l.* by her performances. Soon after, she received an invitation from Lady Betty Thicknesse, to accompany her into Suffolk, where she became god-mother to a boy, of whom her friend was delivered, at the expense of her

A. C. own life. Some time after, Governor Thicknesse consigned the care of his family to Miss Ford, who acted so irreproachably, that he made her an offer of his hand, which she accepted. They then travelled, and spent some time in France, and returned to England, to take possession of a small estate, left to her by her father. Mrs. Thicknesse and her husband again visited the Continent, fixing upon Spain as their future residence, but arriving at Boulogne, Mr. T. fell down in a fit, and expired in the arms of his lady. Mrs. Thicknesse suffered much under the cruel tyranny of Robespierre, and among others, her family was detained at Boulogne, where, after much suffering, she returned home, and spent the residue of her life in peace. She conversed well in Spanish, Italian, French, and German, but without the least pedantry. She died on the 20th of January, 1824; having published a biography of the most eminent females of the French nation, together with several anonymous writings.

Sir CHARLES MAC CARTHY, who was killed during an engagement with the Ashantees, had been appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Royal African Corps, May 30, 1811. After arriving at Cape Coast, and while making preparations for invading the country, the king of Ashantee sent Sir Charles his compliments accompanied by a threat of soon having his head, as an ornament to the great war-drum of Ashantee! In person, Sir Charles was tall and stout, of a kind and compassionate disposition; and under his judicious government, Sierra Leone had made rapid advances towards the prosperity which there can be no doubt that settlement will ultimately attain, and thus repay the mother country for the benevolent labours pursued to benefit that establishment.

That enterprising traveller, Mr. BOWDICH, was born in 1790, at Bristol, where his father was a merchant. After some time, he

became a partner in the parental firm, when he soon found that he had engaged in a pursuit completely opposed to his genius, and having an uncle in the service of the African committee, he turned his thoughts to visiting that quarter of the globe. In 1814, he proceeded to Cape Coast Castle, and although he only remained there two years, upon his return to England, with impaired health, in 1819, he brought out the interesting and valuable account of his mission in one quarto volume, which was most flatteringly received by the public. The fact is, that Ashantee and Coomassie, although no more than nine miles from the English settlement on the African Coast, had, till then, been known only by name, very few persons having formed the faintest idea of the barbarous pomp and magnificence, or of the state, strength, and political situation of the Ashantee nation, which his book unfolded. The encomiums bestowed upon his labours excited in Mr. Bowdich a desire to renew his researches, but he first proceeded to France, in order to perfect himself in physical and mathematical sciences. While at Paris, he published an exposure of the system of the African Committee, which caused the British government to take the management into its own hands. The sale of many works upon the African states, enabled Mr. B., with the assistance of one individual, to set out upon his second African expedition, and he sailed from Havre, in August, 1822, for Lisbon, from whence he went to Madeira, where he was detained several months, but at length reached the river Gambia. His extreme impatience at the interruptions he had laboured under, and an illness he had for some time experienced, threw him back, and he expired, after great suffering, on the 10th of January, 1824, leaving a widow and three children. Mrs. Bowdich had accompanied her husband, and partook in all his perils; she is very clever as an artist, and suc-

A. C.
1824

A.C. cessfully employed her talents in
1824 illustrating the works of Mr. B.

FEBRUARY.

The Rev. Sir HENRY BATE DUDLEY, was one of the most eccentric characters of the age, and the eldest of nine children of the Rev. Henry Bate, of Chelmsford. Upon the death of his father a living was purchased for his son in Essex, but as the revenues proved inadequate to the support of the infant family left to his care, he directed his attention to literary works, in order to increase his income. The *Morning Post* was the first vehicle of his public talents, which gained extraordinary circulation. From such publications, however, he withdrew early in 1780, and in the November following established the *Morning Herald*, which he supported with great ingenuity. Having turned his abilities to the drama, he brought forward *The Rival Candidates*, which was followed by *The Flitch of Bacon*. He was a magistrate for four counties, and was created a baronet. As a table companion, Sir Henry had few equals; and even the judges sometimes lost their gravity at his sallies, which were never unguarded, or offensive. Having experienced many attacks of illness during the spring of 1823, he went to Cheltenham for change of air, where he died the 1st February, 1824.

Mr. DAVY was born in the year 1765, and from infancy discovered the most remarkable love for music. Doctor Jackson, of Exeter, consented to take him, and he was articulated to that professor when about 12 years of age. On attaining manhood, Mr. Davy repaired to London, and was soon engaged to supply music for operas, for which he was well qualified, by the correctness of his style. He was for many years regularly engaged at the London theatres, until infirmities, rather than age, rendered him almost incapable of exertion, and he died in great penury. Many compositions of that gentleman

are beautiful, among which should not be omitted *Just like Love*, *May we ne'er want a Friend*, *The Death of the Smuggler*, and *The Bay of Biscay*. His remains were interred in St. Martin's churchyard.

Mrs. HARTLEY was a cotemporary with Garrick, whose natural manner in personating characters, and extreme beauty, attracted universal applause, and caused her to rank among the first female performers; she died at Woolwich, February 1, aged 72.

The Rev. JOHN SMITH, the missionary, of Rothwell, in Northamptonshire, was born in 1790, and at 14 apprenticed to a biscuit-baker in London, who taught him to write. Being of a religious turn, he became a member of Tunbridge chapel, and was soon after appointed to a sunday-school, when, owing to his rapid attainments, he was distinguished as a person well qualified for a missionary, and ordained to go to Demerara, where he arrived in 1816. In that island he continued labouring in his vocation till the fatal revolt of the negroes, when on a charge of having promoted discontent among the slaves, he was seized, committed to prison, tried by a court-martial, and condemned to death; unfortunately a pardon which was sent from England, arrived too late to save him, as he had expired, after having languished in close confinement for several months.

MARCH.

Mrs. SOPHIA LEE was one of those distinguished females whose talents shone so conspicuously in the latter end of the last century, and beginning of the present. She was born in London in 1750, and being left early in life without a mother, took upon herself the entire management of the younger branches of the family. She, however, then began to entertain a secret love for writing, and in the summer of 1780, first ventured to appear publicly as an author, in the comedy

^{A.C.}
1824 of the *Chapter of Accidents*, which was highly applauded. Her next production was the *Recess, or, a Tale of other Times*. The latter publication was one of the first romances in the English language, which combined history with fiction; after which she produced various other tales and dramatic pieces. Mrs. Lee resided for some time in Monmouthshire, but at length purchased a house at Clifton, where she lived with her sister, in whose arms she expired the 13th of March, 1824.

The Rev. THOMAS MAURICE, an elegant scholar, and indefatigable writer, was educated at Christ's Hospital, and after some time placed in chambers in the Inner Temple, where, instead of consulting *Coke upon Littleton*, he was more disposed to study the classics. At the age of 19 he was entered at St. John's College, Oxford, where he cultivated his poetical talents with great assiduity, and among his first productions were the *Œdipus Tyrannus*, *The School-boy*, a poem, *The Oxonian*, *Hayley*, a poem, and *Warley*, a satire. In 1775 he wrote the poem of *Netherby*, and was soon after ordained curate of Woodford, in Essex. In 1784 his elegiac poem of *Westminster Abbey* was written; and in 1790 his great work upon Indian antiquities appeared, composed with infinite labour, perspicuity, and talent, and embracing a number of very important objects. In 1821 he reprinted his *History of Ancient India*, with all the original plates. One of the last literary occupations of Mr. Maurice was his own memoirs, which brought his history no lower down than 1796. He died the 30th of March, 1824, at his apartments in the British Museum, where he had been appointed librarian. His habits as a *bon vivant* had probably impeded his preferment in the church, and impaired his health and constitution.

Mr. LUKE WHITE was formerly an itinerant bookseller in Dublin,

and frequently visited Mr. Warren, ^{A.C.}
of Belfast, who kept a circulating ¹⁸²⁴ library, at which period Mr. W. was in the habit of purchasing cast off novels, and broken sets of books, as well as ballads and pamphlets, and at night deposited "his store" in Mr. Warren's shop till the following day, when he resumed his burden and toilsome occupation. He frequently went to a Mr. Hodgsons to get some of his people to patch up the broken bindings of his second-hand purchases, and by indefatigable toil, at length got into the practice of selling his pamphlets and imperfect volumes by auction in the streets of Belfast. The knowledge he had acquired of public sales, procured him the situation of clerk to an auctioneer in Dublin, when he opened a small shop, sold lottery tickets, and speculated in the funds. After gradually rising, he contracted for government loans, and was enabled to bequeath at his death 30,000*l.* a year, and 100,000*l.* in money and other securities. He was a member of parliament both in England and Ireland, and died March, 1824, at his house in Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

At his house near the Regent's-park, died of a convulsive fit, aged 72, the Right Honourable GEORGE HANGER, fourth Lord COLERAINE. He had entered young into the army, and served during the whole of the American war, having been formerly one of the convivial companions of his present majesty. Hanger was remarkable for his eccentricities and sallies of humour, which though always in the extreme, were never intended to offend. He was generally acknowledged to have been a very handsome man, which he contrived to disguise, by the extreme singularity of his dress. On the death of his elder brother, Lord Coleraine, in 1814, he resolutely declined assuming the title, and was always peevish when addressed as his lordship. Upon the whole, if this gentleman did not possess the wit

A.C. of Falstaff, he was uniformly entertaining. He published several works, and among others his *Life and Opinions*, in two volumes, octavo, 1801.

APRIL.

The news of the death of Lord BYRON excited a general sensation in England, the eccentricities and genius of that nobleman having been the leading topics for a length of time; whose dissolution occurred at a period when the happiest results had been looked to, from the influence of his name, talents, and energies in the cause of the Greeks.

His lordship was of distinguished ancestry, and born in London, January, 1788. His mother having been deserted by her husband, who had fled to France, in order to avoid his creditors, the whole care of his infant years devolved upon her. At seven years of age he was sent to the grammar school at Aberdeen, and from thence to Harrow. In May, 1793, the title of Lord Byron devolved upon him, by the death of William, fifth lord, at Newstead Abbey. At the age of 16 he became a student of Trinity College, Cambridge, and after two years' residence there, took up his abode at Newstead Abbey. In 1807 he published a small collection of poems, entitled *Hours of Idleness*, by George Gordon, Lord Byron, a minor, which being severely handled by the Edinburgh critics, induced his lordship to wreak his revenge not only on the offenders, but many other English bards and Scotch reviewers. Lord Byron occasionally resided in London, and had exhausted all the pleasures of life, ere he had obtained the best means of enjoying them. In 1809, with joyless indifference, he determined to travel, when he visited Spain and Malta, and arriving at Yannina and Tessa-lun, was favourably received by Ali Pacha. He then proceeded to Smyrna and Constantinople, and actually swam over the Hellespont. In 1811 he returned to England;

in February, 1812, the two first A.C. cantos of *Childe Harold* appeared, 1824 being soon followed by *The Giaour*, *The Bride of Abydos*, *The Corsair*, and *The Siege of Corinth*. He made his debut in the house of lords on the 12th February, 1812; in January, 1815, he married the only daughter of Sir Ralph Milbank Noel, whose portion of 10,000*l.* was soon dissipated, and an execution levied on his furniture at his residence. Lady Byron, who had presented him with a daughter, retired upon a visit to her father, from whom she did not return, and a separation then took place, for which various reasons were assigned. Soon after, Lord Byron left England, with a determination never to return. His next publication was *The Prisoner of Chillon* a drama; in 1817 appeared *Manfred*, a dramatic poem, and *The Lament of Tasso*. After that period he for some time fixed his residence at Abydos, and afterwards at Tenedos. At Athens he sketched several of the scenes of the last canto of *Childe Harold*, which was published in 1818, and followed by *Beppo*, a Venetian story. In 1819 appeared the wild and romantic tale of *Mazeppa*. *Don Juan*, which succeeded, was followed by *Marino Faliero*, the *Doge of Venice*, an historical tragedy, *Sardanapalus*, a tragedy, *The Two Foscari*, and *Cain*, a mystery. The last works of his lordship were *Werner*, a tragedy, *Heaven and Earth*, a mystery, and the *Deformed Transformed*. In 1823 he was invited to Missolonghi, by the heroic Marco Botzari, who fell soon after. In the following March strong indications of illness appeared to attack his lordship, and on the 9th of April he caught a cold, accompanied by fever, which continued with few intervals of rest, until six o'clock in the evening of the 19th of April, 1824, when he expired, at the premature age of 36 years.

Mr. P. KNIGHT had been a distinguished character in all the lite-

A. C. 1824
 rare circles of England and Europe, and ranked as the most eminent of Greek scholars, being also well acquainted with all subjects of literary antiquity. As a poet he displayed vigour of mind, harmony, and taste, having been a gratuitous contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*. Mr. Knight had represented the borough of Ludlow in several parliaments, and in politics was a genuine Whig, lamenting the wasteful profusion of the British government, commencing with the administration of Mr. Pitt. He died at his house in Soho-square, the 29th of April, 1824, in the 76th year of his age.

Mr. COOKE arrived in England from Cork, his birth-place, in the year 1766, having been recommended to the first marquis of Lansdowne, when he entered himself a student of the Middle Temple; but after going a circuit or two, purchased a share in two public journals. His first publication was the *Art of Living in London*, while *Conversation*, a didactic poem, was reckoned his best production. Having by industry and bequests acquired considerable property, which he managed with prudence, he had retired for some years into private life, and died at his house in Half-moon-street, Piccadilly, April, 1824, at a very advanced age.

MAY.

Mr. CAPEL LOFFT, nephew of Mr. Capel, the editor of Shakspeare, was born in London, in 1751, and began very late to learn his letters, yet before it was known that he could make out a sentence, he evinced a taste for reading Spenser's *Fairy Queen*. Mr. Lofft published three tracts in the dispute between this country and the American colonies, and composed a poem in praise of Shakspeare, in hexameter verse. In 1800 he exerted himself in a remarkable manner to obtain a delay of the execution of an unhappy young woman, condemned to death, who, under

the influence of a lover or husband, A. C. 1824
 had connived at the robbery of her mistress, when his zeal gave so much offence to the secretary of state, that he was struck out of the commission of the peace. In 1815 he appeared before the public as the legal advocate of Napoleon, and endeavoured to prove that his being sent to St. Helena was against all law, justice, and policy, which drew upon him much odium. He died on the 26th of May, 1824, leaving a character for urbanity of manners, goodness of heart, and versatility of talent, rarely equalled.

JUNE.

One of the most eminent artists that ever adorned this country was Mr. WILSON LOWRY, born at Whitehaven, in January, 1762. Young Lowry was perfectly unacquainted with even the sight of an engraving till he had attained the age of 15, when happening to inspect some of the best works of Woollet, he determined on following that profession, but being prevented from immediately fulfilling his intentions, he left his father's house with another young man, resolved on going about the country, and supporting themselves by house-painting. At the age of 18, Mr. Lowry was recommended to Alderman Boydell, who immediately employed him, when he became the inventor of various improvements in the art of engraving, and also excelled in anatomical delineations. He was the first who "bit steel in well," the secret of which he communicated to Mr. Heath. In 1812 Mr. Lowry was elected fellow of the Royal Society, having been a member of the Geological Institution, from its first establishment. In reference to politics Mr. L. declared himself a republican in principle, but an aristocrat in practice. "I am," said he to an intimate friend, "a republican in principle, but when I examine the state of society, I cannot help perceiving that the persons whose political tenets I despise, are the most estimable in

A.C. their conduct; all the social virtues, all the taste, all the elegancies and refinements of life, are on the side of the aristocrats." Mr. Lowry's countenance was highly benignant, and prepossessing; he died on the 23d of June, 1824, after an illness of 20 months, leaving four children, Mr. Joseph Wilson, and three daughters.

Dr. JOSIAS CONYBEARE, D.D., was rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate. In 1805 he was presented to a stall in York cathedral; in 1807 chosen professor of the Anglo Saxon at Oxford, and in 1812, elected Regius Professor of poetry. In ancient literature he made many valuable discoveries, which, however, formed but a small portion of his attainments, as the deep and varied information he had acquired respecting every branch of theology was unrivalled. Early in the month of June he went to London, on literary business, connected with his *Illustrations of English and French Poetry*, when he was seized with apoplexy, and died on the 11th of June, 1824, at the house of Stephen Groombridge, Esq., at Blackheath, and was interred at Bath Easton.

The Rev. THOMAS RENNELL was a real ornament to the church of England, and born at Winchester, in 1787. Being sent to Eton, the Greek prize was assigned him, for a Sapphic ode, on the propagation of the gospel in India; and he was a principal contributor to a periodical work called the *Miniatore*, which went through two editions. After taking his degree as bachelor of arts, he entered into holy orders. His chief work is *Remarks on Scepticism*, well calculated to check the progress of materialism and infidelity, having run through six editions. After suffering much from a protracted illness, all the symptoms of confirmed atrophy appeared, and Mr. R. died at Winchester, on the 30th of June, 1824.

JULY.

Mr. WILLIAM SHARP, the engraver,

was born in 1749, when his talents A.C. gradually developed, and he relinquished the engraving of door and card plates. One of his first essays on a larger scale was a drawing of old Hector, a lion in the Tower. The death of our artist's brother at Gibraltar, enabled him to execute and publish for himself engravings from the works of Salvator Rosa, Domenichino, and other old masters, when Mr. Sharp became so eminent, and his professional skill so widely disseminated on the continent, that he was elected member of the Imperial Academy at Vienna, and of the Electoral Academy of Bavaria. On the subject of physiognomy, Sharp believed that every man's face possessed the characteristic sign of some animal, and that of a bulldog he affirmed was Cobbett's profile, observing that his projecting lips and chin testified that on whatever he fastened, there he would stick, and worry it as long as there was any thing left to worry. Being pressed to engrave a portrait of Mr. Pitt, he replied that no price should tempt him to perpetuate the memory of such a frightful beast, for that there was in his countenance neither the eagle, nor any other particular bird, but rather an assemblage of every thing disagreeable. He had also a great dislike to the portrait of Nelson, which he stated was full of lines, and a countenance indicating a delight in blood; whereas Sir William Curtis, whose portrait he delineated, was one of his favourites. He removed from Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, to Chiswick, where he died on the 25th of July, 1824.

Sir GEORGE WOOD, kt., was a native of Barnsley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and articled to Mr. West, an attorney, when his attention to business was unremitted, and his propensity to close study gave strong indications of his future acquirements. His employer frequently asseverated that "George Wood would become

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¹⁸²⁴ a judge." He was by no means prepossessing in his appearance, and retained much of the characteristic bluntness of a Yorkshireman. He was a sound judge, although no orator, and his dialect completely provincial. In 1807 he was knighted, and retired from office in 1823. Sir George was supposed to have died worth nearly 300,000*l.*, the bulk of which fortune devolved upon numerous relatives. He expired on the 7th of July, 1824, at his house in Bedford-square, aged 81, and was interred in the Middle Temple.

ITURBIDE, king of Mexico, was born at Valladolid, in 1790, and bred a farmer, but accustomed to military service in the militia of his country. His success against Morales induced government to raise him to the rank of colonel, when he became an object of jealousy, and by the intrigues of his enemies was deprived of the command of Bahia; upon which he retired without a murmur of regret. He was soon entreated to take the command of an army destined for the south, and marched to Acapulca in 1819 and 1820. It was there he fixed upon a method to promote the independence of Mexico, in which all interests were united, and protection promised alike to all. Being particularly persuasive in his manner, and never presuming too much, he insensibly brought those over to his standard with whom he conversed, and always excited attachment. His military operations were characterized by vigilance, patience, and perseverance, and when he struck, it was with the decision of thunder. In the most critical situations Iturbide was composed, and smiled at danger, frequently repeating his determination to close his political career by following the example of Washington.

Major-general MACQUAIRE, late governor of New South Wales, was born in the island of Mull, in December, 1762. He had served in Nova Scotia as ensign under

Lord Francis Maclean, till 1781, ^{A.C.}
when he was made a lieutenant in the 71st. After witnessing a great deal of service in different parts of the globe, he rose to the rank of deputy adjutant-general, when his regiment being ordered to New South Wales, he stood so high in government favour, as to receive the appointment of governor-in-chief over the colony. That office he held for 12 years, and returned to England in 1822, with a pension of 1000*l.* per annum. In the beginning of June, 1824, he was seized with a cold, followed by a suppression of urine, which, baffling the skill of his physicians, he expired on the 1st of July.

AUGUST.

Dr. WILLIAM FALCONER, M.D., was not less eminent for his long practice, than his numerous works on medical science. His conversational powers were great, and he never disregarded truth, even where some casuists think it may be dispensed with. It was by no means rare to hear Doctor Falconer talk of his own ignorance, and acknowledge his inferiority to other persons; but Lord Thurlow, who was his intimate friend, averred that he had never seen such a man—that he knew every thing, and knew it better than any one else. Doctor Falconer did not live in vain; his various writings exhibit sufficient evidence of his claims to a conspicuous place among the first philosophers and scholars of the age. His volume of miscellaneous tracts, containing a Roman and Greek calendar, is a *liber singularis*, and was published at the university at Cambridge.

SEPTEMBER.

LOUIS the Eighteenth was born at Versailles, November 17th, 1755, and from infancy betrayed a timid and reserved disposition. He attained considerable acquirements in classical literature, and had at least the reputation of being a man

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1824 of science and wit. Louis profited by the first appearance of commotion, to intrigue for his own immediate views, and had long calculated on the means of procuring himself to be nominated regent of the kingdom. In 1791, he secretly fled from Paris to Coblenz, where he organized the system of emigration, and by his intrigues in the interior, accelerated the more fatal events of the revolution. Of his subsequent flight, or rather escape from Paris, he composed an account, dedicated to the companion of his journey, D'Avary, a very fit Omar for such a Mahomet. It was that running away which M. Talleyrand described so wittily, as the "Journey of Harlequin, who was always afraid, and always hungry." His account of what he ate, or was obliged to make shift with for a meal, constitutes the leading feature of that journal. Upon Bonaparte's return from Elba to Paris, without firing a shot, Louis fled to the Netherlands, when, by the coalition formed against Napoleon, he was again placed on the throne of France by foreign bayonets. During many years Louis was a prey to serious infirmities, the results of intemperance. The enormous appetite possessed by that monarch was, indeed, an extraordinary circumstance; he ate with voracity, and without suffering inconvenience, which gave rise to many laughable stories. He was known to have had three mistresses, or at least there were three ladies who had enjoyed that envied title before the revolution; Madame de Balby, and subsequent to the restoration Madame Princetot, M. Decazes's sister, and finally the celebrated Madame de Cayla. The state of the king's blood brought on a paralysis of the lower extremities, when the disease made such rapid progress, that he died in his 69th year.

Under the name of Mozel, he caused two of his operas to be performed, *Panurge*, and the *Cara-*

vane du Caire, which, owing to A.C.
1824 Gretry's charming music, succeeded. In 1815 he wrote several political articles, which were inserted in the *Journal de Paris*, but they were feeble, and produced no effect.

Major CARTWRIGHT was third son of William Cartwright, Esq., of Marnham, in Nottingham, and had been intended for an agriculturalist, but excited by brilliant military exploits, abandoned his father's house. In 1774 he declared himself in favour of American independence; and his political career is too well known, to enter into any particular details of a long life spent in unimpeachable integrity. The Major died on the 23rd of September, 1824.

The Rev. Doctor CARTWRIGHT, brother to the above, was said to have been the oldest poet of the day; he had contributed for many years to the *Monthly Review*, and was extremely ingenious in having contrived a machine to weave checks, which had been deemed impossible. Until his last indisposition he had been engaged on a discovery, which, if he had lived to bring to perfection, would have proved one of the most extraordinary ever promulgated; he died aged 79.

Mr. COOPER, the Barrister, was at the time of his death, only eight or nine and thirty, which event happened on the 19th September, at the cottage of his friend, Mr. Hill, of Chelsea. He went to sea with Lord Nelson, and was present at the battle of the Nile, but quitted the naval profession for that of the bar, where he had practised about 12 years. He was afterwards attorney-general at Bermudas, one of the Cockburns being governor, when he displayed great activity of mind, and combined with powerful eloquence, a sounder judgment, and nicer skill, in conducting a cause than had ever been known. But his best and highest forensic quality was, his moral and professional courage, and his unshaken attachment to a

A.C. good cause, no one having ever been
1824 compromised or betrayed by his advocacy.

OCTOBER.

The Rev. R. C. MATURIN was curate of St. Peter's, in Dublin; and although a man of great genius, indulged an overweening imagination, more than the refinement of correct taste. His conduct, both as a man and an author, was marked by affectation and extravagance. His tragedy of *Bertram* appeared at Drury-lane through the interest of Lord Byron. He published several novels, and prepared young gentlemen to pass examination at Trinity College, Dublin. Mr. Maturin, surrounded by duns and difficulties, never lost any of his self conceit or importance; and though not a very young man, was extremely vain, both of his person

and accomplishments. He was A.C.
tall, slender, well proportioned, and 1824
upon the whole a good figure. As a preacher he was highly esteemed, his sermons being masterly compositions, and Sir Walter Scott offered his gratuitous offices to Mr. Maturin's widow, to edit his unpublished manuscripts. He died on the 30th of October, 1824, after a very protracted illness.

Mrs. ELIZABETH COBBOLD had long been one of the brightest ornaments of society in the vicinity of Ipswich. She excelled equally in poetry, painting, botany, &c. This lady had been wife of John Cobbold, gent., and published since the year 1787 six narrative poems, *The Sword*, two volumes, and an Ode on Waterloo, &c. She aided all charitable institutions at Ipswich, and died October, 1824, at Holywells, Ipswich.

1825 Jan. 1. There seemed to be a strange and unaccountable blunder in the placing of Easter Day, in all the almanacks for the year 1825, which we had an opportunity of consulting. It is a well-known rule, and is given in all the church prayer books, that Easter Day is the first Sunday *after* the first full moon on or after the 21st day of March; and if a full moon happens on a Sunday, then Easter Day is the Sunday after. Now, whether the almanack-makers had altered that rule we cannot tell; but certain it is, that they placed the Paschal full moon on Sunday the 3rd of April, and instead of making Easter Day fall on the Sunday after, according to the rule in the prayer-book, they placed it on the same day! Whitsunday, and all the other moveable feasts, which depend on Easter, were, so far as we examined, placed in the same manner; so that there was likely to be a glorious confusion in the church service for the ensuing year.

Mr. Hone commenced publishing

a useful and entertaining work, 1825
under the title of *The Every Day Book*.

It was stated in the *Courier Français* that the first European prince who recognised the independence of Brazil was the grand duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin. The territory of Mecklenburgh is bounded by the Baltic, and the expectation of deriving some exclusive commercial advantages for his subjects was said to have dictated that step. A consul-general was appointed on the 2nd of November, who is to reside at Rio de Janeiro.

At six o'clock a violent fire broke out in Paris, at the Bazaar, Boulevard des Italiens. The keeper, upon opening the doors, between six and seven o'clock, was nearly suffocated with smoke. He immediately gave the alarm, and the sapeurs-pompiers hastened to the spot with the greatest promptness, but the flames devoured with such rapidity, that the roof fell in before the engines could be set in motion. That establishment contained a great quantity of goods of every

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¹⁸²⁵ description, which were entirely consumed. The tradesmen who held shops in front succeeded in removing their property upon the boulevard, the passage of which was guarded by gendarmes, sent to the spot to protect the property. The animals of a small menagerie established in the building perished in the flames; among them was a boa-constrictor, for which the owner had been offered a considerable sum a few days before. A jeweller suffered to the amount of 40,000 francs, and a dealer in shawls lost 100,000 francs. Such was the excessive heat, that the money in the tills was melted. The smoking beams were carried out upon the boulevard in proportion as the fire was extinguished, and with them were mixed the remains of trinkets, gold combs, bracelets, ear-rings, watches, clocks, &c. Happily no person perished. At one period the Bains Chinois were considered in danger, but as the fire had attained such a height that no hope remained of saving the Bazaar, the principal efforts of the sapeurs-pompiers were directed to the adjoining premises. The cause of the fire is unknown. Some attributed it to a flue of the Bains Chinois, or the gas; and others to chaufferettes left in some of the shops.

2. An extraordinary high tide occurred at Stroud; the Gas Works were greatly damaged, so much so, that the operation of the works stopped; and notices were distributed to the inhabitants, that till the damage was repaired, the town could not be supplied, as usual. A number of distressing events occurred in consequence.

The ship *Diamond*, of 500 tons burden, commanded by Captain Macey, was totally lost in Cardigan Bay. She made Cape Clear on Friday evening, at eight o'clock, and was running about eight knots an hour when she struck at half-past four on Sunday morning, on the east end of the causeway in Cardigan Bay, and sunk in deep water (seven fathom) between

Mockras and Barmouth, six miles ^{A.C.}
on the other side of the latter place. ¹⁸²⁵
She was quite upright in the water, and lay about a mile from the land.

The state carriage built for the coronation of his majesty Charles the Tenth, was lined with crimson velvet, embroidered with gold. The designs of the embroidery presented the flowers and stalks of lilies and fleurs de lis. In the centre of the principal escutcheon were two C's interlaced. Glass and pannels enabled the public to have a full view of the king. The emblems on the top, as well as the frames of the glass, were executed in gilt bronze, after the designs of the celebrated M. Percier.

The gamekeeper on the Methven estate going his rounds, discovered in the wood of Methven, an animal which turned out to be a racoon. How it had got there was rather unaccountable, unless it made its escape from some of the French boys who used to go about the country showing such animals.

5. Despatches from Sir Archibald Campbell, dated Rangoon, December 10, announced a brilliant victory over the Burmese by the British and native troops. The loss of the Burmese in killed and wounded was stated at 5000 men; that of the British, in those actions, was also considerable. The paper of the 4th of January contained a further despatch, announcing another decisive victory, of the 15th of December.

9. The British government at length determined virtually to acknowledge the independence of Mexico, Colombia, and Buenos Ayres, by sending out commissioners to those states, charged with full powers to conclude treaties of commerce between them and this country, founded on that recognition. A communication to that effect was made by Mr. Canning to the ministers of foreign powers resident at this court, being couched in the following terms:—

“ That in consequence of the

A.C. repeated failures of the applica-
 .825 tions of his majesty's government to the court of Spain, relative to the recognition of the independent states of South America, his majesty's servants had come to the determination to appoint charges des affaires to the states of Colombia, Mexico, and Buenos Ayres; and to enter into treaties of commerce with those respective states on the basis of the recognition of their independence."

It is impossible at the present moment to calculate on the results to our trade and manufactures, which must follow on that very salutary decision of Ministers. British commerce with the continent of Europe had become so shackled by prohibitory tariffs and new custom-house regulations, that many articles of our manufactures had long ceased to be profitable to export. It therefore became absolutely necessary that a new mart should be found, of a nature not only to fill up the chasm caused by the secessions of the great nations of Europe from our commercial compact, but also to ease us of those abundant supplies which the increasing application of the powers of steam enable our manufacturers to furnish. This desideratum was presented to us in South America, and most happy we are that ministers have so far flown in the face of the holy alliance, as to determine to avail themselves of its advantages. The nations now forming the great republic of South America are in their infancy, and want everything—England is at its maturity, and, from the skill of its citizens, and the enterprise of its manufacturers and merchants, can supply them with everything.

The captain of the Eclipse packet, who landed a mail at Plymouth, stated that upwards of 200 sail of shipping had been wrecked on the West India coasts during the heavy gales of November last.

12. The salt duty having entirely ceased, the Borough of Droitwich

exhibited on this day an unusual scene of bustle, carts and waggons having arrived from all parts of the country, when an immense quantity of salt was sold at 15s. per ton.

17. The curiosity excited by the cause Cox versus Kean nearly equalled that which was exhibited in the trial of Miss Foote's action against Mr. Hayne; and the ample space provided for the public in the new court, afforded more opportunity for its gratification. Soon after the opening of the doors, the spacious area was crowded, and many, who were enabled to obtain admission to the places set apart for attorneys and counsel, filled them. The jury, after consulting for about ten minutes, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 800*l*.

The steam vessel Enterprise, 800 tons burden, destined for the passage between this country and Calcutta, was launched. She was to be fitted entirely for passengers, and commanded by lieutenant J. H. Johnston. According to the calculations made by her proprietors, there is every prospect of her reaching Calcutta within two months from the time of her leaving Portsmouth. With respect to fuel and machinery, every thing was provided. As this was the first attempt to make a distant voyage by means of steam, it will form a new æra in navigation.

The beautiful tomb of John de Sheppy, bishop of Rochester, was discovered in Rochester cathedral. It appears that the bishop died in 1360, and was buried in a niche not far from the altar rails, and over him was erected a Gothic tomb, on which there was a full-length figure of the bishop in his robes and mitre. It is in very good preservation, and was discovered by Mr. Cottingham the architect, who is now employed making estimates prior to the intended restoration of that Cathedral to its original beauty. The niche had formerly been bricked up, and the foundation of the tomb appeared

A.C. partially under the brick-work,
1825 which led to the discovery.

24. At a very early hour, all the doors of Drury-lane theatre were besieged by a crowd anxious to witness the appearance of Mr. Kean. Most of the persons assembled had a purpose in view, namely, to have some fun, and many of them were evidently partizans of that gentleman. In a few minutes the house was crowded to an overflow, without any regard to those who had previously taken places; and from that time to the drawing up of the curtain, there was a continual roar of "Kean for ever!" mingled with yells and hisses; and, to the credit of the softer sex be it written, there were not more than some thirty or forty of them in the whole assembly.

28. The new bishops of Barbadoes and Jamaica arrived at Barbadoes. The bishop of Jamaica, with his suite, sailed thence for Jamaica, in his majesty's ship Herald.

A confirmation of the sentence of Mr. D'Egville, for the murder of his wife, had arrived at Barbadoes from England, and he was ordered for execution on the 14th of February.

The old College of Physicians, in Warwick-lane, is to be pulled down, and a street made from Newgate-street to Ludgate-hill. The new College, at Charing-cross, begins to assume a handsome appearance, the pediment and Greek pillars being much admired.

Unpleasant rumours were afloat respecting the new Custom-house, as it was said the foundation had given way in rather an alarming manner at the eastern wing of the building.

Accounts were received in town of the death, at Nice, of Lord Mount Charles, eldest son of the marquis of Conyngham. His majesty was understood to have expressed great solicitude for the fate of that young nobleman; which, it is feared, will cause great regret at "the cottage."

Some idea might be entertained of A.C. the prostrate state of commerce in 1825 Spain, when it is known that the insurance premium at Cadiz, to the West Indies and the Mexican coast, was 40 per cent.; and the mere coasting trade to Galicia, the Asturias, and Biscay, as high as 25 per cent.

After long enjoying the honour of being the highest among the Alps, Mont Blanc was some time since declared to be somewhat less elevated than its rival Alp, Mount Rosa. The recent trigonometrical admeasurements of Austrian engineers acting under the direction of Baron Von Welden, have, however, restored Mont Blanc to its original superiority. The relative height of those stupendous eminences they found were as follows:

	Paris feet.
Mont Blanc	14,764
Mont Rosa	14,222

Copy of a bill paid by the executors of the late Mr. Thomas Easton, who was buried in St. Lawrence church, Thanet, October 16, 1824. All comment is unnecessary—the *moderate* items will speak for themselves:—

	£.	s.	d.
Minister's fee for opening a vault in church for a non-parishioner	8	8	0
Prayers for funeral in church	2	2	0
Burial service	0	5	0
Clerk's fees, prayers, burial service, &c.	1	13	0
Sexton opening the vault	1	10	0
Knell the fifth bell	0	10	0
Prayers, tolling the bell, and bier	0	7	0
Cleaning the church	0	5	0
Work in the vault	0	4	0
Churchwarden's fee	1	1	0
Bricklayer's bill	1	4	0
Sexton's bill—	s.	d.	
Minister's fee	5	0	
Knell	4	0	
Tolling	2	6	
Total	18	0	6

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¹⁸²⁵ An immense assembly of persons attended the sale of the freehold villa and effects, the property of the late Henry Fauntleroy, esq., which was brought to the hammer. The villa was knocked down at 4590*l.* to Mr. Raine, who purchased it for a person of rank; the fixtures, &c., which were to be paid for in addition, with the conveyance, would increase the price to above 5000*l.* The two plots of freehold ground, one lying opposite the villa, and the other adjoining the west end, were purchased for the same party, at 1640*l.* The remaining part, and the best of the furniture, were also sold. It was rumoured the villa was bought for Lord Whitworth.

Mr. Plunkett having preferred bills of indictment against Sir Harcourt Lees, bart., for seditious expressions contained in a letter from him to the editor of one of the Dublin newspapers, the grand jury ignored those bills. Thus the great champion of Catholic emancipation on the one side, and the reverend head of the Protestant ascendancy on the other, obtained a victory at the expense of the king's government in Ireland.

The president, in his message on the opening of Congress, had recommended a provision for General La Fayette, and in pursuance of the same, a bill was introduced into the senate, and twice read, *nemine contradicente*, granting to the revolutionary veteran the sum of 200,000 dollars in six per cent. stock, and "a complete and entire township of land, to be located by the president on any of the public lands which remained unsold." That generous reward of eminent and disinterested services, rendered nearly half a century ago, conferred honour to the people of the United States.

The variation of atmospherical phenomena for the last two months puzzled the acutest meteorological observers, and the most accurate instruments used in taking those observations varied so contrarily to

general principles, as to destroy ^{A.C.}
¹⁸²⁵ all dependence upon them. The barometer for the last ten days stood as high as had been noticed for many years, and the temperature of the atmosphere on the 5th of this month was at 53°, when on the 13th of last June it was 33°, making a variation of twenty degrees.

On a late visit at Dunvegan castle, the seat of Macleod of Macleod, his grace the duke of Buckingham being informed that a daughter of Flora Macdonald was present, desired to be introduced to her; he walked across the room, and kissed, in a very respectful manner, that venerable old lady, then nearly seventy years of age. During an entertainment in the castle, his grace treated her with marked attention—invited her to a fête on board his yacht, and attended her on shore. At parting, he took from his pocket a beautiful snuff-box, and, throwing out the contents, placed within it a white rose, the well-known emblem of Prince Charles, and presented the box to the daughter of Flora.

Died, Ferdinand the Fourth, king of Naples. He was succeeded by his son, Francis the First. The deceased "legitimate" was in his 75th year, and had reigned 66 years. He was a complete imbecile, except in boar-hunting and pheasant-shooting, and there he was an unique.

In 1402, the salary of the lord chief justice of the King's Bench was 40*l.* per annum. In 1408, the lord chief justice of the Common Pleas had 55 marks per annum. In 1549, the chief justice of the King's Bench had an addition of 30*l.* to his salary, and each justice of the same bench and Common Pleas 20*l.* At the period in question a felony, under the value of twelve pence, was not a capital offence; and twelve pence then was equal to sixty shillings at the present day.

A striking instance of Gallic commercial policy lately displayed

A.C.
1825 itself. Four merchants from Colombia, having arrived in England and made their purchases of English machinery, wished to proceed to France to buy silks and other commodities of that country, to the amount of about 100,000*l*. Those persons naturally applied to the French ambassador in London for passports, but were told, that being subjects of his Catholic majesty, they must first get permission from the Spanish legation. Those independent republicans, who would as soon have thought of applying to the pope's nuncio, because three centuries ago one of the pope's predecessors pretended to have the disposal of the new world, kept of course on this side the channel, and commanded their goods from a different market.

It may not be generally known that 1160 stage coaches pass through the Borough daily.

Prince Alexander Von Hohenlohe, the miracle-worker, was exalted to the dignity of Canon, at Groswarden, in Hungary, with a revenue suitable to that elevated ecclesiastical honour.

Feb. 3. Parliament was opened by commission.

5. At Covent Garden theatre Miss Foote made her first appearance after the action against Mr. Hayne, for breach of promise of marriage, when she was received with rapturous applause.

6. At a lime feast held in Modbury, about a fortnight since, there were sixty-four persons present, most of whom were farmers, and after dinner the party drank, in the course of the evening, 58 crown bowls of punch, 243 glasses of grog, besides liberal potations of beer and porter.

Letters were received from Bogota, dated the 29th of November, which stated that Bolivar had completely routed Canterac, and that the fate of Peru was, consequently, considered as decided.

8. A letter from Norden stated

that the 3rd and 4th were the most A.C.
fatal days to this country for 107 1825
years. On the 3rd, we had a very heavy storm from the south-west, and about six o'clock in the afternoon, the wind was turning to the north-west and became a hurricane, by which the sea was going so high, that at eight o'clock it overthrew the coasting-dikes; but the hurricane continuing till the morning of the 4th, accompanied with lightning, we soon learnt that all the dikes in this neighbourhood were greatly damaged, and in many places broken, and the whole country near them inundated. Yesterday we learnt that the storm had ruined the port of Greetzeel, and much damaged that of Emden; also, from hence to Oldenburgh, and the Netherland coast, the whole of the coast of that province was overflowed, and most of the farm-houses destroyed; much farming stock was lost, and therefore the province thrown into a state of the greatest calamity, if not immediately assisted by the government to rebuild the dikes. It was intended to attempt to stop one of the holes with four vessels of 120 tons each, laden with stones, &c.

10. A sentence of divorce was pronounced in the Arches Court, at Doctor's Commons, between Henry Baring, esq., and Matilda Maria Baring, his wife, for adultery, on the part of the latter, with Captain Webster.

11. A gentleman of the name of Owen, a violin player, went into Mr. Bett's music-shop, at the back of the Royal Exchange, and asked leave to go up stairs, when he immediately put a period to his existence, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. The unfortunate gentleman was supposed to have been a large speculator in shares, but that report was totally without foundation. Mr. Owen had been previously subject to derangement.

12. In the court of King's Bench, Mr. Josiah Taylor, con-

A.C.
1825 victed of keeping a notorious gambling-house in Pall-Mall, St. James's, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine to the king of £5000^l., be imprisoned for twelve months in Clerkenwell prison, and enter into sureties for five years, himself in 10,000^l., and four others in 2000^l. each.

14. In the Prerogative Court, in a proceeding in *pœnam*, a young lady named Shepherd, of interesting appearance, whose testimony was necessary in a case, but who was both deaf and dumb, appeared at the bar to be sworn. The court at first entertained some doubt as to the course by which an oath could be administered; and a brother of the lady was introduced, who interpreted to her the nature of the proceedings by signs with his fingers. He was then sworn to interpret faithfully between his sister and the court, and then administered to her the usual oath by which she swore to *speak* the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

23. The recorder proceeded to pass sentence upon the numerous prisoners convicted during the present session, when thirty received the awful sentence of death, two were ordered to be transported for life, and forty-four for seven years. A great number were sentenced from one year to one month in the House of Correction and hard labour, among whom was Mary Keaton, for the murder of her husband, and William Bennett, for a similar offence on the person of Mr. Parry, the solicitor. They were both committed for a year to the House of Correction.

Mr. Brougham obtained leave to bring in a bill for amending the act for regulating apothecaries in England and Wales. One of his objects, he stated, was to extend to persons who had been properly examined by the universities of Dublin, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, the same privileges as were possessed by those who had received

the certificate of the London apothecaries. The other Scotch universities, owing to the laxity of their practice with respect to examinations, could not at present be included in the bill consistently with a due regard for the public safety. If the sum of 15^l. were transmitted to Aberdeen, or St. Andrew's College, the diploma of which it was the price, such instrument was regularly transmitted by post. That practice he regretted, because it added little to the revenues of those colleges, while it disinherited them of that reputation which they derived from their ancestors, among whom had been some very eminent men.

Probert was committed to Newgate, on a charge of horse-stealing.

24. On a motion of Mr. Hume, seconded by Mr. Huskisson, the committee of the preceding session was appointed to inquire into the propriety of allowing the export of machinery.

The earl of Donoughmore presented a petition, signed by 100,000 Irish Catholics, praying for emancipation.

The marquis of Lansdowne also presented a petition from the Protestant land-owners, merchants, and bankers of Dublin and its neighbourhood, praying that their Catholic fellow-subjects might be relieved from the disabilities they laboured under.

25. A petition was presented to the house of commons, for leave to bring in a bill for cutting a ship-canal through Central America, for the purpose of uniting the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean, and for mining, and other purposes, in Guatamala.

Upwards of 100 of those subscribers in Waterford, who had before paid but 10^d. a month to the rent, voluntarily came forward and subscribed one guinea each, in consequence of Mr. Goulburn having introduced a bill for suppressing the Catholic Association.

A.C.
1825

A.C.
1825 The bill for putting down the Irish Catholic Association passed the commons on Friday by a division of 226 to 96, a majority of 130.

23. A young man, a labourer in the neighbourhood of Colnbrook, died of hydrophobia. He had been bitten about six weeks before by a strange dog which ran up his master's staircase. In getting the dog down, his foot unfortunately slipped, and he rolled down stairs with the animal, who bit him. He was attended by six surgeons, among whom was Sir A. Cooper. For some time, he was in a state of great delirium, but became perfectly sensible before he died.

A great meeting of the English Catholics took place at Freemasons' Tavern, at which a petition was agreed to be presented to the house of lords, against the bill for putting down the Irish Catholic Association. The duke of Norfolk took the chair, and several very excellent speeches were made, amongst which, one from Mr. O'Connell excited much applause.

The increase of the value of land at Brighton would hardly be credited. The father of a Mr. Kemp originally purchased the whole of his estate in Brighton and the neighbourhood at little more than 20,000*l.*, and from that very estate upwards of two millions sterling had already been realized. The ground on which Rock Gardens now stand was purchased within a few years for 800*l.*, and the ground rents alone of the houses built upon the spot produce 6000*l.* annually. As a more striking proof of the surprising increase in the value of land at that place, it is mentioned that a piece of ground upon which two houses near the market are now built, produces 45*l.* a-year ground rent, although it was offered about forty years ago by the proprietor to a barber, upon the condition of his being shaved gratuitously for the remainder of his existence, which could

not have been long, as he was then more than 50. This offer was at the time refused by the knight of the razor.

28. The chancellor of the exchequer moved for the reduction of taxes to the amount of one million and a half.

The Honourable E. Ashley Cooper, son of the earl of Shaftesbury, was unfortunately killed in a pugilistic contest, at Eton seminary, by the son of Colonel Wood.

The appointment of his grace the duke of Northumberland, as ambassador extraordinary to the French court on the approaching coronation of his majesty Charles the Tenth, produced a lively sensation among the tenants of the Northumberland estate, and a strong feeling pervaded the principal ones, whether it were possible that they could, on so proud an occasion, be permitted to evince their grateful and affectionate attachment to their noble landlord, by attending his grace to France at their own free cost; and in accordance with that wish, a letter, bearing the signatures of some of the principal tenants, was addressed to his grace's commissioners. In reply, his grace was pleased to express his gratification at the flattering offer made by his tenants, and stated that he fully appreciated that additional mark of attachment from a body of men whose conduct in prosperity and adversity had alike entitled them to his sincerest regard, but that he must at once decline the proffered service, since the usage of modern Europe restricted the suite of ambassadors within very narrow limits, and because his grace would transfer with extreme reluctance, so many valuable members from their homes and avocations, to the ranks of a procession, or the precincts of a court.

It appeared by a topographical survey taken in the years 1769 and 1770, that the total quantity of land appropriated to husbandry in

A.C.
1825

A.C. England was at that time thirty-
1825 two million acres, viz.:—

Tillage . . .	13,518,716
Grass . . .	15,736,185
Woods . . .	2,395,721
Ponds, lanes, yards, &c.	349,387

Which 32,000,000 acres were let in
570,040 farms, producing an annual
rental of 22,400,000*l.*, an average
of 14*s.* per acre per annum, and
stocked with—

Draught cattle . . .	684,491
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Sheep . . .	22,188,948
Cows . . .	741,532
Fattening beasts . . .	513,369
Young cattle . . .	912,656
Pigs . . .	1,711,200
Various kinds of poultry . . .	2,161,300

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The whole amounting, per estimate,
to 39,686,237*l.* The value of the
soil, estimated at 31½ years' pur-
chase, was seven hundred and five
millions six hundred thousand
pounds.

It was estimated that the different new schemes in agitation amounted
to 114; and the capitals to more than 105,000,000*l.*, viz.:—

	No.	Capital.
Rail-roads	20	13,950,000
Banking, Loan Investment, &c.	22	36,760,000
Gas Companies	11	8,000,000
British and Irish Mines	8	3,600,000
Foreign Mines	17	11,565,000
Shipping and Dock Companies	9	10,580,000
Miscellaneous	27	11,070,000

A decision of very considerable importance was made by the Court of King's Bench, with respect to the shares of the Equitable Loan Bank Company. That company was declared to be illegal; inas-
much as it issued transferable shares, and by naming directors, and requiring of the holders of its shares to obey the rules and orders issued by those directors, assumed to itself the character of a corporate body, without having any legal authority so to do. It seemed by the declaration of the lord chief justice, that he considered the act of George I., called The Bubble Act, to be still in force, and that the transactions of the embryo companies came within the scope of that terribly penal statute. His Lordship said, that though to associate for the purpose of procuring an act of parliament may not be illegal, "yet to go further, and before persons are so authorized to create transferable shares, and require their subscribers to submit themselves to the orders of a committee," was doing that which the law would not warrant; and the judges of the King's Bench were unanimously of opinion, that all

contracts made for the transfer of such shares were void! The lord chief justice was strongly inclined to think, that "buying and selling of shares was illegal at common law, as wagering about an act of parliament to be applied for in future." The penalties of the act to which we have alluded are so severe, as not improbably to have led to its disuse. Not only are the contracts declared to be null and void, but the persons engaged in them liable to the frightful consequences of the statute of *præmunire*, which are very little inferior to outlawry. Every broker, also, who is concerned in the transfer of shares, is liable to a penalty of 500*l.* The importance of this decision arises not so much from the effect which it will have upon the shares of the Equitable Loan Bank Company, as from the death-blow which it gives to all internal speculations of companies which issue transferable shares, or in other respects act like corporate bodies, without having been previously sanctioned by royal charter or statute. It applied to the Railway Companies, to the Promoter's Society, and, in short, to all those

^{A.C.}
1825 projects confined in their objects to the United Kingdom, and which are not expressly authorized as the act requires. That section of the act which subjected brokers dealing in such illegal shares to the penalty of 500*l.*, was deserving of the immediate attention of that class of men whom it might affect so severely.

The official accounts from Hanover gave the most afflicting details of the inundations in that kingdom. In one part the water covered nearly 1200 square miles of country, and appeared as part of the ocean. Houses, cattle, and human beings, were swept away, and in one village of 24 houses, no less than 70 persons were drowned. It is supposed that 30,000 persons had lost all their property, and 100,000 acres of the finest land had been laid waste, and rendered useless for years to come.

The celebrated Joseph Lancaster was at Caraccas, engaged in teaching his system of education; but from one of his publications it would appear that he met with poor success. He complained of want of room, want of friends, and want of scholars, having only 50 instead of 500, which he had expected.

In Siberia, 30 bullocks could be obtained for about 18*l.* sterling; the price of bread was 1½*d.* for 40*lbs*; meat 2*s.* 6*d.* for the same quantity, and corn brandy as cheap as dirt.

Tippahe Cappa, the savage king of New Zealand, arrived in England, on a visit to his "brother George." His object was to procure fire-arms to kill his enemies, against whom he seemed to have an inveterate hatred. He is a very strong muscular man, about the middle size, and very much tattooed.

During last year, one house in Hull imported upwards of 300,000 bushels of bones! They were all imported from the Continent, principally from Holland, Hamburgh, Lubeck, &c. The same house expected double the quantity this year, besides many from all parts of the United Kingdom.

The Catholic Association, not ^{A.C.}
being allowed by the house of commons to tender proof of the falsity of the various charges brought against it, put forth the following invitation:—

"The deputies from the Catholic Association of Ireland beg leave most respectfully to notify, that inasmuch as they have been unable, hitherto, to obtain any opportunity of making known to his majesty's government, or the legislature, the injustice of the charges raised against that society, the members will attend every day, from ten to twelve o'clock in the forenoon, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street; and from two to four o'clock in the afternoon, at the King's Arms Tavern, Palace-yard, Westminster; to furnish every information that may be desired by any member of either house of parliament, who may be so good as to favour them with his inquiry respecting the origin, objects, and proceedings of the Catholic Association of Ireland.

"NICH. PURCELL O'GORMAN,
"Secretary to the Catholics
"of Ireland."

Mr. Wilberforce, in consequence of the declining state of his health, was about to retire from parliament, after sitting 45 years.

It appeared that during 180 days (nearly half) of the last year, we were visited by rain. No wonder the sheep, bullocks, horses, &c., had the rot.

A letter from a person of rank at Vienna, gave the following particulars relative to the ex-king of Rome, who would be 14 years of age on the 20th of next month. It is not true, as has been said, that his education is neglected, or merely such as would fit him for the ecclesiastical state. On the contrary, it is on a liberal plan, and more likely to render him a military character. Besides reading books of general instruction, great care is taken to perfect him in all manly and robust exercises. His countenance, though handsomer than that of his father,

A.C. has still the same character of expression. His constitution is strong, and his health uninterrupted, and he possesses for his age a rare degree of sagacity. The emperor sees him frequently, and seems to take much delight in him; he indulges him in all his boyish fantasies. He has already, though so young, read the greater number of the memoirs relative to his father, but through a fineness of tact, extraordinary at his age, he never mentions the name of his parent. Lately, the emperor made him a present of a little horse, which happened to resemble a favourite Arabian horse of Napoleon, called *Le Visir*. The emperor asked him what name he should give to this horse; "I wish to call him," said the child, with great animation, "*Le Visir*, because"—here he hesitated a moment, and then added, "because somebody that I love very much had a horse of the same name."

The actual receipt at the treasury of Covent-Garden Theatre, on the first night of Miss Foote's appearance was 900*l.* 16*s.*, the largest sum ever received. Kean's recent first appearance at Drury-Lane produced 700*l.*

The arrangements for the removal of the state horses, carriages, servants, &c., from the King's Mews at Charing-cross to the newly-erected royal stables at Pimlico, were accompanied by an order from the duke of Dorset, as master of the horse, directing that no married groom, helper, or postilion, should be allowed to have more than two children residing with him in the new establishment.

The following statement of losses, &c., was extracted from Lloyd's List of November and December, and afforded little encouragement for marine insurances at the present reduced rate of premiums—viz., 14 vessels foundered; three upset; 116 totally wrecked; 113 driven on shore, but many of them got off; 14 abandoned; seven missing, and supposed to be lost;

191 put into port dismasted, leaky, ^{A.C.} damaged, or with loss of anchors ¹⁸²⁵ and cables, &c.—Total, 458.

The consumption of coals had rapidly increased within three years. According to a return made to the court of common council, it amounted, in 1822, to 1,199,511 chaldrons; in 1823, to 1,437,251; and in 1824, to 1,524,807.

March 1. The following is an extract of a private letter from Rome, dated the 6th of last month. "The mother of Napoleon, Madame Lætitia Bonaparte, enjoys very variable health; her fortune is considerable. Her sons, Lucien, Louis, and Jerome, live in magnificent palaces; the two first cultivate the arts and letters. The princess of Wurtemberg, the wife of Jerome, entertains an attachment to that ex-king, examples of which are rarely to be met with in private life. Such is, at present, the fate of a family, whose unheard-of prosperity in modern history has so much astonished the world."

The motion of Sir Francis Burdett, for leave to bring in a bill to procure the emancipation of the Catholics, was carried by a majority of 247 voices against 234.

The Kent Indiaman was destroyed by fire in the Bay of Biscay, having 367 persons on board, who were providentially rescued by the *Cambria*, commanded by Captain Cook, excepting 76 soldiers, sailors, women, and children.

2. Active preparations were made for the commencement of that great and important public work, the Thames Tunnel. The preliminary operations were begun under the inspection of the directors. The opening of the ground on the Surry side is very near Rotherhithe church, while that on the Middlesex shore is very near Sir William Warren's-square, Wapping.

8. At Aylesbury, Lynn was tried for the murder of Hogg, at Waddoh Chase, when the jury brought in a verdict of insanity.

9. Accounts were received of a mutiny having taken place among

A. C. the seapoys at Barrackpore, during
1825 the foregoing November; when
many lives were lost, as the troops
had been compelled to fire, in order
to bring the factious to subjection.

14. Mr. Judge, editor of the
Cheltenham Journal, was assaulted
in a most ruffian-like and cowardly
manner, by Colonel Berkeley, a
justice of the peace, accompanied
by Lord Lennox and a Mr. Ham-
mond, the last two persons holding
Mr. Judge, while the colonel in-
flicted punishment. Mr. Judge
afterwards obtained considerable
damages.

20. A letter from Paris stated—
“Upwards of 50 mechanics had
arrived there within a fortnight
from England, and had obtained
profitable employment. They said
they had been compelled to leave
home owing to the increasing price
of the necessaries of life in Eng-
land.”

21. The Diorama was re-opened
to the public, with a fresh painting,
The Ruins of Holyrood Chapel by
Moonlight. It was the most suc-
cessful of any of the exhibitions
which have taken place. Perhaps
a moonlight scene is better calcu-
lated than any other to display the
ingenious application of the scien-
tific principles upon which the Dio-
rama is constructed, from its har-
mony with the tone of coldness,
and transparency, which, notwith-
standing the executive arrange-
ments, pervades this attractive class
of exhibitions. The skilful man-
ner in which the lights fell upon
this picture brought out in detail
the most interesting parts of the
view, and particularly the broken
pillars which stood in the centre of
the dilapidated pavement. On the
right of the picture was introduced
the figure of a female in contem-
plation, standing near a lamp, which
burnt on a monument; that was
an episodical introduction of the
artist, in order to give more interest
to the picture, by varying the effect
of light.

A tremendous explosion of gas
took place in the shop of Mr. Har-

rison, a tailor, in Worship-street, A. C.
Shoreditch. There was no gas laid
on in Mr. Harrison's house; but
owing to some defect in the pipes
which supplied the street lamps,
and passed underneath the foot
pavement immediately in front of
the shop, the gas had escaped, and
forced its way beneath and through
the shop flooring. On his entering
the shop with a candle, the gas ig-
nited and exploded, not with one
burst, but rather, as he described it,
with a succession of explosions.
The flooring was torn upwards by
the force of the shocks; but the
shutters not being closed, the gas
found vent through the windows,
every pane of which was destroyed,
and the fragments carried to the
opposite side of the street.

April 5. One of the largest pub-
lic dinners ever provided in Edin-
burgh was given to Mr. Brougham,
upon his arrival in Scotland, to be
invested with the office of lord rec-
tor of the university of Glasgow.
The assembly rooms were appro-
priated for the accommodation of
the company, and the throng in the
great room more resembled the con-
gregation at a public meeting of
intense interest in the metropolis,
(except being more orderly,) than
the display of a dinner party, how-
ever extensive the scale. The chair
was placed under the crimson ca-
nopy erected for his majesty, upon
his visit to those rooms, on the
night of the ball given by the Scot-
tish nobility; and on the opposite
side it was necessary to erect a
spacious gallery, for the accommo-
dation of those who made the ex-
tra demand for tickets, after the
sale of the original number intended
by the committee. The suite of
rooms adjoining the large chamber
was also filled to excess, and be-
tween 800 and 900 succeeded in
literally packing themselves into the
great room after dinner.

7. Probert was found guilty of
horse-stealing.

9. The first stone of a new and
extensive establishment, called the
Bute Iron Works, was laid by Mrs.

A.C. Foreman, of Perrydarran-place.

1825 The ceremony was truly impressive, and the fair founder was much affected in expressing her wishes for the success of the undertaking, and her hopes that it might contribute to the happiness and prosperity of the thousands to be employed therein. Those works, the property of the Bute Iron Company, of whom William Foreman, Esq., is the principal, are situated upon the estate of the marquis of Bute, in South Wales, on the Glamorgan-shire side of the Rumney valley, a short distance below the road leading from Merthyr Tydfil to Aber-gavenny. The first buildings will be three blast-furnaces, with their blast-engine, and three more will shortly follow, together with the forge, rolling-mills, &c., necessary for converting the produce into bar iron. We are informed that it is in contemplation to increase the number of blast-furnaces to twelve, to complete the works, which will then probably turn out from 600 to 700 tons of bars weekly.

On Thursday se'nnight (the day previously to that which had been fixed for the execution of Mr. Savery,) the sheriffs of Bristol received the following letter from Mr. Hobhouse, Under Secretary of State, commuting the sentence of that unfortunate gentleman:—

“ Wednesday, April 20th,

“ One o'Clock, P.M.

“ Dear Sir,—Mr. Peel has desired me to inform you, that, after much consideration, he has advised his majesty to commute the sentence upon Henry Savery to transportation for life.

“ Believe me, your's truly,

“ H. HOBHOUSE.

“ To H. Bright, Esq., M.P.”

23. Three of the assassins who murdered Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, when visiting the ruins of Pæstum, in the kingdom of Naples, were executed.

24. The fate of the Catholic Question, as far as respected the house of commons, was decided by a division. The house was the full-

est of members, which ever divided A.C. on that point, there being 514 pre- 1825 sent, including the speaker and the four tellers. The members present exceeded those on the motion for the committee by 28; there being an accession of seven to those who voted against emancipation, and of 21 to those who had voted for it.

There were in France 1809 nunneries, though the law of 1817 authorized no more than 1500.

News was received of the victories obtained over the Burmese by the British forces in December.

25. In presenting a petition against the Catholic claims in the house of peers, the duke of York declared, that his opinions continued unchanged, and would ever continue so, against any concessions being granted to the Catholics.

27. An association was formed for working the celebrated mines of Potosi, in Peru. The shares were distributed, and bore a premium of from 4*l.* to 7*l.* each.

On the 1st of October, a suttee took place at Santipore. A Brahmin having died that day, the usual permission was asked of the magistrates to allow three of his wives to be burnt with him. One was 27 years of age, another 21, and the third only 15 years old!

A return was laid before the house of commons of persons confined for offences against the game laws, distinguishing those put upon the tread wheel. The total number was 344; of whom 48 were confined in Winchester Bridewell, and all of them put upon the wheel; 52 confined in Devizes House of Correction, and all of them put upon the wheel. Out of the whole number (344) there were put to the wheel 229.

The Honourable Leicester Stanhope, who has distinguished himself by his exertions in favour of Greece, having passed from Genoa, where he had resided for some time, to Milan, was ordered by the Austrian police to leave the Austrian territories in 24 hours. The pretence was, that his passport was signed only by the Austrian consul at Ge-

A.C. 1825 noa ; but that this was a futile attempt was evident, from the fact that he was permitted to pass the frontiers, (where the examination of passports is ordinarily the most strict) without difficulty or observation. The whole affair probably originated in the hatred borne towards Colonel Stanhope, as the friend of Greek independence.

It is not generally known that the late Mr. Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was the author of a small work, entitled *Observations on the Prophecy of Daniel*.

It was said that the embassy of the duke of Northumberland would cost nearly 50,000*l.*, and that the expense was to be borne entirely by himself. There were in his grace's train nearly 100 persons ; one half domestics, the rest gentlemen. His grace's dress of state was a dark blue coat, with stand-up collar ; the collar, the cuffs, the front and back, composed of one solid mass of gold embroidery in leaves, forming a bold scroll ; the

waistcoat and breeches, white kerseymer. The young noblemen and gentlemen in the suite wore the same kind of uniform, only less ornamental. The comptroller of the household, and the other upper servants, were habited in court dresses, the coat of dark brown superfine cloth, with rich cut steel buttons, lined with white silk.

The *Constitutionnel* gave the following as an accurate list of the English newspapers which were prohibited entrance into France:—

The Morning Chronicle, The Examiner, The Traveller, The Globe and Traveller, The Times, The News, The British Press, The Sun, The Morning Post, The Evening Chronicle. What *The Sun* and *The Morning Post* had done to be found in such company, we are at a loss to imagine. The French government must need servility very highly-seasoned indeed, not to be content with what may daily be found in their columns.

A foreigner, a prisoner in the Fleet, against whom a commission of bankrupt had issued, having been several times under examination before the commissioners, had been desired to furnish the particulars of certain items which appeared in the statement of his accounts delivered to his assignees, one of which was as follows:—

“Family expenses in the Fleet and at my dwelling-house for 219 days, for 13 persons in and out, and different visitors, 1888*l.*,” of which he gave the following remarkable explanation:—

EXPENSES IN THE FLEET.

	£.	s.	d.
Sugar, tea, coffee, spices, chocolate, rice, cocoa, sago, &c., at the average of 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per day	328	10	0
Bread, flour, biscuits, &c., at the average of 10 <i>s.</i> per day	109	10	0
Cheese, butter, eggs, &c., at the average of 12 <i>s.</i> per day	131	8	0
Meat, at 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> per day	229	19	0
Poultry, at 5 <i>s.</i> per day	54	15	0
Beer and ale, at 10 <i>s.</i> per day	109	10	0
Brandy, &c., at 10 <i>s.</i> per day	109	10	0
Wine, 10 <i>s.</i> per day	109	10	0
Confectionary, 6 <i>s.</i> per day	65	14	0
Fish and oysters, 6 <i>s.</i> per day	65	14	0
Vegetables, 5 <i>s.</i> per day	54	15	0
Coals and wood, 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per day	49	5	6
Cooking in the kitchen, 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per day	16	8	6
Oils, soap, salt, &c., 11 <i>s.</i> per day	120	9	0
Fruit, 3 <i>s.</i> per day	32	17	0
Carried over	1587	15	0

A.C.		£.	s.	d.	A.C.
1825	Brought forward	1587	15	0	1825
	Tallow-candles, 1s. 6d. per day	16	8	6	
	Family washing, 4s. per day.	43	16	0	
	Sundries, 15s. per day	154	5	0	
		1802	4	6	
	Deficiency not fully explained, but which must have been expended during my confinement	85	15	6	
		1888	0	0	

These moderate, reasonable, and probable charges, not appearing altogether to satisfy the minds of the commissioners, and the bankrupt pertinaciously declaring himself incapable of affording further elucidation, he was committed to Newgate.

May 1. Captain Clifford, of his majesty's ship *Euryalus*, brought with him to England the celebrated manuscript upon papyrus, of a portion of *Homer's Iliad*, belonging to W. J. Bankes, Esq., M.P. for Cambridge university. This MS. was discovered in the island of Elephantina, in Upper Egypt, by a French gentleman, travelling for Mr. Bankes. It is written in what are termed Unical letters, of the most beautiful form, and may probably be ascribed to the age of the Ptolemies. An order was issued from the Treasury to the officer of the customs, that it should be sent up forthwith, and opened in Mr. Bankes's presence. Much eagerness was excited in the literary world for the unrolling of this invaluable curiosity, it being, by many centuries, the oldest classical writing in existence.

3. This morning, about half-past eight, the guns from the heights announced the arrival of their graces the duke and duchess of Northumberland. The carriage drove up to Payne's York Hotel, amidst an amazing concourse of persons, who were assembled to witness their arrival. The whole of the suite, consisting of Lady W. W. Wynn, Lady Clive, Lord Prudhoe, Marquis Carmarthen, Lord Hervey, Earl of Hoptoun, Lord Pelham, Captain Buller, Rev. Mr. Singleton; with their numerous servants in nine carriages, had arrived at the York

Hotel the evening previous. After partaking of some slight refreshment, her grace, about ten o'clock, entered the carriage, and drove alongside the *Comet* steam-vessel, and immediately embarked. The duke and the other noblemen walked down, and embarked under a second salute from the fortress. At the moment of embarkation, the royal standard was hoisted at the main, and the union jack at the fore-mast head. The harbour at this time presented a most interesting and animated scene; the quays, and both pier-heads, being covered with people. His grace, on leaving the harbour, was enthusiastically cheered, which he returned by taking off his hat and repeatedly bowing. The whole of the carriages were embarked on board the *Lightning* steam-vessel. The *Brazen* sloop of war, Captain Willis, came into the roads early this morning, to escort his grace to Calais; she fired a salute, and got under weigh in the most beautiful style as the steam-vessel came up with her.

Of late years there had not been such a magnificent and expensive display of courtly state and diplomatic greatness, as what was about to be made at Paris and Rheims, by the duke of Northumberland. The plate which his grace took with him was insured as being of the value of 120,000*l.*, and the jewels reckoned at the same amount. A box was sent containing the

^{A.C.}
1825 duchess's jewels, which was insured at 60,000*l.* value. The duke was to be absent about six weeks, and at the most moderate calculation, it was thought he would expend 50,000*l.* The Parisians were in admiration of his splendour, and wondered at his disinterestedness in paying all the costs out of his own pocket.

It appeared that our ambassador extraordinary to the court of France was not received, on his landing at Calais, with any of the customary honours paid to ordinary ambassadors. His grace of Northumberland was allowed to land without any salute, and walked to his hotel unaccompanied, except by his own suite. Nothing so superb had ever before issued from the French workshops as the French coronation carriage; the paintings on the panels were by M. Delorme, pupil to Girodet; the ornaments designed by M. Persille, and the sculpture by M. Roguez, were in the best taste, and truly admirable. All the iron-work was covered, and not a screw or nail to be seen. The door opened without any visible hinge, and the most practised eye sought in vain to discover by what means it was made to move. The entire vehicle, gilt by Mr. Gautier, was of dazzling richness.

The crown of France, to be placed on the head of Charles the Tenth at the approaching coronation, was valued at eighteen million and a half of francs, or 740,000*l.* sterling.

11. Mr. Graham had announced his intention of ascending from the town of Reading on Wednesday the 4th instant, instead of which he mounted the top of a stage-coach, and took his departure for London, to the great disappointment of many who had repaired from the neighbouring villages to witness the sight. The alleged reason for the disappointment was want of patronage. On Wednesday, however, he made a successful ascent from the gardens of White Con-

duit House, Pentonville, it being ^{A.C.}
his seventeenth voyage in the aerial ¹⁸²⁵ regions, accompanied by Captain Currie, of the 3d dragoon guards. About six o'clock the balloon rose majestically, and continued perfectly visible to the naked eye for nearly an hour and a half, when it disappeared. It descended at Mr. Askew's farm, near Waltham Abbey, about half-past seven, and Mr. Graham and his companion arrived in town at half-past two on Thursday morning.

A monster, who took his trial a few weeks since for the murder of his father, underwent the dreadful sentence of the law on the 17th ult., at Amiens. The culprit was a young man, not 25 years of age. He was seated in a cart, his back turned to the horses, his hair cut off, his feet bare, and his neck and shoulders also free from clothing, with the exception of a black thick veil that covered him to the waist, as a man unworthy to behold the light of heaven; he was supported by two persons. When he had mounted the scaffold, his right hand, which till that moment had been tied behind his back, was loosened, then placed on a block, and the executioner striking at the wrist with an ax, missed his aim, and only separated two or three fingers. The wretched culprit screamed with pain and terror; a second blow was struck, and the hand that deprived a father of life, fell mutilated among the crowd. The piercing cries of the parricide were terrific; nor did they cease till the ponderous knife, falling upon his neck, left nothing but a headless trunk.

17. In the house of lords the Catholic Relief Bill was lost by a majority of 48, there being 130 voices for, and 178 against the measure.

19. M. Gambard, astronomer at Marseilles, discovered a new comet on the 19th ult. It was not till the night of the 27th that the state of the atmosphere allowed it to be seen by the astronomers at Paris.

A.C. It was near the star Gamma, or
1825 Cassiopeia, invisible to the naked
eye, without tail or apparent nu-
cleus, having the form of a nebula,
which was easily distinguished, not-
withstanding the light of the
moon.

24. The extensive premises
at Cumberland-gardens were to-
tally consumed by a conflagra-
tion.

27. A message was received by
the house of commons, requesting
that 6000*l.* per annum might be

31. In the course of a statement made by Mr. John Williams in the
house of commons respecting delays and expenses incidental to proceed-
ings in Chancery, he gave an account of the following curious items, from
a bill of costs in that procrastinating court:—

voted to Princess Victoria, and the A.C.
like sum to the infant son of the 1825
duke of Cumberland, when the
former was agreed to willingly,
and the latter after a violent re-
sistance on the part of the opposi-
tion members.

30. Charles the Tenth was
crowned at Rheims, on which occa-
sion the duke of Northumberland
attended as representative of the
king of England, when the splen-
dour of his retinue excited uni-
versal admiration.

	£.	s.	d.
Dec. 6.—For attending the court of Chancery, three peti- tions in the paper, when the lord chancellor went into the particulars, which he said he would revise, and then give judgment to- morrow	2	0	0
7.—Attending the court, three petitions in the paper, the lord chancellor said, he would give judg- ment to-morrow	2	0	0
8.—Attending the court, three petitions in the paper, when the lord chancellor requested that he should be again spoken to, and directed that the dean and chapter of Canterbury should attend him on Saturday	2	0	0

1825.

Jan. 11.—Attending court on three petitions, when Mr. Shadwell, on the part of the dean and chapter, stated he was not prepared to go on; and the lord chancellor ordered the same to stand for this day fortnight peremptory	2	0	0
25.—Attending court all day, three petitions on the paper, but same not called on	1	10	0
26.—The like attendance this day	1	10	0
27.—The like attendance this day	1	10	0
28.—The like attendance this day	1	10	0
29.—Attending court, three petitions in the paper; same called on, and ordered to stand for Tues- day next, for the dean and chapter to prove themselves entitled to interfere in this matter as visitors	2	0	0
Feb. 1.—Attending court all day: three petitions in the paper, but same not called on	1	10	0
4.—Attending court all day: three petitions in the paper, but same not called on	1	10	0
5.—The like attendance in court this day; three pe- titions in the paper	1	10	0
9.—The like attendance this day	1	10	0
10.—The like attendance this day	1	10	0
11.—The like attendance this day	1	10	0

A.C. 1825		£. s. d.	A.C. 1825
	23.—Attending court, when the lord chancellor directed the registrar to put the petitions in the paper for Tuesday next	0 6 8	
	“This” said Mr. Williams, “is a <i>dies cretâ notandus</i> , only 6s. 8d., and neither 2l. nor 1l. 10s.”		
	March 1.—Attending court on three petitions; same in the paper, and called on, when the various points suggested by the court were again argued at some length, and his lordship promised to give his judgment this day week	2 0 0	
	8.—Attending court; but the lord chancellor did not give judgment according to promise	0 6 8	

The reading of this bill of costs, of which the above is but an abstract, was accompanied with bursts of laughter from every part of the house.

There was a veteran soldier still living in Paris, who was born in the reign of Louis the Fourteenth; his name is Pere Heret. He is 118 years of age, in full possession of his faculties, and in good health; his long venerable beard gives him the appearance of one of the patriarchs of the olden times.

Within the last 30 years, France had coined in gold and silver to the value of 2,447,924,164 francs, or about 98 millions sterling. Her annual coinage does not now amount to two millions sterling.

A placard was exhibited at one of the Bath coach-offices to the following effect:—“Fares to Cheltenham, inside, 5s.; outside, 2s. 6d. or any sum the public pleases.”

By the late earthquake in the neighbourhood of Algiers 2500 Jews perished, and above 14,000 natives.

Mr. Wallace's plan for assimilating the currency between Great Britain and Ireland, has long been called for as a matter of public and individual convenience. All our readers know, that at the par of exchange, 100l. British has hitherto been equivalent to 108l. 6s. 8d. Irish,—that is to say, the British pound sterling has been passed for 1l. 1s. 8d. Irish, and the British shilling for 13d. Irish; thus, in resolving one currency into the other, as Irish into English, it was necessary to subtract 1-13th; and to turn English into Irish, on the contrary, 1-12th was to be

added—in both cases a clumsy operation, and a needless clog upon mercantile transactions and accounts. Henceforth, according to Mr. Wallace, that deformity would be removed from the dealings of the two countries.

A chartered company was about to be formed for raising silk in this country, and forming plantations of mulberry-trees. Mr. Agar, of Camden Town, had already 8000 white mulberry-trees growing in his plantations.

An old bachelor, named William Galt, died lately in Virginia, leaving property according to his own estimate, amounting to 750,000 dollars, (150,000l. sterling.) He emigrated from Scotland in 1775, and commenced trading with a pedlar's pack. At that time he did not own an acre of soil; but in 1825 he could ride fifteen miles in a straight line on his own ground.

Letters from Rome announced the decease of Princess Borghese, formerly Paulina Bonaparte, the favourite sister of Napoleon. She had suffered a long and severe illness, and was not quite 46 years of age.

June 1. A walrus, or sea-horse, was discovered on the rocks at Fierceness, on Eday, Orkney, when having been shot at and wounded by one of Mr. Laing's shepherds, it took to sea, and was followed by him, and some others, in a boat. The man fired a second time, and

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¹⁸²⁵ had the good fortune to pierce the animal through the eyes; it then lay on the water apparently lifeless, but, upon the boat coming alongside, and one of the men catching hold of the fore-paw, the walrus made a sudden plunge, and carried the man to the bottom with him; and it was with difficulty, upon his rising to the surface, that he was got back to the boat. Another effective shot, however, enabled them to finish the animal, which they towed ashore in triumph. The skin of the walrus, now dried, measures 15 by 14 feet; and the tusks, which appear much worn at the ends, protrude from the head about 12 inches. The entire skull is in the possession of Mr. Scarth, Mr. Laing's factor, and is to be sent to the Edinburgh Museum. This is the first instance of any one of those formidable inhabitants of the polar regions having been seen off the coasts of Great Britain.

10. At a letting of the tolls at Puddle Hill-gate, which took place at Dunstable, those trusts fetched the unprecedented sum of 3070*l.* being an advance of 1050*l.* per year, on any previous letting.

17. A very clever little fellow, only ten years of age, Master Antonio Minasi, took his first benefit at the New Argyll Rooms, when Ronzi de Bégnis, and several of the principal performers of the Opera, lent their powerful assistance. This youth is another surprising instance of precocity in musical talent. At little more than three years of age, he manifested a particular inclination for the flute, and at five, played at a concert, at the Music Hall, Liverpool, on which occasion Mr. Lacy composed and dedicated to him some beautiful variations on the popular air of *Sul Margine*. From the age of six, he, at private concerts, performed scientific pieces of music on the flute with the highest applause, some beautiful specimens of which he introduced on this occasion, when he was highly patronised.

20. In the year 1765, the number of four-wheeled carriages was 12,904; at the present time they are 26,799, besides two-wheeled carriages, now 45,856. At the former period, the number of coach-makers in London was 36, who employed about 4000 men, working at the different branches of the trade; there are now 130 coach-makers, employing 14,000 workmen.

William Probert, who had been concerned with Thurtell in the affair of the murder of Mr. Weare, was executed at the Old Bailey, for horse-stealing.

The quantity of cotton wool imported this year, up to the present period, was 353,000 bags. The quantity imported last year, up to the same time, was 279,000 bags. The quantity, therefore, imported this year, beyond the corresponding time of last year, was 74,000 bags, being at the rate of 3000 bags per week importation this year beyond the importation of last year.

The Baron Renfrew, another immense timber-ship, was launched at Quebec, being much larger than the Columbus.

21. It was remarkable that the temperature of the air on the longest night of last winter was eight degrees higher than on the shortest night of this summer; the thermometer, on the night of the 21st of December last, being at 48, and on the night of the 21st of June at 40.

22. This day being appointed for laying the first stone of the new bridge, the city in consequence presented a very gay and bustling spectacle.

The duke of Northumberland having expressed an anxious desire for the king to visit his splendid domain at Charing-cross, since the late improvements had taken place, his majesty, accompanied by Sir C. Long and Mr. Nash, went over the suite of rooms. His majesty, without form or ceremony, made the visit in the duke's absence, and the only person to receive him was

A.C. the housekeeper. His majesty ascended the paved staircase, composed of solid marble, and after taking a full view of the apartments returned to Carlton-palace.

Charles the Tenth was invested by the duke of Northumberland with the Order of the Garter. The delivery of the insignia and the sword took place with all the ceremonies used on the reception of one of the 24 knights of that Order. The king pronounced the oath with the modifications required by the difference of religion. Sir G. Naylor took from his majesty the sword he wore, to deliver to him that of the order, which, with the star in diamonds, the garter, on which were the words *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, also in diamonds, and the mantle, were estimated at 1,500,000 francs. The ceremony occupied an hour and a half. The ministers of foreign affairs and of the king's household were present. The duke of Northumberland, it is said, gave 500 guineas to the king's coachman who was sent to fetch him.

Royal Allowances.—("Annual Accounts for 1825.") The duke of York, 26,000*l.*; the prince of Coburg, 50,000*l.*; the duke of Clarence, 26,000*l.*; the duke of Sussex, 18,000*l.*; the duke of Cumberland, 18,000*l.*; the duke of Cambridge, 24,000*l.*; the duke of Gloucester, 14,000*l.*; her royal highness the Princess Augusta, 13,000*l.*; her royal highness the Princess Mary, 13,000*l.*; her royal highness the Princess Sophia, 13,000*l.*; her royal highness the Princess Elizabeth, 13,000*l.*; her royal highness the duchess of Kent, 6000*l.*; and her royal highness the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, 7000*l.* It should be borne in mind, that the above sums are exclusive of annual allowances derived from commissions in the army or navy, or rangerhips of royal parks or forests. We believe, that with the exception of the duke of Sussex, and one or two of the princesses, every one of the above

royal personages, male as well as A.C. female, possesses one or other of 1825 those advantages.

A curious knife was discovered in a wall of the ruins of St. Augustine's monastery, Canterbury; the blade, which was of course encased with rust, was of a different shape from those now in use, and on the haft was inscribed in the German language and characters the following legend:—"ALLES CITEL IN DER WELT,—*All in this world is vanity.*"

The Columbus sailed from the Downs on the 26th of April, in ballast, for St. John's (New Brunswick) with favourable weather until the 17th of May, when a dreadful storm arose with the wind W.N.W., which occasioned the vessel to roll in such a tremendous manner, as to render her almost unmanageable. All hands went to the pumps; and notwithstanding they had the assistance of a steam-engine of such power as would discharge at the rate of 1400 gallons of water per minute, still they were unable to get it under. In this situation they descried a sail about a league and a half to windward, and made signals, when she bore down, and proved to be the Dolphin. Captain Munro having mentioned their situation, requested that the other vessel should remain in company to afford them assistance; and the crew of the Columbus redoubled their exertions to save her, but to no effect, for she was ultimately lost, but the crew fortunately saved.

The net produce of the tax on brimstone last year, amounted to only 24,000*l.* Of what use is it continuing such a tax?

The exportation of gold still continued. Upwards of 200,000*l.* had been exported from the port of Dover to the continent within the last ten days.

It appears, according to Mr. Miller, in his work on the State of the Civil Law, from a return made to the house of commons in 1822,

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¹⁸²⁵ that a near relation of the Chancellor, Lord Eldon, had received from him a grant of the six following offices:—1. Register of Affidavits in the court of Chancery; 2. Clerk of the letters patent to the court of Chancery; 3. Receiver of the fines of lunatics; 4. One of the cursitors for London and Middlesex; 5. The clerkship of the crown in chancery in reversion; and 6. The grant of the office for the execution of the laws and statutes concerning bankrupts, in reversion likewise. All of those offices are for life, and all of them executed by deputy. The annual amount of each is set down in the report at the several sums of 1260*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*—451*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*—581*l.* 2*s.*—500*l.*—1,081*l.*—and 4,554*l.*, and some of them believed to be rated much below their present real value. Of the four first he is now in actual possession, receiving from them probably not much less than 3500*l.* a-year; and should he survive the occupant of the other two, the reversion of them may swell his income to about 9000*l.* a-year. It is certainly true, that the lord chancellor has, in strictness, a right to bestow those places upon whom he pleases, but the gentleman alluded to has never done, or been required to do, any service to the law; and whether Lord Eldon holds beneficial appointments himself, or confers them on his immediate connexions, a certain degree of moderation ought never to be disregarded.

We have seen a specimen of the new coinage of sovereigns, of which a few have been sent from the Mint to the Bank. The coin will not be in circulation for a week or two. The new coinage was much better executed than any that had been issued for some years. The head of the king is plain, (without a wreath,) from a die executed after Chantrey's bust, and possesses considerable relief as well as delicacy. On the reverse are the arms of the kingdom on a shield, surrounded

with a scroll border, and surmounted by a crown. There is no attempt to distinguish the colours of the coats by lines according to the rules of blazonry, (as was done in the half-crowns and other coins,) so that the whole of the bearings are in a plain bright ground, which adds to the clearness and simplicity of the effect. The whole of the inscription is not on one side, as in the old sovereigns, but "Georgius IV. Dei Gratia, 1825," around the head, and "Britanniarum, Rex, Fid. Def." on the reverse.

The bill before parliament, "to repeal the laws relating to the combination of workmen, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof," was printed. It revived none of the combination laws repealed by the act of last session. In order to prevent all doubt, they were again severally recited, and, together with all other statutes relative to the combinations of either workmen or masters, as to wages, time of working, or quantity of work, declared still to continue repealed.

Clause I. This act did not revive the acts which had been repealed last session.

II. It enacted a penalty on persons compelling journeymen to leave their employment; or to return work unfinished; or preventing their hiring themselves; or compelling them to belong to clubs, &c., or to pay any fines for not having complied with orders as to wages; or compelling any manufacturer, &c., or his foreman, &c., to alter his mode of carrying on his trade. Imprisonment, or imprisonment with hard labour, for a certain number of months.

III. It did not affect meetings for settling rates of wages to be received, or hours of work to be employed, by the persons meeting.

IV. Not to affect meetings for rates of wages, &c., to be paid by masters to journeymen, &c.

^{A.C.}
¹⁸²⁵

A.C. V. Offenders compelled to give
1825 evidence, and to be indemnified.

VI. Justices may summon offenders.

VII. Justices may summon witnesses.

VIII. and IX. related merely to A.C.
forms. 1825

X. No master to act as justice, &c.

An Account of the Amount of Stamps for Newspapers, in the Years 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, and 1824, distinguishing the different years.

Years.	Great Britain.			Ireland.			Total.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	d.	s.	£.	s.	d.
				In these years there					
1814	383,658	7	7	was no separate account kept of the amount of newspaper stamps issued in Ireland.			388,658	7	7
1815	383,695	16	3½				383,695	16	3
1816	367,505	18	0				367,505	18	7
1817	363,284	9	4	19,080	0	2	382,364	9	6
1818	337,738	16	4	20,417	0	4	358,155	16	8
1819	384,140	16	4	21,406	18	11	405,547	15	3
1820	440,228	2	4	22,878	2	5	463,106	4	9
1821	414,369	15	4	22,546	8	10¼	436,916	4	2
1822	398,873	7	8	23,757	9	6¾	422,630	17	2
1823	411,171	1	8	25,688	8	0	436,859	9	8
1824	426,231	16	4	25,384	12	2	452,116	8	6
	4,340,898	7	2½	181,659	0	5	4,522,557	7	7½

J. C. HERRIES.

Treasury Chambers, 31st May, 1825.

27. This morning discovered his majesty the emperor of Brazil's frigate Peranga anchored at Spithead, with the flag of Lord Cochrane flying at the main, as admiral of the emperor's fleet. At nine o'clock a communication was had with the Victory, the flag ship of the port admiral, regarding the customary salutes between friendly powers, which we suppose was satisfactorily arranged, for, about three in the afternoon, the Peranga saluted our admiral, which was returned by him in the usual manner. Lord Cochrane landed at the King's Sallyport about ten o'clock, when the assembled populace gave him three cheers, for which he politely bowed in return. He walked up the High-street to the George Hotel, accompanied by his suite. Time and the elements seem to have had some effect on his lordship's person. He was dressed

in a blue undress military coat, with a foraging cap and gold band. His lordship seemed to stoop in his gait, and looked rather pale.

July 1. A private letter from Paris stated that his grace the duke of Northumberland took leave of the king on Friday. A person who was present, noticed that the king was as cool as possible. His grace appeared glad that his troublesome visit was nearly brought to a conclusion. The Russian ambassador, Wolkonsky, also took leave, and received particular marks of friendship from the king. The Swedish ambassador, who took his leave also, was little noticed.

From the 5th of April to the 1st of July, 2,834,000*l.*, in gold and silver, had been exported from this country, as made up from the custom-house books:—*viz.*, in the month of April, 1,050,000*l.*; May,

A.C. 360,000*l.*; June, 1,424,000*l.*—or
 1825 at the rate of nearly one million
 per month.

6. Parliament adjourned by commission, the sessions having been characterized by very liberal proceedings, as regarded our commercial intercourse with foreign powers.

12. At the Surry county sessions, Mr. Briscoe moved the abolition of female punishment at the tread-mill, when the proposal was negatived by a majority of 14 to 8 voices.

13. A society of amateur pigeon-fanciers at Liege, recently sent 44 pigeons to England; they arrived in London by the Talbot steam-packet on the 12th of July, and the next day at threequarters past six o'clock in the morning, were set at liberty from a house in Bolton street, Piccadilly. The distance from London to Liege is about 250 miles. It was calculated that about half the pigeons would regain their native place.

16. The thermometer, in the shade, at the Royal Exchange, at half-past nine, stood at 75°; a quarter before eleven it rose to 79°; and at a quarter before twelve had increased two degrees.

In consequence of the recent intense heat, and the extremely crowded population in Broadstreet, Boston, America, a most afflicting scene was presented there. At one time there were women and men in the street dying or fainting, the physicians attempting to bleed them, friends rendering their best services, and the police-officers endeavouring to keep off the crowd.

A new Catholic Association was established in Ireland, and its first meeting took place in Dublin.

19. The thermometer at Bath, in the shade, stood at 89°, and in the sun considerably above 100°; in one spot in that vicinity, at 130°.

At the closing of the gates of the Royal Exchange on this day, a quarter before five o'clock, the thermometer stood at 68½°, being 18° lower than it had been at the same time on Tuesday last.

The effect of the continued hot A.C. weather was very seriously felt. 1825 Brooks and ponds became dry; cattle went back in their feeding; and the wheat and beans were suffering from the scorching heat of the sun, which for many days had scarcely been obscured by a cloud.

The heat in the United States during the last month appeared by letters from New York to have been dreadfully oppressive, and productive of much illness. At New York and Philadelphia the thermometer, on the 11th of June, stood at 99° in the shade. There had been many thunder storms and much destruction from the electric fluid. Slight shocks of an earthquake had also been felt in many parts of the United States.

The weather, for some time, had been intensely hot, but the present was the most offensive day that had occurred for the last thirty years.

20. A most destructive fire broke out in the north-west quarter of Christchurch, at about half-past ten o'clock this morning, which in less than four hours destroyed at least forty-five houses, chiefly occupied by the families of artisans and farmers' labourers. Not less than 200 individuals were thus rendered houseless.

22. The strictest orders were received on the frontiers to hinder the introduction into France of the *Life of Scipio Ricci, Bishop of Pistoia*, printed in Belgium. Even travellers were most narrowly watched. One would think the book had been infected with the plague.

23. The Royal Academy exhibition closed, when it was found this year's admission exceeded all former ones by nearly 1000*l.*; 31,000 catalogues had been disposed of.

24. The weather, during the week, was intolerably hot. The thermometer ranged between 69° and 84°. Yesterday we experienced a slight fall of rain, which, it was hoped, would have continued, and cooled the burning atmosphere. It passed off, however, and the heat became as intense as

A.C.
1825 ever. In the afternoon, when the atmosphere was sultry in the extreme, loud peals of thunder were heard; but unaccompanied by rain. They were succeeded, however, by a brisk breeze from the eastward, which had a most grateful and reviving effect in cooling the intense heat of the atmosphere.

25. The director of the Royal Observatory at Marseilles discovered, at a quarter before two o'clock in the morning, in the constellation of *Taurus*, a new comet, invisible to the naked eye. Its position on that morning, at five minutes past two o'clock (true time), at Marseilles was—right ascension, 62 1-3°, declension 26 3-4° north. Its nucleus was very feeble and confused, and the surrounding nebulosity appeared sensibly elongated in the direction opposite to the sun.

26. The fight between Nero the lion, and six dogs, actually took place at Warwick. The show was got up in an extensive enclosure, called the Old Factory yard, just in the suburbs of Warwick, on the road towards Northampton; and the cage in which the fight took place stood in the centre of a hollow square, formed on two sides by ranges of empty workshops, the windows of which were fitted up with planks on barrels, as seats for the spectators; and in the remaining two by the whole of Mr. Wombwell's wild collection, as they had been on show for some days past, arranged in their respective dens and travelling carriages. Though somewhat interesting to the naturalist, as serving to determine one or two disputed points in natural history, as to the native courage and ferocity of the lion, it was altogether a brutal and disgusting sight. Here the excess of cruelty was exhibited towards poor Nero, in the fight. His assailants were, from their birth, taught "to fear nothing with the hair on it," whereas the lion's education was altogether that of passive submission. Like the noble

and useful animal the horse, he was A.C.
1825 wholly ignorant of his offensive strength, and possessed neither the will nor the knowledge to put it forth. It may also be remarked that there are the same variations of temper among animals as may be traced in mankind. Some are by nature more docile, patient, and good-tempered than others. Of this latter cast was poor Nero. Anger in him found no place. When hurt he roared, but to resist or repel his adversary was out of the question. He was incapable of either, for he knew not he possessed the power to effect either. The battle, in fine, may have been said to resemble a contest of science against ignorance. The dogs were learned and practised professors in the art of tearing each other to pieces, whilst the poor lion had not even been taught the first rudiments of self-defence.

28. The Parisians have at last got regular passage-boats, impelled by steam, on the Seine. The steam-boat called *La Parisienne*, began on the 28th ult. to pass from Paris to St. Cloud, and back again three times a-day. That vessel was built by a M. Guibert, of Nantes, from which port it proceeded by sea to Havre, and thence up the Seine to Paris.

Dunn, a youth only 17 years of age, was executed at the Old Bailey, whose boyhood excited considerable commiseration, as the circumstances tended to prove our penal code written in blood.

30. Wombwell, notwithstanding the strong expression of public indignation which accompanied the exposure of the lion Nero to the six dogs, kept his word with the lovers of cruel sports by a second exhibition. He this day matched his Wallace, a fine lion, cubbed in Scotland, against six of the best dogs that could be found. Wallace's temper is the very opposite of that of the gentle Nero. It is but seldom that he lets even his feeders approach him, and he soon showed that he could not reconcile

A.C. himself to familiarity from any
1825 creature not of his own species.

Towards eight o'clock, the Factory Yard was well attended, at 5s. each person, and, soon after, the battle commenced. The lion was turned from his den to the same stage on which Nero had fought. The match was—

1st. Three couples of dogs to be slipped at him, two at a time.

2nd. Twenty minutes or more, as the umpires should think fit, to be allowed between each attack.

3d. The dogs to be handed to the cage once only.

Dogs,—Tinker, Ball, Billy, Sweep, Turpin, and Tiger.

THE FIGHT.

In the first round, Tinker and Ball were let loose, and both made a gallant attack; the lion having waited for them as if aware of the approach of his foes. He showed himself a forest lion, and fought like one. He clapped his paw upon poor Ball, took Tinker in his teeth, and deliberately walked round the stage with him, as a cat would with a mouse. Ball, released from the paw, worked all he could, but Wallace treated his slight punishment by a kick now and then. He at length dropped Tinker, and the poor animal crawled off the stage as well as he could. The lion then seized Ball by the mouth, and played precisely the same game with him as if he had actually been trained to it. Ball would have been almost devoured, but his second got hold of him through the bars, and hauled him away.

Turpin, a London, and Sweep, a Liverpool, dog, made an excellent attack, but it was three or four minutes before the ingenuity of their seconds could get them on. Wallace squatted on his haunches, and placed himself erect at the slope where the dogs mounted the stage, as if he thought they dared not approach. The dogs, when on, fought gallantly, but both were vanquished in less than a minute after their attack. The

London dog bolted as soon as A.C. he could extricate himself from the 1825 lion's grasp, and Sweep would have been killed on the spot, but he was released.

Wedgbury untied Billy and Tiger, casting a most piteous look upon the wounded dogs around him. Both went to work. Wallace seized Billy by the loins, and when shaking him, Tiger having run away, Wedgbury cried out, "There you see how you've gammoned me to have the best dog in England killed." Billy, however, escaped with his life; he was dragged through the railing, after having received a mark in the loins, which, if he recovers at all, will probably render him unfit for any further contest. The victory, of course, was declared in favour of the lion.

Several well-dressed women viewed the contest from the upper apartment of the factory.

31. A comet was seen at Brighton, about two o'clock in the mornings of the earlier days of last week; its position in the heavens was due north-east, and it was described as having that appearance which is denominated bearded.

The result of the observations taken at Strasburg with great precision, showed that the heat, from the 13th to the 20th of July, was the same as that experienced in 1811, so celebrated for its good wines, which are called the comet wines (*vins de la comète*). According to those observations, the greatest degree of heat was on the 18th of July. The thermometer has never been so high during the present century, except twice, viz., the 2nd of August, 1803, and the 13th of July, 1807.

Notices had been given that the tolls on the Kensington Trust were in August next to be let for one year, to commence from October 1st; and it was added, that the new Gate to be placed by the Cannon Brewery, Knightsbridge, instead of the nuisance now stationed at Hyde Park Corner, would be

A.C. ready by October 1st, that at Hyde
1825 Park Corner ceasing from and
after such day.

The German papers stated that Doctor Fischer, of Konenbourg, in Austria, announced some time since that we should have a very hot and dry summer and autumn, the sun being free from spots, and consequently giving more light and heat to the earth. "Vegetation," says he, "will frequently be refreshed only by the dew. Westerly winds will bring only clouds, and rarely partial, but never continued, rains. The hottest days will be in the month of July—more so than in 1819 and 1822. A long, dry, and hot autumn will favour the vintages. Between the 10th of September and the 10th of October, at three in the morning, the rare and interesting junction will be effected (near Regulus, the first star of the Lion) of three of the most luminous planets, Venus, Mars, and Jupiter, which will all contribute to the light and heat, and procure us beautiful autumnal mornings."

From a return of the slave population of the British colonies, it appeared that the slaves of our West India possessions, including those of Demerara, amounted, by the last statements, to 552,400, and the slave inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope and the Mauritius, to 120,694—total, 673,094.

Milton's *Treatise on Christian Doctrine*, the work lately discovered in the State Paper office, was published in the course of last week, both in English and in the original Latin. The translation has been faithfully and elegantly executed by the Rev. Doctor Sumner, the king's librarian. As a proof how much Milton prized freedom of discussion on religious topics, and how little he approved of the feelings which would imprison a man for speculative opinions, however extravagant, we quote the following from the preface to the work in question;—"It has also

been my object to make it appear from the opinions I shall be found to have advanced, whether new or old, of how much consequence to the Christian religion is the liberty not only of winnowing and sifting every doctrine, but also of thinking and even of writing respecting it, according to our individual faith and persuasion. Without this liberty there is neither religion nor gospel—force alone prevails; by which it is disgraceful for the Christian religion to be supported. Without this liberty we are still enslaved, not, indeed, as formerly, under the divine law, but what is worst of all, under the law of man, or to speak more truly, under a barbarous tyranny."

No less a sum than 2,500,000*l.* per annum, was discovered to be misapplied or misappropriated (genteel terms for robbery) in charitable or other funds, destined by the grantors for the relief of charities and the poor.

A large rattle-snake was some time since presented to the Alexandrian Museum. Its favourite food was the frog. A number of those animals, quite young, were one day put into the cage to the snake, of which it devoured all but one. Though others were frequently given to the snake, he always spared that one, until cold weather set in, when they both became dormant, and were thus stowed away in a close cellar for the winter. On the return of warm weather they were taken from the cellar, and on being exposed were soon resuscitated, and their familiarity renewed without any abatement. This was the case again another winter and spring. The frog, however, died, and the snake did not long survive.

The following were the degrees of heat indicated by the thermometer, placed in the shade, at the Observatory, in Oxford, at the days and hours specified below;—

July 14, at 2 o'clock, 80°

4 T

A.C. 1825	July 15, at 2 o'clock, 86 ²
	16, at 2 „ 78
	17, at 2 „ 86
	18, at 2 30 min. 90
	19, at 4 30 min. 92
	20, at 2 „ 80
	21, at 9 „ 69

It was stated in a medical periodical work, that a lecturer on anatomy, who had a class of 250 pupils, received 2500 guineas annually for delivering a lecture, which occupied one hour daily, for half-a-year, the expense of which to him, for dead bodies, &c., did not exceed 30%. For the dissecting room he also received six guineas for the season from each pupil, about 150, making 900 guineas. He received four guineas for two courses of surgical lectures, about 150 pupils, making 750 guineas. His share of the receipts from pupils for attending the hospitals was about 1500%, making, in the whole, not quite 6000% per annum. In Paris, a lecturer thinks himself well paid with 50%.

It is an annual custom at Rome, for the Pope to make one convert from Judaism to Christianity. A Jew is procured every year for that purpose, or perhaps the same man, in consideration of the reward, goes through the same ceremony. It would appear from the evidence of the archbishop of Dublin before the Lords' Committee, on the state of Ireland, that such interested converts as the Roman Jew are not confined to Rome. Being asked—"Does your Grace believe or no, that there have been any considerable numbers of converts from the Roman Catholic to the Protestant religion in your own diocese, and more especially within the city of Dublin?"—the archbishop answered—"I receive, very frequently, letters from individuals, expressing their desire to conform to the Established Church, but at the same time, many of them apply likewise for relief. I am therefore obliged to speak with some doubt upon the subject."

Cuvier, the celebrated French naturalist, was said to have dissected an insect, which, though but an inch long, contained 494 pairs of muscles, connected with as many nerves, and 40,000 antennæ.

The county of Middlesex appeared by the reports of the house of commons, to have 157 miles of road, with an average income of 608% per mile, and an average expenditure of 548%, leaving a surplus of 60% per mile. Among the minutes of evidence annexed to the last report, was a letter from Messrs. M'Adam and Cook, who estimated the necessary expense of maintaining these roads, if once put into a state of perfect repair, as follows:—

	£.
For one mile next the stones,	
per annum	509
One half of the remaining	
distance, per mile, per annum	350
The other half, per mile, per annum	250

Supposing those statements and estimates to be correct, it is self-evident, that not only the debts of the different trusts might be soon paid off, but the toll considerably and safely reduced. The present cost of keeping up the roads is at least a third more than is necessary upon a good system.

A company was announced, with a capital of 200,000%, to establish a communication between Liverpool and other great commercial towns, by a telegraph.

Five carp, weighing nearly four pounds each, were found dead, floating upon the surface of a pond, at Hailsham, belonging to Mr. Gooch, brewer, and upon taking them from the water, a large marsh frog was found attached to the head of each fish, with its hinder claws firmly fixed in either eye. A person, to satisfy himself that the carp had been attacked while yet alive, by the frogs, took his station near the margin of the pond, and

A.C. 1825 presently observed a fine fish rise to the surface, when a frog instantly darted at it, and fixed itself as above.

Wallace's sword was conveyed in a box from Dumbarton Castle to the Tower of London. The removal occasioned, not without reason, a good deal of dissatisfaction in Scotland, where the name of the immortal hero is cherished with peculiar regard.

A new three-wheeled carriage was invented at Bristol, which would travel at the rate of eight miles per hour, and was to be propelled by manual labour from within the vehicle.

Mr. Brande, in his paper on fermented liquors, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, says, "port wine and raisin wine, and some others, appear to contain about half their bulk of pure brandy; and a man, every time he drinks two bottles of strong-bodied port, swallows exactly one bottle of the strongest brandy."

Aug. 1. In the Rev. Mr. Frank's case, a commission of lunacy was established, similar to that instituted in Lord Portsmouth's affair; the inquisition occupied eight days.

5. In the midst of the woods and mountains of Hartswald, in Bohemia, a savage creature of the human species was found, who, it is to be supposed, strayed, and was lost there in his infancy. He appears to be about 30 years old, but cannot articulate a syllable. He makes a curious sound like an ox, or rather barks with the voice of a dog; to which of the two animals mentioned his tones may be more properly compared, though the distinction is by no means clear. He runs on all fours, and as soon as he perceives any human creature, climbs a tree like a monkey, and leaps from branch to branch with incredible activity. When he sees a bird, or any other game, he pursues, and seldom fails in catching it. He has been taken to Prague, where every effort was made to civilize him, but without effect hitherto, as he appears totally incapable of being habituated to the mode of living adopted by any other human beings.

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7. A *Mexican Extraordinary Gazette* of the 15th of June, was received, by which we learned the important intelligence, that the *Asia*, a Spanish line-of-battle ship, of 68 guns, accompanied by her two consorts, (corvettes) had gone over, by treaty, to the Mexican government. The crews were to receive from the Independents the pay due to them from Spain, with permission to reside in any of the South American States, or to go elsewhere.

14. All doubts as to the recognition of the independence of St. Domingo by France were at an end; the following despatch having been received from Calais.

"Paris, Aug. 11.

"An arrangement has been concluded with St. Domingo, which will pay an indemnity of one hundred and fifty millions to the ancient French proprietors.

"The French flag, and the merchandise imported under that flag, shall pay only half the duties on receipt of this despatch. The French vessels which sail for St. Domingo must be sent under the white flag."

In this affair, France acted most wisely. She received six millions sterling for the relinquishment of a right she never could have established, and at the same time stipulated for considerable advantages for her merchants. We wish England, instead of following France in this step, as she now must do, had been beforehand with her; but a consideration of commercial benefits seems to have no effect on the ultra portion of our cabinet.

By a calculation, ingeniously made, it was found that, were the inhabitants of the known world divided into 30 parts, 19 are still possessed by Pagans, six by Jews and Mahometans, two by Christians of the Greek and Eastern

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¹⁸²⁵ churches, and three by those of the church of Rome and the Protestant communion. If this calculation be accurate, Christianity, taken in its largest latitude, bears no greater proportion to the other religions, than five to twenty-five, or one to five. If we regard the number of inhabitants on the face of the globe, the proportion of Christians to other religionists is not much greater; for, according to a calculation made in a pamphlet published originally in America, and then in London, in 1812, the inhabitants of the world amounted to about 800,000,000, and its Christian population to only 200,000,000: viz., in Asia, two millions; Africa, two millions; Europe, one hundred and seventy-seven millions; America, eighteen millions; the Greek and Eastern churches, thirty millions; the Papists one hundred millions; the Protestants seventy millions. The Pagans are estimated at four hundred and ninety-one millions; the Mahometans, at one hundred and thirty millions; the Jews at nine millions. If a generation last thirty years, then in that space, eight hundred millions will be born and die; consequently, seventy-three thousand and fifty suffer death every day, three thousand and forty-four every hour, fifty-one every minute, and, awful to reflect, nearly one every moment.

A watchmaker of Bayreuth manufactured a cage filled with birds, to the number of 60, representing parrots, swallows, &c., each of which had the peculiar note given to it by nature. The cage was made of brass, and the wheels which cause them to move and produce the sounds are of silver, and the plumage real. A person of distinction offered the watchmaker 32,000 florins for his cage, but he would not take less than 60,000.

Kensington and Knightsbridge are about to have a new church. The site of it will be, it is said, at the point just behind Sloane-street, Knightsbridge, where the road se-

parates into two roads, one leading to Kensington, one to Brentford, &c., and the other to Brompton, Fulham, &c. The proposed church will thus be nearly opposite the Dragoon Barracks at Knightsbridge.

All the accounts published of the Living Skeleton were incorrect in some particulars, as also the likenesses, even that by Cruikshanks; none of them representing the ribs as reaching low enough, nor do they succeed in giving the real character of the face. The receipts of the exhibition, we understand, averaged 40*l.* per day; and the *Anatomie Vivante*, as he was called, was to be sent to Edinburgh for the purpose of being exhibited there. The health of that extraordinary being has been, on the whole, very good since his residence in England; there has, we believe, been only the exception of one day's illness, during the last week, caused by an odd fancy he took to breakfast on stewed eels. That meal, as may be supposed, did not agree with him, and he was for some hours much indisposed; but relieved by a profuse perspiration, and soon as well as ever. The circumstance of such perspiration in a body of so peculiar a conformation, was in itself not a little extraordinary. All the stories circulated of his being troubled with the night-mare were totally without foundation.

The average population of Ireland is 365 to the square mile, while that of England and Wales is but 210, and of Scotland 86; or, taking the whole island, less than 170.

The ground on which the dust-heap stood, at the end of Gray's-inn-lane, sold for 15,000*l.* It is to be built upon. The dust and cinders were transferred to the Thames, thence to be shipped for Moscow, to aid in the rebuilding of that celebrated city.

A pump for one of the Mexican Mining Companies, of 1000 feet in length, was cast at a furnace near Cincinnati. The bore was about

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A.C.
1825 four inches, and the pump cast in 100 pieces of ten feet in length each. That stupendous machine cost six cents per pound, each piece weighing 1000 pounds, so that the aggregate cost was 6000 dollars. It was conveyed to New Orleans by the steam-boat Mississippi. From thence it was intended to ship it to some Mexican port, whence it was to be carried in waggons about 30 miles into the interior. Finally, it will be borne 30 miles up a steep and rugged mountain, on the backs of the Indians, to its place of destination. This pump will be worked by steam.

A Dutch Jew, named Samuel Bondny, died at Amsterdam, leaving funds to build and equip six ships of the line of 74 guns each: there were found in his house 44 casks full of coins of all the princes in the world. A month was occupied in taking out and arranging those coins, and eight days in counting them. This man had for a long time followed the armies of France, visited all Europe, Africa, and America, and some of the establishments of Asia. He was 96 years of age.

The case of *Bell v. Hill* (a Methodist preacher), for defamation, tried at York Assizes, and in which a verdict of 500*l.* was obtained against the preacher, was investigated at the annual conference of preachers in that connexion, and the reverend defendant ordered to be publicly censured, in the presence of his brethren, and suspended—not from preaching—but from acting as a superintendant—for five years.

The history of the old church of Pancras is not a little singular; it is one of the oldest in Middlesex, and the parish it belongs to one of the largest, being 18 miles in circumference. The name was sent from Rome by the pope expressly for that church, which had the only general Catholic burial-ground in England, and mass is daily said at St. Peter's, at Rome, for the re-

pose of the souls of the faithful whose bodies were deposited therein; it was also the last church in England whose bell tolled for mass, or in which any Catholic rites were celebrated.

The recent accounts from Holland, received by private letters from Guelderland, stated that the heats in that and the surrounding country had been great, to a degree before seldom known, the grass being completely burnt up, and the thermometer frequently at 91 in the shade. The effects of the hot weather had been so great, that the cattle were every where housed and fed in the same way as it is customary to do in winter. There was little or no hope of relief from a good hay crop, the deficiency being great.

Mr. T. H. Bell, of Alnwick, invented what he called a marine cravat, to prevent persons from drowning. It is a cylinder of leather, water-proof, three inches in diameter, sufficiently long to surround the neck, and fasten behind with a buckle or clasp. It possesses a buoyancy sufficient to keep a person's head above water, so that by its use any one, though unable to swim, might venture into the deepest water, and remain suspended in security.

The quantity of blood taken into the heart, and expelled therefrom into arteries, by successive pulsations, in the course of 24 hours, has been lately estimated by Dr. Kidd at 24½ hogsheads in an ordinary man, and 8000 hogsheads in a large whale. So that the whole mass of blood in such a man, reckoning at 55 pints, passes 288 times through his heart daily, or once in five minutes, by 375 pulsations, each expelling about 1½ ounce of blood, or about three table-spoonsful a minute.

The tread-mills.—At Lewes, each prisoner walks at the rate of 6600 feet in ascent per day; at Ipswich, 7450; at St. Alban's, 8000; at Bury, 8950; at Cambridge, 10,175; at Durham, 12,000; at Brixton,

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A.C. Guildford, and Reading, the summer rate exceeds 13,000; while at 1825 Warwick, the summer rate will be 17,000 feet in ten hours.

One of the largest steam-engines now in use is at the United Mine, in Cornwall. It raises 80,000 pounds 100 feet high per minute, with about 30 pounds of coal per minute; and is equivalent to about the power of 250 horses.

27. Dr. Clark, a young English physician of great merit, executed with success the bold adventure of ascending to the summit of Mont Blanc. An attempt about four years ago was unfortunate.

Sept. 1. Mr. Chantrey, the sculptor, is busily engaged in preparing a marble statue of Mr. Grattan, for Dublin; it is designed, and will be a full-length figure, representing him in the double capacity of a senator and an orator.

4. The following hydraulic works have been commenced this year, in Russia;—1. A navigable canal to join the Moskwa and the Wolga; 2. The junction of the Scheksina with the Dwina, by which the port of Archangel will have a direct communication with St. Petersburg; 3. The junction of the Niemen with the Vistula.

5. Recent excavations at Pompeii have brought to light some of the most interesting objects which have yet been discovered. They consist of a house, which, from its paintings, has been named the Casa del Poeta Dramatica; a public bath complete; a marble statue, similar to those of Cicero; a large equestrian statue, in bronze, supposed to be that of the Emperor Nero; and various other objects. The Casa del Poeta, by its commodious distribution, the elegance of its decorations, and the manner in which every thing appears to have been perfected, is superior to any that have been yet discovered. At the door, is the figure of a watch-dog, well-traced in Mosaic, with the following motto, "Cave cane;" on another part of the pavement is a Mosaic of a wo-

man playing on the tibia, an old A.C. man exhibiting two tragic masks, 1825 and two actors preparing for exhibition. The paintings on the wall represent a poet or an actor, reading a manuscript before three handsome women, who listen to him with great attention. In a bedroom is one of those *obscena* so frequently found in the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii. In the public bath every thing is complete.

7. In 1816, the population of Madrid was 150,000; it is now reduced to 114,000. The common royal vales are at a discount of 92 per cent.; consolidated ditto, 78 per cent.; certificates of accumulated simple interest upon them, 97 per cent. discount.

Before the year 1730, the malt liquors in general use in London were ale, beer, and a drink named two-penny. It was then customary to call for a pint or tankard of half and half; *i. e.*, half of ale or half of beer; or half of ale, and half of two-penny. In course of time, it also became the practice to call for a pint or tankard of three threads, meaning a third of each, ale, beer, and two-penny, and thus the publican had the trouble to go to three casks and turn three cocks for a pint of liquor. To avoid that inconvenience and waste, a brewer of the name of Harwood conceived the idea of making a liquid, which should partake of the united flavours of ale, beer, and two-penny; he did so, and succeeded, calling it entire, or entire butt, meaning that it was drawn entirely from one cask or butt, and as it was a very hearty and nourishing liquor, and supposed to be very suitable for porters, and other working people, it obtained the name of *porter*.

12. Count Salvinsky, a rich Polishman, lost at piquet, 20,000 acres of woodland, and a magnificent chateau, situated in Saxony. The Prince Dolgorouky was the winner. Count Salvinsky is the same person who at Constantinople won of the Capitan Pacha, at a game of

A.C. 1825 chess, 12 slaves, and 16,000 leopard skins, which he sold in Hungary for 700,000 florins, and set the slaves at liberty.

Captain Parry returned from his Northern Expedition; the *Hecla* and *Fury* having sailed from the west coast of Greenland on July 4th, 1824, and entered Davis's Straits, on the 12th of the same month. On the 9th of September, they cleared the ice, and on the 13th entered Barrow's Straits, proceeding as far as Port Bowen, where they passed the winter. On the 6th of June, 1825, summer commenced, and on July 20th, the ships quitted the harbour, and examined the coast on the opposite side of the strait. They made Cape Somerset on the 23d, when, having experienced stormy weather, and encountered large blocks of ice, the *Fury*, on the 1st of August, was driven ashore. For three weeks, every effort was made to extricate her, but she was so jammed up between the ice, that the whole crew was compelled to go on board the *Hecla*, and on the 25th August, the *Fury* was finally abandoned. On the 1st September, the *Hecla* cleared Prince Regent's Inlet; on the 10th, she arrived off the coast of Scotland, and on the 12th, off Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, where Captain Parry landed, and went direct to the Admiralty.

14. At Portsmouth, on launching the *Princess Charlotte*, 15 persons were drowned, by the giving way of the dock-gates.

15. The Comet.—This luminary was passing through the south-eastern part of the constellation Taurus, and formed an equilateral triangle with Aldebaran and the Pleiades, the comet being situated in the south-eastern angle. The tail, or rather brush, pointed towards the south-west, and when the night was favourable, appeared from two to three degrees in length. The nucleus emitted a light about equal to a star of the third magnitude, and had travelled through rather more than one degree or two

of the moon's diameters during the last 48 hours. A.C. 1825

22. It appeared by the statement made at a meeting of bank proprietors, that the amount of bank-notes in circulation was about 18,200,000*l*. The amount in circulation at the same period in the three years preceding was as follows:—On the 25th Sept. 1824, 18,715,299*l*.; on the 20th Sept. 1823, 17,820,420*l*.; and on the 21st September, 1825, 16,796,584*l*.

23. Mr. Meredith, a wealthy stable-keeper, in the 65th year of his age, riding 13 stone, undertook to ride four horses from Reading to Knightsbridge park-gates, calculated at 36 miles, by the Windsor Forest road, in two hours and a quarter. He started upon Bacchanalian, a fleet and strong hunter, and performed ten miles, to the beginning of Bracknal, Berks, in 35 minutes 10 seconds. He rode the second horse eight miles, to the top of the hill at Virginia Water, in 27 minutes 13 seconds, when the sporting Milton found horses. The third horse brought the equestrian eleven miles, through Hounslow, in 40 minutes 12 seconds; and the fourth horse, the remaining seven miles, in 24 minutes 20 seconds, winning well. Total two hours six minutes 55 seconds. The match was for 100 sovereigns.

There are 103 canals in Great Britain; the total extent of them 2682½ miles, about the length from the east to the west of the whole continent of Europe; 30 millions sterling being the valuation of the cost. In the various canals there are 48 subterraneous passages, 40 of which have an extent of 32 miles. None of those works, important as they are, were projected prior to 1755.

Few persons attain the age of Mr. George Harding, who died some years ago at Winchester, where he was buried. He was at the period of his death 116 years of age, and survived five wives, two of whom he had married after he was 100 years old.

A.C.
1825 There is in the island of Naxos, an ancient unfinished statue of Bacchus, of such an enormous size, that a party of modern travellers

are said to have spread a cloth upon the beard, and made it serve as their breakfast table. A.C.
1825

Agriculturists will probably think the following comparative statement of the prices of grain in Dantzic and England worthy their attention:—

DANTZIC.

Price of the finest wheat purchased in Dantzic, put free on board, and Sound dues paid, 26s. 6d. to 27s. 5d.

Barley, free on board, and Sound dues paid, 11s. 5d.

Oats, free on board, and Sound dues paid, 8s. 9d.

Peas, free on board, and Sound dues paid, 15s. 6d.

Oct. 8. Yesterday terminated the life of Anne Moore, the pretended fasting woman, in the 76th year of her age. About the beginning of the year 1807, that extraordinary impostor lived at Tutbury, a village in Staffordshire, when she first excited public attention by declaring that she lived without food, and having offered to prove the truth of her assertion by submitting to be watched for a considerable time. She was at last detected in her imposture by a professional gentleman of the name of Fox, who discovered that her daughter was in the habit of conveying her food daily, and concealing it under the bed-clothes.

In the night of the 28th ult. a faint appearance of a new comet was observed at Gosport, but the lunar light and the passing clouds prevented taking its position in the heavens, and since that time the weather proved very unfavourable for observations. Last night (October 7.) at ten o'clock, the same comet again appeared in the south-east point, ten degrees above the horizon, in the upper part of the right side of the constellation Cetus. The nearest star to it was in the under part of the belly of Cetus. Its train was then nearly perpendicular, and between ten and eleven degrees in length, extending to the star Baten, in the belly. Its

ENGLAND.

The same wheat in England, after being here two years, is sold for 56s. to 72s.

The same barley, 34s. to 46s.

The same oats, 26s. to 33s.

The same peas, 50s. to 68s.

nucleus was perceivable by the naked eye at intervals, of the size of a star of the third or fourth magnitude, surrounded by a large circular coma fifteen minutes in diameter, or about half the size of the full moon's disk, and of a brilliant appearance; so that it was distinctly seen through attenuated clouds. It is 172 degrees distance from the sun, and is the first comet ever seen at so great a distance from that luminary. Its motion is antecedentia, or contrary to the order of the signs of the Zodiac.

10. It appeared by the Paris papers that there was a disturbance at Rouen when General Lafayette passed through that town. He dined with M. Cabanon, one of his old colleagues in the chamber of deputies. More than 2000 persons assembled in front of the house in the evening, shouting "Vive Lafayette!" The police thought fit to call out the gendarmerie to clear the street, when the populace were charged with drawn sabres, and many injured.

At the sale of the property of the late Mr. Fryer, of Stamford, a very curious hat was sold for a trifling sum, which proved to be the hat formerly worn by Lord Treasurer Burleigh. Its manufacture was of the finest texture imaginable, the crown low and pointed, and surrounded with black

A.C. 1825 glass bugles and beads, sewn on black velvet. It became the property of an officer belonging to the Royal South Lincoln Militia.

23. It appeared from the registers kept at the prefecture of the police, that there were at this time 30,000 natives of England and Ireland in Paris!

An order was yesterday sent, from the home department to Newgate, for the immediate conveyance of William Christmas, who was tried and convicted at the last Old Bailey sessions, for embezzling money belonging to Messrs. Hoares, bankers, to the *Justitia* hulk, at Woolwich, preparatory to his transportation to New South Wales.

Paris papers stated the death of the king of Bavaria, who died of apoplexy at his palace at Munich on the 13th instant, in the 70th year of his age. He was one of Bonaparte's kings, and did honour to his creation. As far as he was able, he had ever shewed himself favourable to public liberty—and had he not been borne down by the influence of Austria, Bavaria might have boasted of a constitution worthy of freemen. He was succeeded by his son, Charles Louis Augustus, who, it is said, is a well-meaning man, but with an intellect truly legitimate.

An extract from a letter of the above date, speaking of the fire at Miramichi, which had devastated such an immense track of territory in America, says, "The country presents one entire mass of ruins; nothing being to be seen but the remains of dwellings, while what were recently forests, are reduced to deserts as far as the eye can reach. Down to Chatham, where the river is almost a mile wide, the flames extended nearly over; the burning fragments igniting every thing with which they came in contact, and the smoke being so dense, that the people were nearly suffocated, while the general confusion was increased by the darkness. Little more than half the loss is as yet ascertained, for 100 miles up

and down the stream the conflagration raged. Dead bodies appear in all directions scattered up and down the woods, and whole families perished, being burnt to a cinder, and others appearing to have been suffocated. Such distress however, has not prevented a good deal of plundering, and the merchants are taking advantage of the universal necessity, by selling single wove blankets at 3*l.* per pair; pork at 7*l.* 10*s.* a barrel, and other commodities in proportion.

The vast power of the fires in the American forest may be judged of by the extent of the smoke, which was perceived over an extent of country, the extremes of which are at least ten degrees of latitude distant from one another.

24. On Monday one of the first American houses in the city, that of Mr. S. Williams, of Finsbury-square, stopt payment for, it was stated, half a million of money. It was apprehended that the manufacturing towns of Birmingham and Manchester would be material sufferers by that failure. Speculations in cotton and in the funds are said to have been the causes.

26. An express from Calais arrived in town, with intelligence that the large ship, *Baron of Renfrew*, had entirely gone to pieces near Gravelines. Various parts of the wreck had been washed on shore at that place.

A grand canal, upwards of 500 miles in length, was projected in 1808, to unite the great northern and western lakes (those Mediterranean of the New World) with the waters of the Atlantic. The idea was treated with contempt, as the dream of a visionary or a madman; but that vast work is now completed! On the 26th October, at ten in the morning, the first boat from Lake Erie entered the canal, immediately a cannon was fired at Buffalo, on the lake. Other cannon were placed within hearing of each other, to repeat the salute all the way to New York, and so on to Sandy Hook, and then again

A.C. the fire was returned back to Buf-
 1825 falo, a distance in the whole of
 1080 miles ! It was expected that
 the boat would reach New York
 on the 4th of November, where
 preparations were made for a
 grand aquatic festival, in which all
 the public authorities of that city
 and state, the societies, citizens,
 military and naval persons, were to
 take part.

28. True bills were found by the
 grand jury, at the prosecution of
 Mr. Martin, against Messrs. Cle-
 ment, of the *Chronicle*, Thwaites,
 of the *Herald*, and Cadell, pub-
 lisher of *Blackwood's Magazine*.

29. The steam-boat, Comet,
 with passengers from Inverness
 and Fort William, was run down
 off Kempock-point, between Gou-
 rock and the Clough light-house,
 by the steam-boat Ayr, outward-
 bound. In rounding the point the
 vessels came in contact with such
 force and violence, that the Comet
 went down almost instantaneously,
 when above 70 persons were in a
 moment precipitated into eternity !
 Ten only were saved, out of above
 80 who were believed to have been
 on board. Among those escaped
 is the master, who was got on
 shore, but in such an exhausted
 state, that he was unable to give
 any account of what had taken place,
 or of the passengers on board.

The Ayr, we learn, had a light
 out upon her bow, but the Comet
 had none. As the night, however,
 was clear, it was obvious that a bad
 look-out had been kept up, and
 most reprehensible neglect shown
 on both sides. The Ayr received
 such a shock, and was so much da-
 maged, that she reached Greenock
 with much difficulty, in a sinking
 state. A passenger on board the
 Ayr related, that he was one of
 four cabin passengers who were all
 below when the accident happened.
 He had laid down on a sofa un-
 dressed, heard a noise forward
 which alarmed him, and before he
 had time to disentangle himself
 from the clothes he had thrown
 over him, the vessels struck with a

tremendous crash. On reaching A.C.
 the deck, he saw the Comet drift- 1825
 ing from them, and wheeling round ;
 there was light enough from the
 moon to enable him to distinguish
 the hills on either side, and the va-
 rious objects around. On board
 the Ayr the utmost confusion pre-
 vailed. The Comet was in sight
 for three minutes, when a most ap-
 palling shriek arose from the pas-
 sengers on board of her, evidently
 crowding to the side nearest the
 Ayr, and with outstretched arms
 imploring help ; not a cry reached
 his ears after the vessel went down,
 and in a few moments the river was
 as unruffled as ever. All on board
 the Ayr were in the utmost conster-
 nation, and it is much to be feared
 in downright stupefaction, with
 the exception of two seamen be-
 longing to the *Harmony*, who, after
 endeavouring in vain to rally the
 men belonging to the vessel, low-
 ered the boat at the stern, for the
 purpose of rendering whatever
 assistance was in their power ; but
 at the moment when she reached
 the water with one of the men in
 her, and before the tackles were yet
 unloosed, the steam was unfor-
 tunately set on, and boat and man
 dragged under the water ; he saved
 himself by clinging to the ropes,
 and, providentially for all on board,
 reached the deck, when he and his
 companions had enough to do to
 keep the vessel from going down.
 She was evidently in a sinking
 state. At the time of the accident
 the Ayr had a light at the bow, as
 well as a man on the look-out.

30. The marriage of the Mar-
 quis Wellesley with Mrs. Patterson
 took place, with much of vice-regal
 magnificence. At three o'clock in
 the afternoon, two of the lord
 lieutenant's carriages, with a nu-
 merous retinue of servants in splen-
 did liveries, arrived at Ryland's
 Hotel, in Sackville-street, where
 Mrs. Patterson had been residing
 for the last three months. Imme-
 diately afterwards this distinguished
 lady and her sister, Miss Caton,
 accompanied by Mr. Johnson and

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1825 Colonel Shawe, entered one of the carriages, and proceeded directly to the residence of the illustrious viceroy in the park, the other carriage following with attendants.

A grand dinner was given at a quarter past six, to a select party, consisting of many persons of distinction.

At eight o'clock precisely the marriage was performed by the lord primate (archbishop of Armagh.) The lady was not given away, that form being unnecessary, as she had previously been married.

A vessel from China, navigated by Chinese sailors, arrived at Antwerp, which excited great admiration among the Hollanders.

The Messrs. Bells and their companions, by indefatigable perseverance and industry, succeeded in recovering from the bed of the ocean, after having been submerged eleven months, the *Christiana* brig, laden with about 180 pieces of brandy, which was sunk on the Margate sands. It is a remarkable circumstance, that the whole of that undertaking was completed without the aid of a diving-bell. The method resorted to was, by having on the deck of the vessel employed, what is termed "a Jack in the box," through which the screws and other instruments were dropped; and by that simple contrivance,—it is no more than an upright box—the men were enabled to work with safety. The length of time the spirit had been immersed did not in the least diminish its flavour, owing to the soundness and thickness of the bottoms in which it was contained.

The sky was so clear, that Jupiter's satellites were visible to the naked eye, like attendant spirits round the throne of their glorious and gigantic monarch. For several mornings all the planets, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, were visible at once; and, with the exception of Saturn, they were all in the immediate vicinity of each other, an event of very rare occurrence.

By the census taken four years A.C.
1825 ago, it appeared that in a population of every 10,000 there are from 500 to 600 more females than males; for instance, in Manchester, containing something more than 100,000 souls, there are about 6000 females more than males. In Preston, a proportionate majority, and in Kendal, about 600. The consequence is, that 600 men must marry twice, or that number of females remain in "single blessedness," (taking it for granted that annually the same number of each sex pay the debt of nature.) In Turkey, women dying in a state of celibacy, or one dying without having contributed to population, is supposed to leave this world in a state of condemnation, and she is prized the most who has been the most prolific. Madame De Staël inquiring of Bonaparte who he accounted the finest woman in the world, the emperor replied, "she who has brought forth the greatest number of children."

Mr. Finlaison, actuary of the National Debt-office, says that the duration of human life has been so much prolonged within the last century, that the average now is to the average a hundred years ago as four to three. This applies equally to both sexes. This deduction is drawn generally, but the lives upon which it is founded belong chiefly to the upper classes.

At no period have actors and actresses of merit been so amply remunerated as at present. Miss Foote cleared upwards of 800*l.* in Dublin, 760*l.* in Liverpool, and 400*l.* in Whitehaven and Carlisle. She was engaged for 12 nights in Edinburgh, for which she was to be paid the enormous sum of 600 guineas. Her first reception there was prodigiously enthusiastic.

The monument erecting in Glasgow, to the memory of John Knox, is to be a Doric column, 60 feet in height. He is to be represented as preaching, leaning a little forward, his left leg advanced, and holding in his right hand a small pocket

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¹⁸²⁵ Bible. In the energy of speaking he has grasped and raised up the left side of the Geneva cloak, and is pointing with the forefinger of his left hand to the Bible in his right, as if he had just said, "the scripture is my authority." The monument proposed to be erected on Caterthun is a column of about 135 feet in height."

Mr. Smith, commonly called "Gentleman Smith," from the elegance of his manners, and his able personification of polished society on the stage, the original Charles Surface in Sheridan's comedy of *The School for Scandal*, died at Orby last week, aged 80, leaving a large property.

In the town of Madbury, New Hampshire, resided a man named Israel Tibbets, whose bulk far exceeded that of the far-famed Daniel Lambert. His weight was 435 pounds. He was about six feet high, and was not at all corpulent when young.

Each of the public cabriolets is said to be farmed by the driver at one pound a day. This, supposing the original cost to be 100*l.* and the expense about a guinea a week, must be a tolerable profitable concern, and ought to afford a better equipment than most of those vehicles present.

The fall in the barometer within three days had been more rapid and considerable than any that the most attentive meteorologist can remember to have happened for some time. Both on Thursday and Friday mornings snow fell in the neighbourhood of the metropolis.

The comet rose in the E.S.E. about half after eight in the evening, and reached the meridian about a quarter after two in the morning, at which time it was about 27 degrees above the horizon. Its situation was nearly in right ascension, 32 degrees South declination 11 degrees, near the star Alpha, in the neck of the constellation Cetus, or the Whale. It was visible to the naked eye, on a clear

night, from nine o'clock till the moon rose. ^{A.C.}
¹⁸²⁵

In consequence of the falling in of the long room at the Custom-house, it is the intention of government to bring an action for damages against Mr. Laing, the architect, and Mr. Peto, the builder of that structure. It is said that the damages will be laid as high as 200,000*l.*

The lords of the treasury came to a determination of allowing Mrs. Belzoni the sum of 200*l.*, which that affectionate wife and deserving woman had, in August, 1823, remitted from England to the Moorish minister at Fez, with a request that it might be forwarded to await her husband's arrival at Timbuctoo, had it pleased providence to spare him. This was an act of kindness on the part of the Treasury, and ought to be recorded to its credit.

By the Turnpike Act, 4 Geo. IV. c. 95, s. 2, it is enacted, that from and after the 1st day of January, 1826, the several nails of the tire of the wheels of every waggon, cart, or other carriage used or drawn on any turnpike road, shall be so countersunk as not to project beyond one quarter of an inch above any part of the surface of such tire, under a penalty of 40*s.* on the owner, and 20*s.* on the driver.

The leviathan turtle in the museum at New York measures seven feet and a half in length, and thirteen feet in circumference. It was caught by a New York pilot boat, about 30 miles off Sandy Hook, and weighed, when killed, 800*lb.*, although it was thought that it lost about 200*lb.* of blood in the conflict.

The comet was a very conspicuous object during the greater part of the night, when not obscured by clouds. It declined fast towards the south, although it seemed to increase in brightness. The tail appeared of considerable length. It passed the meridian about two o'clock A. M.

Upwards of 60,000 persons were

A.C. said to have arrived at Margate
1825 this season by the different steam-
packets.

Three spots were visible on the sun's disc ; one, near the southern limb, appeared well defined, round, and not unlike the transit of an inferior planet over the face of that luminary ; the other two were situated near the south-east edge, and, from their propinquity, could not have been visible before Friday. It is perhaps not unworthy of remark, that on the 20th of October, 1824, three spots were observed in nearly similar positions.

Nov. 2. The wind, which had blown fresh from the south-west of the metropolis, gradually veered, and in the evening was rather stormy, until midnight, when the gale became due west, and blew a perfect hurricane during the remainder of the night, and partly on Thursday, accompanied at the commencement by slight showers, and during its continuance had scarcely veered two points to the south-west. The effects of that stiff gale around the suburbs of London were severely felt, in the blowing down of trees, walls, fences, chimneys, &c. ; and some of the guards of the coaches that arrived on Thursday morning stated, they had not met with such a boisterous night for some years. The wind when in that quarter, blows without intermission during its continuance, and has been observed once or twice in a minute to burst with an awful and irresistible gust, carrying all before it with extraordinary violence ; consequently, from the rapid succession of the gusts, the damage done was exceedingly great.

In the vicinity of Paddington, and for some miles in that neighbourhood, including Kilburn, Bayswater, Acton, Ealing, Harrow, the suburbs of the Regent's-park, &c., and many places around that quarter, the effects of the gale more resembled a whirlwind than

the wind generally observed at this A.C.
season. 1825

4. A boat having between 40 and 50 persons on board passing from Cape Clear to Skibbereen was upset, by striking on a rock near the isle of Sherkin, when all on board, with the exception of two only, perished.

6. Divine service was performed as St. Katherine's Church, Tower, for the last time previously to its being pulled down to make room for the new docks ; and so anxious were many of the congregation to preserve some relic of that venerable edifice, that they actually began to demolish the ornaments even before the conclusion of the service. Much confusion was the consequence ; and it was found necessary to call in the police in order to put a stop to the disgraceful scene, during which the light-fingered gentry were on the alert, and many suffered from their slight-of-hand adroitness.

M. Mazurier, from the Parisian theatre Porte St. Martin, the celebrated punch and man-monkey, made his appearance at Covent-garden theatre, in a ballet adapted to the representation of the former character. In flexibility of limb and twisting of his body into all manner of shapes, M. Mazurier is wonderful—but, after all, there is no humour in him. He makes you stare ; but, unlike Joe Grimaldi, he cannot make you laugh.

12. News arrived from Boston of a fire, which had destroyed from 15 to 20 houses, the damage being estimated at from 75,000 to 100,000 dollars.

16. On Monday evening, agreeably to notice, Mr. Kean made his first appearance at the Park Theatre, New York. The boxes on the first and second row had been previously taken by his friends, and early on Monday all the pit tickets were disposed of, and notice placed on the outside of the doors that no tickets could be had. About an hour before the time of perform-

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1825 ¹⁸²⁵ ance all the avenues leading to the doors were choked up, and the rush to obtain admittance was very great. All parts of the house were crammed long before the curtain rose, and it was evident that it was composed of materials which would not remain quiet. At the commencement of the second scene Mr. Kean appeared, when the shouts of his friends and the hootings of those unfriendly were almost deafening. He bowed and appeared anxious to address the audience; but the tumult was so great, that nothing could be heard. Mr. Simpson, the manager, came forward, and with great difficulty was heard to say that Mr. Kean wished to be heard, and that he hoped an American public would not condemn him without a hearing. When he retired the uproar was renewed, and continued throughout the whole five acts to such a degree, that Mr. Kean's voice was not heard during the whole performance.

24. It was reported from Madrid, that a fire had broke out in the Escorial, from whence the king had departed; the conflagration was supposed to have been accidental, but the particulars had not transpired.

28. The failure of the highly respectable firm of Messrs. Davison and Dowsland was made known at the Foreign Stock Exchange; and on Thursday it was announced, that the houses of James Rowbotham and Son, and of Jonas Braddock, of Macclesfield, had also stopped payment, with debts, it was said, to the amount of 70,000*l.*! The consternation produced by that event at Macclesfield and the surrounding neighbourhood was dreadful.

A new impulse was given to the state of agitation and distrust which had so long existed in the city, by the arrival of intelligence of the failure of the Plymouth bank of Sir William Elford, bart., and Co. It appeared that a run

existed on most of the banks in the west of England, but more particularly in Devonshire and Cornwall. Several expresses were sent off to London by different houses, which either were, or apprehended themselves to be, in danger of a run, for the purpose of obtaining a supply of gold to meet the emergency. The partners of the London banking-houses with whom they kept accounts were immediately sought for, on the arrival of the expresses, wherever they could be found, and some were called from their attendance on divine service, to answer the despatches sent by their country correspondents. All the gold to which access could be got on Sunday was forwarded to the country in postchaises and four, the unusual appearance of which, in Lombard-street, and its immediate neighbourhood, on that day, collected together a crowd of anxious inquirers to ascertain the cause. The bank, whose failure is mentioned above, was one which had hitherto enjoyed very high credit, and the knowledge of that fact had much assisted to increase the alarm felt on that account in London.

Government at length performed an act of justice—tardy it must be conceded, as he had been six years imprisoned, towards Richard Carlisle, whose unconditional release (without paying the fine, or giving any bail) from Dorchester Castle was effected by warrants from the home secretary's office. We profess to maintain very different opinions on religious subjects from those of that persecuted man; but we are aware, and both history and self experience confirm us in the opinion,—that persecution on account of doctrinal points of religious belief, so far from making a convert, ever possessed the opposite tendency, and rather strengthened the party in error than led to his conversion.

An attempt was made in Paris, to assassinate young Las Casas,

^{A.C.}
1825 who, a few years ago, it may be recollected, laid a horsewhip on the shoulders of Sir H. Lowe. The Frenchman, however, escaped with some slight wounds. What rendered that matter the subject of much conversation was the circumstance of Sir Hudson Lowe being in that city at the time. Private letters even went so far as to say, that suspicions had been entertained that the ex-jailor was a party concerned; but that supposition was too outrageous for one moment's credit, on this side of the water.

The Glasgow paper stated, "The new distillery at Wishawton was going on with great briskness. There were stills containing considerably above 2000 gallons in full operation; and before the end of the month the quantity of spirits manufactured would be doubled by the putting up of two additional stills. There were 7500 superficial feet of cast iron coolers. The malting establishment was the largest in Scotland; there being 22,280 superficial feet of malting floors, and 2600 superficial feet of grain lofts. It was expected that when the whole stills were in full operation, there would be 1000 bolls of malt consumed weekly. The distillery was built for making malt whiskey alone; the demands for the Scottish market were good. The whiskey was of excellent flavour; and was to be procured in all the inns on that line of the road. It is intended to supply the English market by the beginning of January. The distillery is one of the most handsome and commodious of the kind. There are 400 stalls for cattle; 240 cows are fattening, some of which will be in Glasgow cattle-market in a fortnight. The byres are paved with the finest freestone, and are kept extremely clean."

A public meeting was held at the Freemason's Hall, according to notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety as

well as usefulness of establishing a western library, and scientific institution, having for its object the intellectual improvement of a large portion of young men, who have been hitherto unable of themselves to acquire the requisite means for that purpose, and being confined all day, at the several commercial houses in which they are employed, seek for that relaxation from their arduous duties in the rational entertainment of reading, instead of passing their evening hours in idle dissipation. At an early hour the meeting took place, and all seemed to entertain an anxious desire of seeing so useful and important an object carried into effect. H. Drummond, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair. In opening the proceedings of the day, the chairman stated, that the attorney-general and Sir Richard Birnie had consented to act as vice-presidents; and that Sir John Paul, Sir Coutts Trotter, John Drummond, Esq., and John Wright, Esq., (bankers,) were ready to come forward in any way in aid of the institution and its objects. The principal speakers on this occasion were J. C. Hobhouse, Esq., Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Gilchrist, Mr. Brougham, Dr. Birkbeck, Mr. Heath, the barrister, and Colonel Torrens. Resolutions were entered into to carry the proposed institution into full effect, and 12 gentlemen were nominated as a provisional committee, authorized to take all necessary measures to promote the objects in view. The meeting was most numerous and respectably attended; and, after voting thanks to the chairmen, adjourned to the 24th instant, to receive the report of the committee, and to consider the body of laws that may be necessary to the government of the institution.

Such is the cheapness of labour in some parts of the continent, in comparison of England, that Hertfordshire straw is actually sent to Switzerland, plaited and returned to England, where, notwithstanding

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¹⁸²⁵ ing the import duty of 17s. it may, after all, be sold about 5s. in the pound cheaper than plat made from the same material at home.

It was stated that the small-pox was making dreadful ravages in Paris. *The Journal de Paris* said it was not the common small-pox, but a distinct disease of another species, which had been in some way imported from Asia. It manifested itself in one of the first establishments of the capital, but all the young persons having been previously vaccinated, no dread was entertained of a fatal result.

Search having been made among some ancient papers in Heriot's Hospital, there was discovered a challenge to mortal combat, addressed by the famous Rob Roy to the duke of Montrose. It is in excellent preservation, and not a doubt can be entertained of its authenticity. It is at present in the hands of one of the sub-librarians of the advocates' library.

The improvements projected in London and its neighbourhood, and to be submitted to parliament in the next session, were very considerable. The great street from Charing-cross, and the alterations at the latter place, the opening from Pickett-place to Lincoln's-inn-fields, a new bridge from the Horseferry-road to Lambeth church, and a new bridge at Hammersmith, are among the number. Among the lesser changes is to be a widening of the west end of Threadneedle-street, to be effected by the directors of the Bank of England, who are to purchase and take down a few of the houses, and to carry a footway through the tower of St. Bartholomew's church. If we add to those the removal of Fleet-market and the great thoroughfare to be opened from Blackfriars-bridge to the northern roads, the buildings in progress near Whitehall, the demolition or restoration of Buckingham-house, the alterations in Hyde-park, and the rapid extension of the buildings about the Regent's-park, we may conceive

the change which will probably be ^{A.C.}
effected in the appearance of the ¹⁸²⁵
metropolis in a short time.

The French papers stated that "by a secret article of the treaty negotiated through Sir Charles Stuart, between the crowns of Brazil and Portugal, the Emperor Pedro renounced in favour of a younger brother (the hopeful Miguel, now on his travels), his right of succession to the Portuguese throne, and confined himself to that of the Brazilian empire."

The country letters gave a gloomy picture of the embarrassment which was so generally diffused over the great manufacturing districts. The lengths to which the merchant, the trader, and the manufacturer had been tempted by an artificial glut of money, must terminate in the ruin of thousands. The cotton bubble was the first to explode, and the recent stoppage of Mr. S. Williams involved a Spanish house, which proved 120,000*l.* on his estate, in difficulties so insurmountable, that suspension of payment became inevitable. It was beyond a doubt, that many private arrangements were in negotiation.

We were favoured with a sight of the bill of sale of an adventurer's share in the New River Company, by Spurrier and Phipps, in February, 1792, by which it appeared that a 100*l.* share produced the enormous sum of 15,000*l.* The expenses of sale and auction duty were 445*l.* 11*s.*

Mr. Abernethy, in a lecture delivered to his pupils in Bartholomew's Hospital, on the subject of Nervous Irritability, insisted that the malady in question entirely arose from a disordered state of the digestive organs.

A mechanic of Gottenberg, named Umgewitz, invented a machine which manufactured 10,000 nails in one minute.

The pope revived, in all their former strictness, the laws against the Jews. They were obliged to dwell in a certain quarter of Rome

^{A.C.}
¹⁸²⁵ only, and to wear a distinguishing badge; the men a yellow covering on their hats, and the women a yellow ribbon on the breast.

The rage for building in the vicinity of the metropolis continued unabated. The extensive tract of ground between Millbank and Chelsea, which had long supplied the London markets with some of their best and earliest vegetables, was lately let on a building lease by Earl Grosvenor, to Mr. Cubitt, the builder, of Gray's Inn-lane, who delivered in a plan of 5000 houses to be thereon erected. The market-gardeners, by whom they are at present occupied, have received notice to quit.

It has been determined not to prosecute any farther the attempts to discover a north-west passage to the Pacific Ocean.

As the new weights and measures come into use on the 1st of January, 1825, it is of importance to make the public familiar with the nature of the changes which will then be necessary.

1. The standard inch, foot, yard, acre, and mile, remain the same as at present.

2. The pound, ounce, and pennyweight troy, and the pound, ounce, and dram, avoirdupois, remain also the same as at present. The pound troy is declared to be the unit from which all others are to be derived. It contains 5760 grains; and the ounce troy contains 480 grains. The pound avoirdupois contains 7000 troy grains, and the ounce avoirdupois $437\frac{1}{2}$. Thus we have still two different pound, and two different ounce weights! As a means of restoring the weights if they should be lost, the cubic inch of distilled water is declared to be equal in weight to 252,458 grains, the barometer being at 30 inches, and the thermometer at 62 degrees.

3. The sole difference between the new system and the old lies in the gallon and the measures de-

duced from it. The new or imperial gallon is declared to contain ten pounds avoirdupois of distilled water—the temperature and pressure being as above. Hence we find that it contains $277\frac{1}{4}$, or, more correctly, 277.27 cubic inches. Now the present wine gallon contains 231, and the present ale gallon 282 cubic inches.

It follows that the new imperial gallon is to the old wine gallon as six to five, and to the old ale gallon as 47 to 48, neglecting very minute fractions.

Therefore, to convert wine gallons into imperial gallons, deduct one-sixth; to convert imperial gallons into wine gallons, add one-fifth.

To convert ale gallons into imperial gallons, add $1\text{-}47\text{th}$ part; to convert imperial gallons into ale gallons, deduct $1\text{-}48\text{th}$ part.

The new pint and quart being declared to be respectively the 8th and 4th part of the new gallon, bear the same proportion to the old pint and quart as the new gallon does to the old gallon.

Two gallons are declared to be a peck, and eight gallons a bushel, as at present. But the proportions here are not the same as in the case of the pint and quart, because the old gallon for dry measure is neither the wine nor the ale gallon, but a gallon of 268.8 cubic inches. The imperial peck and bushel are therefore to the old Winchester peck and bushel as 266.8 to 277.27. Hence to convert Winchester bushels into imperial bushels, deduct one 33rd part; and to convert imperial into Winchester add one 32nd part. This is sufficiently near for practical purposes; the sum to be added is correctly 1-31.73. The old Winchester bushel contains 2150.42 cubic inches; the new contains 2218.16. The new or imperial quarter has the same ratio to the old quarter, as the new bushel has to the old bushel.

The standard measure of capacity
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¹⁸²⁵ city for coals, culm, lime, fish, potatoes, or fruit, and all other goods and things commonly sold by heap measure, shall be the aforesaid bushel, containing 80 pounds avoirdupois of water, the same being made round, with a plain and even bottom, and being 19 inches and a half from outside to outside, the goods in such measure to be heaped up in the form of a cone, such cone to be of the height of at least six inches, and the outside of the bushel to be the extremity of the base of such cone, and that three bushels shall be a sack, and twelve such sacks shall be a chaldron."

It is farther provided by the act of the 6th Geo. IV. cap. 19, "That all such measures shall be made cylindrical, and the diameter of such measure shall be, at the least, double the depth thereof, and the height of the cone or heap shall be equal to three-fourths of the depth of the measure, the outside of the measure being the extremity or base of such cone."

It is not obligatory on persons to buy and sell by those measures; they may use the old measures, but when that is done, the ratio which the measures used to bear to the new standard measure must be specified, otherwise the contract of agreement is null and void. This will render it necessary to refer to the new measures in all written bargains. All bargains made without a special reference to some other measure are held to be made according to the new measure.

The existing weights and measures may be used if marked, so as to show the proportion they bear to the standard measures and weights, but not otherwise. All weights and measures made after the 1st of January, 1826, are to be conformable to the new standard.

Dec. 2. Under the direction of the Lord Chancellor, a sentence of nullity of marriage, by reason of fraud, circumvention, and cruelty, and also of Lord Portsmouth's

lunacy, was awarded against the person calling herself the Countess of Portsmouth. ^{A.C.}
¹⁸²⁵

In the case of Daniel Thorndike, Esq. v. the Honourable George Hervey, to obtain compensation in damages for criminal conversation by George Hervey with the wife of the plaintiff, the damages were laid at 5000*l.*, defendant pleading the general issue. The jury, after an absence of about half an hour, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages—4000*l.*

3. A vessel of about 100 tons burden, was totally wrecked on the south side of Clogherhead, about five miles from Drogheda; one body, with several sovereigns in its pocket, was washed on shore. A more complete wreck was never seen; splinters and fragments were scattered along the shore for three-quarters of a mile; the name, "Swallow of Bristol," being on one of them.

During the storm of this night, five sloops were wrecked on the Wexford coast.

Accounts received, stated that Xalapa, (Mexico,) the castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, is at last likely to yield, in consequence of the arrival of a large frigate and two sloops of war from England, for the Mexican service. A few days previous a flag of truce with proposals had been sent from the castle to the town of Vera Cruz, when the terms, whatever they were, are said to have been rejected, as the constitutional naval force at Sacrificiosos was then sufficient to prevent all the Spanish troops in those seas from throwing any relief into the castle.

Some workmen employed on the estate of Richard Creagh, Esq., on the lands of Cloughleigh, found a leaden pipe, four inches in diameter, at a great depth under the surface, which appeared to have been placed there at some very remote period for the conveyance of water from a well at the above place to Athassel Abbey, near a mile dis-

^{A.C.}
1825 tant. The lead was by no means altered from its long interment.

The earth suddenly opened in the plain of Leyden, where a house was swallowed up. Efforts were immediately made to save the inhabitants, when three men were extracted, slightly wounded.

4. An inquest was held at Birmingham, on the body of a fine child, two years old, son of Mr. Allison. It appeared that the latter gentleman had been setting by the parlour fire, fondling his two children, seated one on each knee, while near them was a young lady occupied with her needle. On a sudden, a great body of flame rushed down the chimney, falling upon the fire, which instantly burst with frightful violence, the flames filling the whole room in a moment, when the children's clothes became ignited, whom the father proceeded to roll in the carpet. While thus employed, another explosion was heard, which shook the house, and a distinct mass or ball of fire was observed to shoot from the grate, passing very near, and striking against a window, the frame of which it shattered and carried to a considerable distance. The deceased child was discovered severely burnt, but not sufficiently to have caused its death, which, however, took place the following morning from effect of fright. The jury, after some consideration, could impute the accident to nothing but electric fluid from lightning having passed down the chimney, though the atmosphere was perfectly clear at the time.

5. The neighbourhood of the Regent's Park was aroused by the loud and reiterated explosions of Perkins's steam-gun, in the manufactory there. The noise was very different from that produced by the ignition of gunpowder, in a tube of the same calibre. It often resembled a very rapid running fire of musketry, accompanied with a rushing sound or roar, that quite deafened the unaccustomed ear.

Placards were borne about in the immediate vicinity of the spot, to warn passengers of what was going on. The duke of Wellington, and a numerous party of officers of engineers and artillery, entered the manufactory, which was then closed to all strangers. They continued several hours, and if the destructiveness of the weapon can be judged from the appalling impression caused by the explosion, it must be terrible indeed. At first the balls were discharged at short intervals, in imitation of artillery firing against an iron target, at the distance of thirty-five yards. Such was the force with which they were driven, that they were completely shattered to atoms. In the next experiment, the balls were discharged at a frame of wood, and they actually passed through eleven one-inch planks of the hardest deal, placed at a distance of an inch from each other. Afterwards they were propelled against an iron-plate one-fourth of an inch thick, and at the very first trial the ball passed through it. On all hands this was declared to be the utmost effort of force that gunpowder could exert. Indeed, we understand, that this plate had been brought specially from Woolwich, for the purpose of ascertaining the comparative force of steam and gunpowder. The pressure of steam employed to effect this wonderful force, we learnt, on inquiry, did not at first exceed 65 atmospheres, or 900 lbs. to the square inch; and it was repeatedly stated by Mr. Perkins, that the pressure might be carried even to 200 atmospheres with perfect safety. All present being fully satisfied with respect to the power of the steam, Mr. Perkins then proceeded to demonstrate the rapidity with which musket-balls might be projected by its agency. To effect this, he screwed on to the gun-barrel a tube filled with balls, which, falling down by their own gravity into the barrel, were projected, one by one, with such extraordinary ve-

A.C. locity as to demonstrate that, by means of a succession of tubes, filled with balls, fixed in a wheel (a model of which was exhibited), nearly one thousand balls per minute might be discharged. In subsequent discharges or volleys, the barrel, to which is attached a moveable joint, was given a lateral direction, and the balls perforated a plank nearly twelve feet in length. Thus, if opposed to a regiment in line, the steam-gun might be made to act from one of its extremities to the other. A similar plank was afterwards placed in a perpendicular position, and, in like manner, there was a stream of shot-holes from the top to the bottom. It is thus proved that the steam-gun has not only the force of gunpowder, but also admits of any direction being given to it. But what seemed to create most surprise, was the effect of a volley of balls discharged against the brick wall by the side of the target. They absolutely dug a hole of considerable dimensions in the wall, and penetrated almost one-half through its thickness. We heard several officers declare their belief, that, had the balls been made of iron, instead of lead, they would have actually made a breach through it—the wall was 18 inches thick. The following is a calculation of the advantages in point of economy, compared with gunpowder. Suppose 250 balls are discharged in a minute by the single-barrel steam-gun, or 15,000 per hour, this, for 16 hours, would require 15,000 oz. of gunpowder per hour, or 15,000 lb. weight for the 16 hours. The expense of gunpowder being 70s. per cwt., or 35*l.* per thousand, is 525*l.* Mr. Perkins says that he can throw that number of balls in succession for the price of five bushels of coals per hour, or between 3*l.* or 4*l.* only for 16 hours.

6. Lewes and its neighbourhood were visited by a tempest, producing a clap of thunder of a peculiar sound and extraordinary length, it having lasted a minute or more.

The lightning struck the crown-beam of Rodwell Mill, when two men being therein at the time, say, that when the electric fluid entered the mill, it exhibited sparks, like those issuing from a number of rockets.

7. The weather last week was tremendously stormy at Hastings, accompanied by thunder.

It was reported in Madrid that a new formation of the council of state had been signed, among whom were the names of General Castanos and the archbishop of Toledo.

A well-known Englishman, an ex-general in the Colombian service, Mr. Gregor M'Gregor, calling himself cacique of Poyais, or New Neustra, and who is recruiting for subjects for his pretended kingdom, was arrested at Paris, upon the 5th instant, at No. 3, Rue Ventadour. He was taken to the prefecture of police, and interrogated by a *Juge d'Instruction* on the 6th, and then removed to the prison of La Force.

An alarming fire broke out at Merriton Farm, near Christchurch, the property of Lord Malmesbury, which was happily extinguished without any great damage.

8. Mr. Green delivered his fourth lecture, when after concluding his observations on the skull, he remarked, that the part which underwent the greatest alteration during the life of man, was the under jaw, which entirely changes its form from a semi-circle to a semi-ellipse.

9. The panic produced by the failure of Wentworth and Co., of Threadneedle-street, caused a run on several of the London bankers, but they were all perfectly well prepared to meet it, and no inconvenience whatever followed.

The French papers informed us of the death of the celebrated liberal, General Foy. He had long been a distinguished opposition leader in the chamber of deputies. By Bonaparte's abdication, he lost a marshal's baton; but his military promotion was compensated by po-

A.C.
1825 pular honours and distinctions, which he could not have attained or enjoyed under the imperial government. Since his first admission to the chamber of deputies, he had been one of the most prominent orators; and in the last session was, without exception, the most powerful opponent of the ministry. Almost all Paris attended at his funeral, which was one of the most imposing sights ever seen. Dying in indigent circumstances, a subscription has been opened at Paris for his three children, which in a few days exceeded 12,000*l.*, and is still increasing. The Ultras and the Jesuits, who ultimately compelled M. de Villele to march 100,000 men into Spain, could not command from the fanaticism or the charity of the whole of their partisans in France, half the sum to relieve all the fugitive monks and soldiers of the Faith, which was raised in one day, to honour the memory of a single patriot orator.

Most of the insignia which were on the coffin of General Foy, the plume, epaulettes, crown of laurels, and even the funeral cloth, were divided into several thousand parts among the persons attending, who preserved them as the most precious memorials.

Ripe strawberries, of the raspberry kind, were gathered in the garden of Thomas Gibbs Hilton, Esq., of Selling, and a large quantity were in full bloom.

This day is the anniversary of the birth of Milton, born in the year 1598.

12. For some days the money-market in the city had been in a state of unusual stagnation, and every thing seemed to announce the approach of some very unprecedented crisis in pecuniary affairs at the Stock Exchange, and in all commercial transactions.

The duke of Wellington was appointed by the Court of Chancery one of the guardians of the children of his unfortunate niece, the late Mrs. Long Wellesley.

13. Notice was given in the ca-

thedral church of Wells, that on A.C.
1825 this day month an episcopal visitation would be held, when every member was cited to attend, some changes in the establishment being anticipated; while many vacant stalls it was supposed would be filled. A similar meeting had not occurred in the diocese for 100 years.

14. A meeting was held in a private-room in the Mansion-house, to take into consideration the great agitation in the city respecting the money market, and to adopt such measures as should be deemed necessary.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope stated the arrival of the Enterprise steam vessel, in 56 days from the English Channel. The passage is frequently made by merchant ships in from 55 to 60 days. The voyage occupied 57 days, during only 35 of which the engines were employed, and three days had been passed at anchor at the island of St. Thomas.

16. The sums daily issued by the Bank, last week, almost exceed belief. It is confidently affirmed that they had paid, in claims of one kind or another, on this day, gold and paper to the amount of five millions sterling; the sovereigns issued were all new, but the Mint was not able nearly to supply the demand. It is reported that Rothschild paid a large sum in gold into the Bank this day, which was variously stated at from 150 to 300,000*l.*

The amount of small notes which were then in the Bank ready for circulation was said not to exceed 500,000*l.*, but that quantity might readily be increased, if the original plates remained in existence. It was given out, however, that such was intended only as a temporary measure, and that the notes were to be called in as soon as the exigencies should be got over.

Duncan M'Innes, late master of the Comet steam boat, was to take his trial, under criminal letters, for having brought the Comet in collision with the Ayr steam-boat,

A.C. by which the former sunk, when
1825 62 persons perished.

X COMMERCIAL EMBARRASMENTS.

18. Such a week of anxiety and misery as the last, we believe, never had been experienced by the mercantile portion of a people in any country since the commencement of civilization and commerce. So unprecedented was the pecuniary distress in the city, and so appalling its consequences, that they furnished a lesson which, even in our times, we trust, will not be without its salutary effects; but which, to posterity, will form a beacon, warning bankers, merchants, and traders, of the inevitable dangers which attend that rage for speculation, which, in its infuriate grasp after wealth, overlooks the only secure way of obtaining it. So important have been the events of the last few days, and so instructive their moral, that we present an historic detail of them, as they occurred.

The oldest merchants in London never recollected such difficulties in obtaining money as were experienced on 'Change all last week. They say the memorable epochs of 1797 and 1815, were as nothing to it.

On Tuesday, the 13th, in the evening, the bank directors resorted to a measure, which, had it been adopted two months previous, might have been attended with the most salutary effects; namely, advancing their rate of discount from four to five per cent.

The following is a copy of the notice for that purpose, issued at the Discount-office:

"Bank of England, Dec. 13.

"Resolved—That from and after the 13th instant, no bills or notes will be discounted under five per cent. per annum."

In the course of Tuesday, the effects of the dreadful situation of the London bankers, began to manifest themselves on the provincial establishments. It was observed on Monday, that either a

partner or a representative of almost every country bank, had arrived in the metropolis, to watch the course of events, and send off supplies to their several houses. On Tuesday, immense sums were despatched from the metropolis in chaises and four, which were for hours seen waiting for that purpose in the neighbourhood of the Royal Exchange and Lombard-street. We now proceed to detail the events of Wednesday, which were, if possible, still more disastrous than those of the preceding days.

As Wednesday morning advanced, two great failures becoming universally known, the bustle in the city became rapidly general. Long prior to the usual hour, the Royal Exchange was thronged to excess, and Cornhill, Lombard-street, and Nicholas-lane, as well as all the streets wherein banking-houses are situated, were choked up to such a degree as to impede the progress of passengers, and in consequence, recourse was had to the police, in order to prevent assemblages, and keep the multitudes in order.

The energy, in consequence, displayed in the Bank parlour, led to a corresponding activity in the executive department of that establishment. In the Discount-office, the labour of the clerks was doubled, and their number very considerably increased. and those in the five and ten pound note office, were kept in attendance nearly the whole of the night, to get those signed which were to be issued on the following day. With all their exertions, however, it is said they were not able to supply the quantity required, and it became necessary, in some cases, to re-issue notes which had been brought in from circulation; a circumstance which, in the ordinary practice of the Bank, is never resorted to. The counters of the Bullion-office were beset the whole of Wednesday by a multitude of persons waiting to convert bank

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Discount

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1825 notes into sovereigns. A process has been recently adopted, by which the labour of counting them is saved, scales being erected and weights prepared, by which any number of sovereigns, from 500 to 5, may be weighed at once, and this test is infallible. But for this expedient, it would have been scarcely possible to despatch the business of the Bullion-office at the momentous period to which we refer.

285 The drain of notes and specie for the country banks, at this juncture, was prodigious. One provincial banker alone carried with him near 300,000*l.* on Tuesday evening, and though few country banks were conducted on a scale which would render so large a sum requisite, yet it was supposed there was scarcely a single establishment, from the Land's End to the Tweed, from which applications for assistance had not been received. Post-chaises were arriving every hour for the conveyance of specie, and were to be seen regularly stationed in Lombard-street during the whole of the day. It was obvious, from those facts, that the Bank of England was for the moment called upon to supply nearly the whole of the circulation in small notes of the country banks, and that their issues must have been very much increased within those few days. It was supposed, too, that the efforts made to relieve the country left London in a manner defenceless, and assisted very much to bring on the town those failures which occurred.

It was no ordinary thing to hear individuals, who were asked "how they stood with their bankers," reply, by pulling out of their pockets bags of gold and bundles of notes, saying "I have no bankers now—I am, you see, my own banker—I have drawn all out."

6 The single circumstance of six London bankers, all of high credit and respectability, being within as many days compelled to close their doors, rendered the week which

had just passed, among the most ^{A.C.}
1825 memorable in the commercial history of this country. Those, however, were not all the events of importance which distinguished the last few days. The Bank had been, in a manner, compelled to stop their issues in gold, and put forth the old one and two pound notes. That took place on Friday (16th), occasioned, it is said, by the desire the directors felt of affording full accommodation to the country bankers, who found, in many cases, the conveyance of gold into a distant part of the kingdom productive of much practical inconvenience. Other reasons, of a more cogent nature, we fancy, existed; however, such was the one assigned for the measure to the public. It seemed that these new issued notes were of the date of the years 1818 and 1821, but had not been previously in circulation, being part of the stock in the Bank, prepared at the time notes of that description were withdrawn, and not wanted for distribution. It was pretended that the circulation of such paper was to be confined to the country, and none but country applicants were to be supplied with the same. However, all that was mere pretence, as it was well known those notes may, and will, find their way back to the metropolis, a few hours after they have come from the Bank. In fact, on Friday, a very short time after their issuing, some were exhibited on 'Change, where they underwent that sort of curious examination to which we subject the face of an old friend, when it is presented unexpectedly to our notice, and we remain in doubt what sort of greeting to bestow upon him. On Friday and yesterday, a number of post-chaises started for the provinces, freighted with that new cargo, which, it must be admitted, would materially ease both carriages and horses.

The following is a specimen of the failures which took place at this period; the country and Lon-

1818 & 21

doct ^{A.C.} don bankers who stopped having ¹⁸²⁵ amounted to upwards of 70 firms in all:—A vigorous but unsuccessful attempt was made to rally the firm of Wentworth, Chaloner, and Co. At Nottingham there was a heavy run on all the banks, but a meeting having been convened, at which it was stated that the alarm was, in a great measure, ungrounded, tranquillity became gradually restored. At Huddersfield, the bank of Dobson and Son stopped, and a docket was struck against the parties. All the other banks in that town withstood the storm. The Dorchester bank, which drew on Messrs. Williams, was compelled to stop payment. The bank of Messrs. Skinner and Co., at Darlington, stopped payment on Tuesday week, but recommenced business on the following Thursday. Messrs. Garratt and Son suspended their payments, but there was every confidence in the stability of the concern. Two Hinckley banks were compelled to close their doors, also the banks of Messrs. Turner, Turner, and Co. of Cheltenham and Gloucester. The firm of Messrs. Crickett and Co., of Chelmsford, was obliged to suspend payments; two Brighton banks stopped payments, but their ultimate ability to meet all demands was in no way questioned. The firm of Messrs. Browne, Cavanagh, and Co., of Bristol, suspended their payments, which occasioned a tremendous run on the other establishments. Messrs. Gillet and Tanney, of Banbury, suspended their business; Messrs. Johnson, Adamson, and Hope, of Whitehaven; Messrs. Wood, Hall, and Co., of Lewes; Messrs. Smith, Moger, and Co., of Bath; Messrs. Hartland, and Co., of Tewkesbury and Evesham, and Messrs. T. H. and W. Day, of Norwich, were all compelled to suspend their payments. The bank of Dean, Clapcott, and Co., Pool, suspended payment; the firm of Messrs. Carne, Lake, and Carnes, of Falmouth, and of Mr. G. Bishop, of Sheerness, stopped business.

It was discovered that the durability of tiles is much increased by ^{A.C.} coating them with tar. ¹⁸²⁵

So great a reduction took place in the price of bobbin lace, made in Chard, that the manufacturers were obliged to reduce the workmen's wages 2s. per week. The greater part of the bobbin lace is sent to the East and West Indies, to be used for mosquito curtains. *m.c.*

The number of silk-loom in Taunton amounted to about 1000, and 200 in the vicinity; each loom is computed to give employment to two persons; so that the warpers, winders, quillers, and weavers, including those persons employed in the throwing mills, in the manufactory of organzine silk, amount to no fewer than 2500 persons. The annual returns of the silk trade in Taunton may be estimated at not less than 150,000*l.*; the wages alone are about 1000*l.* per week. The trade is at present in so prosperous a state, that nothing but the want of suitable houses for the artisans employed, prevents it from being immediately doubled.

The malt tax, it is said, will be raised nearly four per cent by the operation of the act lately passed to adjust the amount of taxes to the new standard of measures.

21. The lofty tower of Fonthill Abbey fell in, destroying the hall, the whole of the octagon, and great part of the galleries, north and south, together with the first crimson room, having quietly descended into the fountain court, leaving the grand entrance standing with the organ in *statu quo*, and the statue of the late Alderman Beckford in its niche, as if it remained to point to the ruins of his son's ambition. Only one accident occurred, although the servants were engaged in taking out some of the windows, and had fortunately just escaped in time to avoid being buried in the ruins. Mr. Farquhar took the precaution to move to the east wing, together with Mrs. Mor-

*Are 856
Spignets 1050*

^{A.C.}
¹⁸²⁵ timer and her children. The latter had been in the daily habit of playing in the galleries. The only surprise was, on beholding the slightness of the foundation walls, that it had so long stood the violent gales to which it had been exposed.

After a long trial, the captain of the Comet steam-packet was found guilty of culpable homicide, and sentenced to three months imprisonment in the gaol of Gourrock. The pilot was acquitted, as acting under the orders of the captain.

22. A dreadful fire occurred in Wardour-street, when several houses were burnt down, and property to an immense amount consumed. The cause assigned for the extent of the damages was want of water, the main pipes having been undergoing repair.

23 27. The following is a list of 13 of the principal porter brewers of the metropolis, with a statement of the quantity each brews, and of the *trifle* accruing to them from the rise of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per quart. The annexed statement, it will be seen, is taken from the returns of the last year, and it is necessary to bear in mind, that should the undermentioned patriotic monopolists deem it "expedient" to increase their profits in an equal ratio in the year ensuing, they have only to issue their mandate to the publicans, who have nothing further to do than to obey it:—

1824.	No. of Barrels.	Difference at 5s. per Bar.
Barclay and Co.	356,281	£89,520
Hanbury . . .	215,317	53,829
Whitbread . . .	205,082	51,520
Reid	190,615	47,653
Coombe	131,930	32,982
Calvert	108,669	27,167
Meux	108,394	27,098
Hoare	70,063	17,515
Elliott	64,777	16,194
Taylor	58,757	14,689
Tickell	22,539	5,634
Hodgson	18,306	4,576
Cross	16,064	4,016
Total	1,567,791	392,393

Thus it appears that 13 London ^{A.C.}
porter brewers have only put ¹⁸²⁵
392,393*l.* into their pockets, drawn from the funds of the most industrious classes of society in the kingdom. But there are other porter brewers both in and out of London who, of course, join their brethren in this sort of effort of reform; and besides which, as 5*s.* per barrel creates fractions in the retail of the article, with a conscientious consideration for the welfare of the publican, the brewer orders him to draw upon the public also, and an extra shilling is put upon each barrel to make all square. This is an increase on the sum given above, of 78,389*l.* making an enormous total of 470,782*l.*!

Professor Dobree bequeathed his valuable manuscripts and library of printed books, with his annotations, to the university of Cambridge.

Admiral Gage was appointed commander-in-chief to the East Indies, in the room of Admiral Bingham.

A copper and tin mine were discovered in Virginia.

Some workmen on digging at Newton, turned up several skeletons, one having been deposited in a rude stone coffin, within which was found a decayed coin of the reign of Tiberius.

The hundred most populous cities on the globe are calculated as follow:—

	Inhabitants.
Jedda, in Japan . . .	1,680,000
Pekin, China	1,500,000
London	1,274,000
Hans Ischen	1,100,000
Calcutta	900,000
Madras	817,000
Nankin	800,000
Congo Ischen	800,000
Paris	717,300
Wats Chani	600,000
Constantinople . . .	597,000
Benares	530,000
Kio	520,726
Su Ischen	500,000
Houng Ischen	500,000

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CHRONOLOGY OF THE [SIXTH

	Inhabitants.	A. C.
A.C. Berlin, containing 193,000 souls ;	40,500,000	1825
and the last, Bristol 87,000.	31,500,000	
Among one hundred cities three	30,000,000	
contain more than 1,000,000 ;	24,500,000	
nine from 500,000 to 1,000,000 ;	23,000,000	
twenty-three from 200,000 to	15,000,000	
500,000 ; fifty-six from 100,000 to	15,000,000	
200,000 ; and six from 87,000 to	13,500,000	
100,000. Of those hundred cities	12,800,000	
fifty-eight are in Asia, and thirty-	12,800,000	
two in Europe, of which four are	12,000,000	
in Germany ; four in France ; five	11,370,000	
in Italy ; eight in England ; three	10,645,000	
in Spain ; five in Africa, and five	7,500,000	
in America. It appears from the	5,500,000	
population of ninety-four states		
that		
China contains	264,500,000	
The British empire	136,500,000	
Russia	59,000,000	
Japan		
France		
Austria		
The Turkish empire		
Anam		
Spain		
Morocco		
Persia		
Afghanistan		
The Low Countries		
Thibet		
Prussia		
The United States		
Naples		
Brazil		

The principality of Lichtenstein
 has the smallest number of inha-
 bitants out of ninety-four states,
 containing only 5800 souls.

Revenue of the customs from January 1st, 1825, to January 1st, 1826.

The revenue of the customs for the year ending the 1st of January, 1825, was 10,086,000*l*. That for the year ending 1st January, 1826, 14,920,000*l*., but from that sum are to be deducted the duties which were transferred from the excise to the customs, commencing on the 5th of April last, amounting to 5,540,000*l*. ; leaving a balance of 9,380,000*l*. ; the account will then stand thus :—

Customs for the year ending January 1, 1825	£.	10,086,000
Ditto for the year ending January 1, 1826		9,380,000
Decrease in the year 1825		706,000
Great as this deficiency is in the year, it is still increased in the quarter, as will be seen by the following statement :—		
Customs' revenue for the quarter ending 1st January, 1825		2,650,000
Quarter ending 1st January, 1826	£3,420,000	
The duties transferred from the excise in the present quarter, amount to	1,500,000	
		1,920,000
Decrease in the present quarter		730,000

That falling off in the revenue, however, is solely attributable to a temporary cause, and not to any decrease in the resources of the country. We must also consider that there is a very large stock of goods in the warehouses, which, as confidence becomes restored, will be brought into home consumption ; and by that means we may anticipate the revenue for the first quarter of the ensuing year will benefit by the deficiency of the present quarter.

Produce of the revenue, up to January 5th, 1825.	£.
Customs	11,327,738
Excise	26,768,039
Total Ordinary Revenue (Carried forward)	£38,095,777

Total Ordinary Revenue (brought forward)	£38,095,777
Stamps	7,244,041
Taxes under management of commissioners of Taxes	4,922,070
Post office	1,520,615
On Pensions and Salaries	61,374
Hackney Coaches, Hawkers, and Pedlars	57,134
Crown Lands	966
Small Branches of the King's Hereditary Revenue	5,188
Surplus Fees Regulated Public Offices	39,887
Poundage Fees, Pell's Fees, &c.	9,748
Re-payment by the Emperor of Germany	1,733,333
Imprest and other Moneys	385,158
Re-payments on account of Advances in Ireland, for Public Improvements	160,901
Total	54,236,192
Applied as Consolidated Fund	51,215,360
To pay off Exchequer Bills, charged in Annual Duties	3,006,012
Applied as part of the Ways and Means of the Year	14,820
Total	54,236,192

A general bill of all the christenings and burials within the city of London and bills of mortality from December 14, 1824, to December 13, 1825;—

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls 975; buried, 1116.

Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls, 4749; buried, 3942.

Christened in the 29 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surry, 15,693; buried, 11,906.

Christened in the 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster, 4117; buried, 4062.

CHRISTENED.

Males	12,915
Females	12,719
Total	25,634

BURIED.

Males	10,825
Females	10,201
Total	21,026

Died—On the 3rd December, at Taganrog, on the borders of

Tartary and Persia, the Emperor Alexander, after a few days illness. Alexander the First, emperor of all the Russias, was the eldest son of Paul the First, by his second wife, Sophia Dorothea, a princess of Wirtemburgh Stuttgart. He was born the 22d of December, 1777, and married, 1793, Elizabeth Alexowina, princess of Baden. His education was superintended by the Empress Catherine, and his tutor was the famous M. de la Harpe. He succeeded as emperor on the 24th of March, 1801, and was crowned at Moscow the September following. On the same day an ukase appeared to stop the recruiting for the army, for diminishing taxes, liberating debtors, and prohibiting all prosecutions for fines, together with a full pardon to deserters. In June, 1802, the emperor had his first interview with the king of Prussia, at Memel. He gave the same year 1600 rubles for the printing of useful works, and purchased two valuable cabinets of mineralogy. Alexander soon appeared as the protector of men of letters, to

Chie & Lenny
1939
1403
1117
1825

Embroiderments common
Execution 1825

A.C. 1825 that effect till he reached Paris, that he might previously see the disposition of the inhabitants of the capital. It was principally to the efforts of Alexander that, after about two months of constant fighting, with various success, one bold and great push was made to seize on Paris, which the allies reached on the 30th of April, at six in the morning, and which they occupied by capitulation, at three in the afternoon. Since that period, it is well known Alexander visited England, and employed the time of peace for the improvement of his people. That Alexander was an ambitious man will be readily allowed, but truth must also declare that he mingled in the character of the despot a desire for the civilization of the people he governed.—At his house in St. James's-square, the Most Noble William Beauclerk, eighth duke of St. Albans, hereditary grand falconer of England, in the sixtieth year of his age; he is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, William Aubrey de Vere, earl of Burford, now duke of St. Albans. Aged 88, Mr. D. Corri, well known as a composer and teacher of eminence for the last fifty years. After a very long illness, James William Brandon, esq., aged 72 years, 55 of which he had been in the service of Covent Garden Theatre. At Brighton, in his 80th year, the Right Honourable Lord Eardley; by his lordship's death, the title becomes extinct, his only son having died last year. A large portion of the noble lord's fortune, we understand, goes to Lord Say and Sele, who married his daughter. In Upper Seymour-street, the Right Honourable Sir Robert Dallas, knight, late lord chief justice of the Common Pleas. Horace Hone, esq., of Dover-street, Piccadilly, A.R.A., and enamel painter to his majesty, aged 71. At his house in James-street, Buckingham-Gate, aged 82, George Chalmers, esq., F.R.S., and S.A., chief clerk of the offices of Privy

Council for Trade and Plantations. A.C. 1825 At Knole, after a short illness of three days, Earl Whitworth, aged 71. At Hampstead, Mrs. Young, formerly Miss Biggs, of Drury-lane theatre; we are sorry to learn that she died in a melancholy state of destitution. The veteran Joe Ward, the pugilist, in the 76th year of his age; Joe was a rare good man in his prime, before the days of Tom Johnson, whom he seconded in most of his battles. At his house, in Upper Harley-street, Walter Fawkes, esq., of Farnley Hall, Yorkshire; he had been twice high-sheriff of that county, and for a short time represented it in parliament. At his house, in Artillery Place, Finsbury-square, in the 82nd year of his age, the Reverend Abraham Rees, D.D., F.R.S., editor of the *Cyclopædia*, &c. &c., who was for upwards of forty years the pastor of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters, assembling formerly in the Old Jewry, and latterly in the new chapel in Jewin-street. At his seat at Darrinane, in the county of Kerry, in the 98th year of his age, Maurice O'Connell, esq.; he was the elder brother of General Daniel, Count O'Connell, Grand Cross of the Order of the Holy Ghost, first cousin of Maurice, Baron O'Connell, Grand Chamberlain to the emperor of Austria, and uncle to counsellor O'Connell. He has, we hear, distributed his personal fortune, amounting to about 45,000*l.*, between his three nephews, John and James O'Connell, and Counsellor O'Connell. In Lancaster place, Mrs. Byrne, wife of N. Byrne, esq., of the *Morning Post*; this lady was a daughter of the once celebrated Jew King; she was known to the public as the authoress of a small volume of poems, published under the name of *Charlotte Dacre*, and also as the writer of certain namby pamby productions, signed *Rosa Matilda*. At his house, Union-court, Broad-street, Mr. Samuel Arnott, twenty years keeper of the

Franklin & lightning 94 3,
Faulken's death 94 3

^{A.C.}
¹⁸²⁵ Monument, at the advanced age of 82. On the same day, Mrs. Susannah Arnott, wife of the above, at the age of 75. A poor woman, of the name of Hannah Metcalf, died in Horbury workhouse, in the 70th year of her age, who took to her bed 45 years ago, owing to a disappointment in love, and never rose from it to the day of her death: it is calculated that this pauper had cost the parish 500*l*. At Worle, after having been confined to his bed for the short space of three days only, Mr. Joel Bishop, of the parish of Banwell, in Somersetshire, aged 103; he was the father, grandfather, and great grandfather of 180 children, of whom 115 are living at this period. At Fulbourn, Ann Moore, aged 66; and Martha Moore, aged 72; they were sisters and spinsters; they lived together in the same cottage forty years, and both died the same day. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Mr. Sergeant Lens, aged 69. At Oxenheath, Sir William Geary, bart., in the 70th year of his age, who many years represented the county of Kent in parliament. At Ramsgate, Sir John Sutton, K.C.B., admiral of the white, in the 67th year of his age. At his residence in London, aged 78, the right reverend Dr. John Fisher, lord bishop of Salisbury, and chancellor of the Order of the Garter. At Montreal, on the 19th of May, Charles Lusinianni, esq., aged 106 years and seven months; he was born at Florence, in October, 1718; he married when 70, and had six children. At Blackhall, William Abernethy, aged 78, better known by the name of "Boatie;" he was the oldest rod-fisher upon the Dee, and for upwards of fifty years had constantly passed his time in salmon-fishing. He was so well known upon the river, that no person considered himself a perfect fisherman, or instructed in the art, without being acquainted with Boatie; and, to the last, he was so devoted to his profession, that the day before he died, he directed himself to be ear-

ried to see the river, that he might ^{A.C.}
ascertain whether it was in good ¹⁸²⁵
order for fishing, expecting to be again enabled to kill a salmon, which he had only a very few days previously accomplished. At Gran, on the banks of the Danube, near Buda, in Lower Hungary, the relict of General the Honourable John Dormer, second son of John, seventh Baron Dormer, of Wenge, in the county of Buckingham, by Mary, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp, of Parham, in the county of Sussex, bart.; the general was born at Peterly-house, on the 18th day of February, 1730, and at an early period of life received the royal permission to enter the Hungarian service, under the heroic Maria Theresa, the disabilities of the members of the Church of Rome, to which community the Dormers were adherents, preventing the attainment of high rank in the army at home. In the advance of life, the general married a lady of noble birth in the Austrian dominions, the subject of this memoir, by whom he had ten children; Joseph, the youngest, a colonel in Hungary, and now unmarried, alone survives, and is heir presumptive to the ancient barony of Dormer, of the creation of the 30th of June, 1615, 13th of James the First, and to the entailed estates in Warwickshire and Bucks. At Lath, aged 75, C. Smith, Esq., portrait painter. Madame Krudener, at Karasau-sar, in the Crimea. Mr. William Hughes, a very eminent engraver on wood. John Young, esq., mezzotinto engraver to his majesty. The Reverend Samuel Parr, LL.D. Professor Pictet, of Geneva, who had succeeded the famous Saus-sure, in the chair of philosophy, in 1786. Monsieur de Souza, formerly ambassador from Portugal at Paris, editor of a splendid edition of *Camoens*. The Reverend Thomas Martyn, B.D., F.R.S., Regius professor of botany at Cambridge. At Knole, the Duchess of Dorset. At Posau, Peter Tuckan, remarkable for his gigantic stature,

^{A.C.}
¹⁸²⁵ measuring eight feet seven inches ; his height continued to increase, and it appeared that he grew till his death, which occurred at 29. Mr. Edward Painter, aged 77, whose death was occasioned by a wasp having stung him in the throat. In Silesia, Count Bulow. Mr. Crosdill, the famous violoncello player, who came over to be present at his majesty's coronation, in 1821, he having been engaged on that occasion. At Richmond, the lady of Mr. Wellesley Pole Long Wellesley; for some time she had been much indisposed, and under the direction of her medical advisers, went to reside at Richmond-hill, where she was attended by Sir D. Dundas. Her death was somewhat sudden. At Belvoir Castle, of an inflammation of the chest, her grace the duchess of Rutland; a few days before her grace had been engaged in inspecting the progress of the numerous workmen employed in completing the splendid decorations of the grand drawing-room at Belvoir, which it was intended should have been first opened on the occasion of the duke's approaching birth-day; she also took her accustomed exercise, and wrote several letters. Symptoms, however, of the disease, with which she was severely attacked a year ago, began to manifest themselves; but on the following day they appeared to have abated very considerably. At two o'clock on Sunday morning, Mr Catlett, surgeon to the family, who sleeps in the castle, was hastily summoned to her grace's apartments, and found her state so extremely dangerous as to excite the most alarming apprehensions. Expresses were instantly sent off, but the hand of death was already on the duchess, and all the efforts of the faculty were in vain. She was fifth daughter of the late Frederick, earl of Carlisle, K.G., by Caroline, daughter of Granville Leveson, first marquis of Stafford—was born on the 13th November, 1780, and married

April 22, 1799. It is said she ^{A.C.}
owed her death to the neglect of ¹⁸²⁵
not changing her shoes after walking in the grounds.—Count Denon, at Paris, at a very advanced age. He was one of the servants appointed to accompany Bonaparte in the romantic expedition to Egypt; his taste was refined, as is apparent throughout his various splendid publications; and his urbanity was proverbial among the literati of every country, who sought to cultivate his acquaintance. At Rome, the beautiful Princess Borghese, formerly Pauline Bonaparte, the favoured sister of Napoleon. Her first husband was General Leclerc, who had the command of the disastrous expedition fitted out against St. Domingo, under the consulate in 1801. On her brother attaining the imperial dignity, she was married to Prince Borghese. She had suffered a long and severe illness, and was not 46 years of age at the period of her death. At Cowes, the Earl Craven, aged 55. In 1807, he had espoused Miss Brunton, the actress, of Covent-garden theatre, and has left issue Viscount Uffington, now Earl Craven, as well as another son and daughter. At Castle Howard, in the 78th year of his age, the Earl of Carlisle. In conjunction with the duke of Bridgewater, his lordship purchased the Orleans gallery, and died, in all probability, possessing one of the finest collection of paintings in this kingdom. His lordship is succeeded in his title by Lord Morpeth, the present earl. Dr. Tilloch, who had long been distinguished for his literary and scientific acquirements. He was the editor of the *Philosophical Magazine*, from its first publication, and one of the proprietors of the *Star* newspaper. Henry Fuseli, Esq., aged 87, in perfect possession of all his faculties to the last. This well-known artist was a native of Zurich, and came to England early

Henry Prince son of James 1st 941
Highlands 853
Hebeas corpus cit 1825

1408 CHRONOLOGY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

A.C. in life, more with a view to making
1825 literature his study than the arts.

Mr. Fuseli published a few works, but while yet undetermined as to the course of life he should adopt, he carried some of his designs to Sir Joshua Reynolds, and demanded of him a candid opinion whether he conceived that he should have any chance of success as a painter. Sir Joshua, on examining the drawings, was so struck by the vigorous conception they displayed, that after considering them attentively, he remarked, "Young man, were I the author of those designs, and offered ten thousand a-year not to study as an artist, I would reject the proffer with contempt." For upwards of 20 years he filled the offices of Professor of Painting and keeper of the Royal Academy, and has left a widow, who, by his will, is made possessor of every thing he died worth. Mr. We-witzer, the famous comedian: when the boy, who usually attended him, entered with his breakfast, he was found leaning on his hand quite dead, and from the placidity of his features, it was apparent had expired without any pain. He had been an excellent actor, particularly in French and Jewish characters. John Hollis, Esq., of the family of the celebrated Hollis, and like his progenitor, zealously

attached to religious and civil li- A.C.
berty. This patriotic and benevo- 1825
lent character was a deist in his belief, and the author of some theological productions. Mr. T. J. Rodwell, proprietor of the Adelphi theatre, and the author of *Valmondi*, and several other successful pieces. In France, Monsieur Peltier, author of various political works, and among others *L'Ambigu*, published in London, wherein, at the period of Napoleon's consulship, he introduced virulent matter against that extraordinary man, who, in consequence, brought an action against him in the court of King's Bench. On that occasion Mr. Mackintosh acted as counsel for the defence, but all his eloquence proved ineffectual, and Mr. Peltier was found guilty of a libel. On the 30th December, at Brussels, Monsieur David, the celebrated historical and portrait painter to the late Emperor Napoleon. His family caused his body to be embalmed, and have, it is said, petitioned the French government for permission to transport his remains to his native country, from whence he had been expatriated by the law of Louis the Eighteenth, as one of those members of the national convention who signed the death-warrant of Louis the Sixteenth.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SEVERAL UNIVERSITIES OF EUROPE.

Founded

- 423 Bologna, in Italy
- 25 Constantinople
- 791 Pavia, enlarged 1361
- 801 Paris, by Charlemagne
- 30 Lyons
- 96 Oxford, by Alfred
- 915 Cambridge
- 68 Cordova, in Spain
- 1145 Rheims
- 96 Montpellier, (renewed in 1289)
- 1200 Salamanca, by Alphonsus IX., king of Leon
- 21 Padua, by the Emperor Frederic II.
- 28 Toulouse, by St. Louis
- 30 Naples and Salerno, by Frederic II.
- 90 Lisbon, (it was transferred to Coimbra in 1541)
- 90 Perugia
- 1303 Avignon, by Charles II., count of Provence
- 07 Perousa, by Pope Clement V.
- 12 Orleans, by Philip le Bel
- 16 Ferrara, in Italy
- 20 Caduris
- 32 Cahors, by Pope John XXII.
- 39 Grenoble, by Louis XI., (transferred to Valence in 1452)
- 46 Heidelberg, by Robert le Roux
- 46 Valladolid, by Pope Clement VI.
- 48 Prague, by the Emperor Charles VI.
- 49 Anjou
- 49 Perpignan, by Peter, king of Arragon
- 58 Cologne
- 61 Pavia, by the Emperor Charles IV.
- 64 Cracow, by Casimir III.
- 65 Vienna, in Austria, by Albert III.
- 65 Geneva, by the Emperor Charles IV.
- 65 Orange, by Raymond V.
- 87 Sienna, by Pope Pius II.
- 92 Erfurt, Thuringia
- 98 Angiers, by Charles V.
- 1403 Wurtzburg, in Franconia
- 05 Turin, by the anti-pope Benedict XIII.
- 08 Leipzig, by Frederick I., elector of Saxony

Founded

- 1409 Aix, by Louis III., count of Provence
- 10 Ingolstadt, in Bavaria
- 11 Saint Andrew's, in Scotland
- 17 Caen, in Normandy
- 19 Rostock, Mecklenburg
- 25 Louvaine, by John IV., duke of Brabant
- 26 Dole, by Philip le Bon, duke of Bourg, (transferred to Besançon in 1691)
- 31 Poitiers, by Charles VII.
- 40 Barcelona
- 40 Mechlin
- 45 Avila, in Spain
- 52 Caen, by Charles VII.
- 52 Valence, by Louis XI.
- 54 Glasgow
- 56 Gripswalde, in Pomerania
- 59 Basil, in Switzerland
- 60 Friburg, in the Brisgau
- 60 Nantes, by Francis II., duke of Brittany
- 64 Bourges, by Louis XI.
- 72 Pisa, by Laurentius de Medicis
- 73 Bordeaux, by Louis XI.
- 73 Treves
- 74 Saragossa
- 75 Toledo
- 77 Tübingen, in Suabia
- 77 Upsal, in Sweden
- 77 Aberdeen
- 82 Mentz
- 91 Münster
- 97 Copenhagen
- 1502 Wittemberg, Saxony
- 06 Frankfort on the Oder
- 17 Alcala and Sigüenza, in Spain
- 26 Marpurg (transferred to Grossen in 1607)
- 31 Seville, Spain
- 32 Compostella
- 35 Oviedo, in Spain
- 37 Grenada, in Spain
- 38 Strasburg, by the senate of the city
- 40 Macerata, Marches of Ancona
- 41 Coimbra, Portugal
- 42 Elbing, Prussia
- 43 Onata, Biscay
- 44 Königsberg, Prussia
- 44 Reymont, Prussia
- 46 Florence, Cosmo de Medici
- 58 Reims, by Henry III.

*Women with 14 wives 159
 summary 153,*

1410 LIST OF THE UNIVERSITIES OF EUROPE.

Founded

- 1548 Tortosa, Spain
- 48 Messina, Sicily, in favour of the Jesuits
- 49 Jena, Saxony
- 49 Dillingen, Suabia
- 51 Mexico, by Charles V.
- 55 Orihuela, in the kingdom of Valencia, Spain
- 58 St. Domingo, by Philip II.
- 62 Douay
- 64 Besançon, by the Emperor Frederick I.
- 70 Tarragona
- 73 Pont-à-Mousson, (transferred to Nancy in 1770)
- 73 Ingolstadt, Bavaria
- 75 Leyden, Holland
- 76 Helmstadt, in the duchy of Brunswick
- 78 Wilna, Lithuania
- 79 Altorf, Franconia
- 79 Evora, Portugal
- 80 Edinburgh
- 85 Franeker, Friesland
- 85 Bamberg, Franconia
- 85 Gratz, Lower Stiria
- 86 Quito, Peru
- 89 Siegen, Veteravia
- 92 Padderborn, Westphalia

Founded

- 1592 Venice
- 92 Dublin
- 99 Parma
- 1608 Pampeluna, by Philip III.
- 14 Groningen, Holland
- 23 Saltzburg, Bavaria
- 29 Alba Julia, Transylvania
- 30 Cambridge, New England
- 32 Derpt, Livonia
- 36 Utrecht, Holland
- 40 Abo, Finland, by Queen Christina
- 48 Harderwick, Dutch Gueldres
- 65 Kiel, duchy of Holstein
- 68 Lunden, Sweden
- 77 Inspruck, Tyrol
- 94 Halle, Upper Saxony
- 94 Dresden
- 1702 Breslau, Silesia
- 17 Cervera, Catalonia
- 21 Pau, by Louis XV.
- 21 Dijon, by Louis XV.
- 34 Göttingen, Hanover, by George II.
- 47 Petersburg, by the Empress Elizabeth
- 52 Reggio, principality of Modena
- 54 Moscow, by the Empress Elizabeth.

PRINCIPAL VOYAGES PERFORMED ROUND THE GLOBE.

Date

- 1519 Magellan sailed from a Spanish port on the 20th September, and returned to that kingdom on the 7th September, 1522
- 77 Sir Francis Drake quitted Plymouth harbour 15th September, and returned the 3d November, 1580
- 86 Thomas Cavendish left Plymouth 21st July, and returned 9th September, 1588
- 98 De Noort left Rotterdam on the 2d July, and returned 26th August, 1601
- 1614 Spilberg, a German, in the Dutch service, sailed from Zealand on the 8th August, and returned July 1st, 1617
- 15 Lemaire and Schouten, Dutchmen, quitted the Texel on the 4th June; when the former died during the voyage, and the latter returned June 24th, 1617

Date

- 1623 James L'Hermite, a Dutchman, quitted the Texel, but died on leaving the Sound, when the ship regained the Texel July 9th, 1626
- 83 Cowley, an Englishman, sailed from Virginia, and returned October 12th, 1686
- 1708 Woodes, Rogers, and Dampier, sailed from Bristol 2d August, and returned 1st October, 1711
- 21 Roggwein, a native of Mecklenburg, in the service of the Dutch, sailed from the Texel, and returned July 1st, 1723
- 40 Commodore Anson sailed from England the 18th September, and returned the 15th June, 1744
- 64 Commodore Byron set sail from the Downs 20th June, and returned the 9th of May, 1766

LIST OF DISCOVERIES OF COLONIES.

1411

*Land End to Freetown 13 1/2
Landed 12 2 1/2
Landed 12 2 1/2
Landed 12 2 1/2*

Date		Date	
1766	Wallis and Carteret quitted England in July; the former returning in May, 1768, and the latter in June, 1769		the 1st August, and quitted Botany Bay the 15th March, 1788; since which period no tidings have ever transpired concerning him, notwithstanding every research that was set on foot by the French government to ascertain his fate
66	Bougainville, a French navigator, sailed from Nantes, and returned to Saint Malo's the 16th March, 1769	1790	Malespina and Don Joseph Basliamento sailed from Cadiz, and returned in 1793
68	Captain Cook, Banks, and Solander, left England August 25th, and returned 16th July, 1771	90	Marchand quitted Marseilles the 14th December, and re-entered Toulon 14th August, 1792
72	Captain Cook again sailed from England in July, and returned in August, 1775	98	Vancouver sailed from England, and returned in 1795
76	Captains Cook and Clarke undertook a third voyage on the 11th July; the former was assassinated at Owhyhee; Clarke dying the same year; when the ships, under the command of Captain King, returned 4th October, 1780	1800	Turnbull set sail from a British port, and returned in 1804
85	La Perouse, the French navigator, left Brest harbour on	03	Krusenstern, a captain of marines in the Russian service, performed his voyage round the world, and returned in 1806

DISCOVERIES OF THE VARIOUS BRITISH COLONIES AND SETTLEMENT IN THE SAME.

Date		Date	
1497	North America discovered by Sebastian Cabot; the British settled there in 1610	1636	Settlement of Virginia
97	Newfoundland discovered; settlement effected by the English, 1614	37	New Jersey, America, planted
1607	Hudson's Bay discovered	40	The English planted Surinam
12	Bermuda Islands settled	50	Anguilla, in the Caribbees, first planted
14	Barbadoes discovered and planted	51	Settlement at Saint Helena
20	Plantation of New England effected	56	Conquest of Jamaica
22	Discovery of Baffin's Bay	64	Settlement of New York
22	Nova Scotia settled	80	Charter of Pennsylvania granted for planting
26	Saint Kitt's settled	99	Caledonia, in America, settled
28	Nevis planted by the English	1718	Bahama Islands taken possession of
28	Barbuda planted	39	Georgia built
29	Carolina planted	58	Cape Breton captured and retained
30	Erection of Boston, in New England	58	Bengal conquered
32	Antigua settled	59	The English took Canada
32	Montserrat planted by the British	81	Conquest of Tobago
33	Maryland Province planted	87	Settlement of Botany Bay
		90	Sierra Leone Coast settled
		98	Cape of Good Hope taken
		1804	Ceylon captured
		08	Capture of Heligoland

*inscriptio antea 1450,
adras 856,
inscriptio 22939
1412*

LIST OF POTENTATES.

POPES OF ROME.

Began to Reign	Began to Reign
33 Saint Peter, at Jerusalem and Antioch	514 Hormisdas
41 St. Peter, at Rome	23 John I.
66 St. Lin	26 Felix IV.
67 St. Clement	30 Bonifacius II.
77 St. Cletus	33 John II.
83 St. Anacletus	35 Agapet I.
96 St. Evaristus	36 St. Silvester
108 St. Alexander I.	38 Vigilius
17 Sixtus I.	55 Pelgus I.
27 Telesphorus	60 John III.
38 Hyginus	74 Benedict I.
42 Pius I.	78 Pelagius II.
50 Anicetus	90 St. Gregory the Great
62 Soter	604 Sabinianus
71 Eleutherius	06 Bonifacius III.
85 Victor I.	08 Bonifacius IV.
97 Zephyrinus	15 Deodatus
217 Calixtus I.	18 Bonifacius V
22 Urban I. +	25 Honorius I.
30 Pontianus	38 Severinus
35 Anterus	39 John IV.
36 Fabianus	41 Theodorus
50 St. Cornelius	48 Martin I.
52 Lucius I.	54 Eugenius I.
54 Stephen I.	57 Vitalianus.
57 Sixtus II	72 St. Deodatus
59 Dionysius	76 Domus I.
69 Felix I.	79 Agatho
74 Eutychianus	82 Leo II.
84 Caius	84 Benedict II.
95 Marcellinus	85 John V.
303 Marcellus I.	86 Conon
10 Eusebius	87 Sergius I. <i>he visited Bede + Rome</i>
11 Melchiades	701 John VI.
14 Silvester	05 John VII.
36 Marcus	08 Sisinnius
37 Julius I.	08 Constantine
52 Liberius	15 Gregory II.
58 Felix II.	31 Gregory III.
59 Liberius II., retook the papal chair	42 Zachary
66 Damasus	52 Stephen II.
85 Syricius	57 Paul I.
99 Anastasius	68 Stephen III.
401 Innocent I.	72 Adrianus I.
17 Zosimus	95 Leo III.
19 Boniface I.	816 Stephen IV.
22 Celestinus I.	17 Paschal I.
32 Sixtus III.	24 Eugenius II.
40 St. Leo the Great	27 Valentinus
61 Hilarius	28 Gregory IV.
67 Simplicius	44 Sergius II. <i>he visited Bede + Rome who declined</i>
83 Felix III.	47 Leo IV.
92 Gelasius I.	55 Benedict III.
96 Anastasius II.	58 Nicolas I.
98 Symmachus	67 Adrian II.
	72 John VIII.
	82 Martin II.

Began to Reign		Began to Reign	
883 Adrian III.		1159 Alexander III.	
84 Stephen V.		81 Lucius III.	
91 Formosus		85 Urban III. — <i>Saladin</i>	
96 Boniface VI.		87 Gregory VIII.	
96 Stephen VI.		87 Clement III.	
97 Theodore II.		91 Celestinus III.	
98 John IX.		98 Innocent III.	
900 Benedict IV.		1216 Honorius III.	
05 Leo V.		27 Gregory IX.	
06 Sergius III.		41 Celestinus IV.	
13 Anastatius III.		43 Innocent IV.	
14 Lando		54 Alexander IV.	
15 John X. — <i>see same year 925</i>		61 Urban IV. — <i>on Henry 3^d</i>	
28 Leo VI.		64 Clement IV.	
29 Stephen VIII.		71 Gregory X.	
30 John XI.		76 Innocent V.	
35 Leo VII.		76 Adrian V.	
39 Stephen VIII.		76 John XXI.	
43 Marinus III.		77 Nicolas III.	
46 Agapet II.		80 Martin IV.	
56 John XII.		84 Honorius IV.	
64 Leo VIII.		87 Nicolas IV.	
65 Benedict V.		94 Celestinus V.	
65 John XIII.		94 Bonifacius VIII. — <i>see same 1300</i>	
72 Benedict VI.		1303 Benedict X. or XI.	
74 Donus		05 Clement V., Avignon	
75 Benedict VII.		16 John XXII., ditto	
84 John XIV.		34 Benedict XI., ditto	
86 John XV.		42 Clement VI., ditto	
96 Gregory V.		53 Innocentius V., ditto	
99 Sylvester II.		62 Urban V., ditto	
1003 John XVI.		70 Gregory XI.; he re-entered Rome in 1377	
04 John XVII.		78 Urban VI.	
09 Sergius IV.		89 Bonifacius IX.	
12 Benedict VIII.		1404 Innocent VII.	
24 John XVIII.		06 Gregory XII.	
33 Benedict IX.		09 Alexander V.	
The Pontificate was vacated for two years.		10 John XXIII.	
45 Gregory VI.		17 Martin V.	
47 Clement II.		31 Eugenius IV.	
49 Damasus II.		47 Nicholas V.	
49 St. Leo IX.		55 Calixtus III.	
55 Victor II.		58 Pius II.	
57 Stephen IX.		64 Paul II.	
58 Nicolas II.		71 Sixtus IV.	
61 Alexander II.		84 Innocent VIII.	
73 Gregory VII.		92 Alexander VI.	
86 Victor III.		1503 Pius III.	
87 Urban II. — <i>see same 1099</i>		03 Julius II.	
99 Pascal II.		13 Leo X.	
1118 Gelaisus II.		22 Adrian VI.	
19 Calixtus II.		24 Clement VII.	
25 Honorius II.		35 Paul III.	
30 Innocent II.		50 Julius III.	
44 Celestinus II.		55 Marcellus II.	
44 Lucius II.		55 Paul IV.	
45 Eugenius III.		59 Pius IV.	
53 Anastatius IV.		65 Pius V.	
54 Adrian IV.		71 Gregory XIII.	

Began to
Reign

1585 Sixtus V.
90 Urban VII.
90 Gregory XIV.
91 Innocent IX.
92 Clement VIII.
1605 Leo XI.
05 Paul V.
21 Gregory XV.
23 Urban VIII.
44 Innocent X.
54 Alexander VII.
66 Clement IX.
69 Clement X.
76 Innocent XI.
89 Alexander VIII.

Began to
Reign

1691 Innocent XII.
1700 Clement XI.
21 Innocent XIII.
24 Benedict XIII.
30 Clement XII.
40 Benedict XIV.
58 Clement XIII.
69 Clement XIV.
75 Pius VI.
98 Rome constituted a republic
by the French
1800 Pius VII. elected Pope, and re-
stored to his dominions by
the Emperor Napoleon.
1823 Leo XII.

ANTI-POPE.

251 Novitian
366 Uscisius
428 Eustatius
68 Lawrence
532 Dioscorus
32 Vigilius. He became legiti-
mate pope
687 Peter and Theodorus
701 Theodorus and Paschal
67 Theophylactus, Constantine,
Philip
72 Constantine
824 Zizimus
85 Anastasius
91 Sergius
97 Romanus
904 Christophorus
63 Leo
74 Boniface VII.
99 John

1012 Gregory
34 Silvester and John
58 Benedict
61 Honorius
80 Guibert
1118 Albert and Theodoric
19 Brindisi, surnamed Gregory
24 Calixtus
43 Peter, Leo, and Victor
81 Victor, Paschal, Calixtus, and
Innocent
1328 Corbario
70 Clement VIII., Avignon
94 Benedict, ditto
The two latter were recognised
by a part of the Church;
Clement was elected at Fun-
di, (Italy,) by the same Car-
dinals who had nominated
Urban VI

EMPERORS OF THE WEST.

364 Valentinian
75 Gratian and Valentinian the
Younger
91 *Interregnum*
94 Theodosius, Emperor of the
West
95 Honorius
423 *Interregnum*
25 Valentinian III.
55 Avitus
56 *Interregnum*
57 Majorian
61 Severus
65 *Interregnum*

467 Anthemius
72 Olybrius
Interregnum
73 Glycerius
74 Julius Nepos
75 Romulus Augustulus

KINGS OF ITALY, OR OF THE
OSTROGOTHS

476 Odoacer, *Herulian*
93 Theodoric, *Goth*
526 Athalaric, do.
34 Theodoratus, do.
36 Vitiges, do.

LIST OF POTENTATES.

Began to
Reign

- 542 Theodebaldus, *Goth*
Araric, do. (five months)
Tolita, do.
52 Theias, last king of the Goths,
reigned six months
52 Narses, governed in quality of
duke.

LOMBARD KINGS.

- 568 Alboinus
72 Cleph
74 *Interregnum*
84 Antharis
91 Agilufus
615 Adaloaldus
25 Ariovaldus
36 Rotharis
52 Rodoaldus
53 Aripert I.
62 Pertharit and Gundibert
63 Grimoald
72 Pertharit, re-established
87 Cunibert the Pious
99 Luitbert
700 *Interregnum*
01 Aripert II.
13 Ansprand
13 Luitprand
44 Ratchis
49 Astolphus
56 Didier, last monarch of the
Lombards
73 *Interregnum*

CARLOVINGIANS.

- 800 Charlemaine
14 Louis the Debonnaire
40 Lothaire
55 Louis II.
75 Charles the Bald
77 *Interregnum*
81 Charles the Gros
88 Arnulf
99 Louis IV.
911 *Interregnum*

GERMAN PRINCES.

- 912 Conrad I.
18 Henry the Fowler
36 Otho the Great

Began to
Reign

- 973 Otho II.
83 Otho III.
1001 Henry II. of Bavaria
23 Conrad II.
39 Henry III.
55 Henry IV.
1106 Henry V.
25 Lothaire II., Duke of Saxony
38 Conrad III., Duke of Fran-
conia
52 Frederic I., called Barbarossa
90 Henry VI.
97 Philip
1208 Otho IV.
12 Frederick II.
50 Conrad IV.
54 William, Count of Holland
60 *Interregnum*
73 Rodolphus, of Hapsburg
91 Adolphus, of Nassau
97 Albert I., of Austria
1307 *Interregnum*
09 Henry VII., Count of Luxem-
burg.
13 Louis V., of Bavaria
47 Charles IV., of Luxemburg.
78 Wenceslaus, deposed
1400 Robert, Count Palatine of the
Rhine
10 Sigismund, of Luxemburg
38 Albert II., of Austria
40 Frederick III., do.
93 Maximilian I., do.
1519 Charles V., do.
58 Ferdinand I., do.
64 Maximilian II., do.
76 Rodolphus II., do.
1612 Mathias, do.
19 Ferdinand II.
37 Ferdinand III.
58 Leopold I.
1705 Leopold Joseph I.
11 Charles VI.
41 Charles Albert, of Bavaria
45 Francis I., of Lorraine
45 Charles VII.
65 Joseph II.
90 Leopold II.
92 Francis II.

EMPERORS OF THE EAST.

- 364 Valens
78 *Interregnum*
79 Theodosius the Great
95 Arcadius
407 *Interregnum*
08 Theodosius the Younger

- 450 Marcian
57 Leo I.
74 Leo the Younger
75 Zeno
90 *Interregnum*
91 Anastasius

*Page 1, same the original name
Peter Bravery 148
William of West 855
1415
Alain cap 852
1500 start following
1860*

named Zeno in 450

38 p 2 no - 856
interline 858

1416

LIST OF POTENTATES.

Began to
Reign

- 518 Justin I.
- 27 Justinian I.
- 65 Justin II.
- 78 Tiberius II.
- 82 Mauritius
- 602 Phocas
- 10 Heraclius
- 41 Constantine III.
- 41 Heracleonas
- 42 Constantius II.
- 69 Constantine IV., surnamed Pogonatus
- 85 Justinian II., deposed
- 95 Leontius
- 98 Abismarus Tiberius
- 705 Justinian II., re-established
- 13 Anastasius II.
- 16 Leo Isauriacus
- 41 Theodosius III.
- 41 Constantine V., surnamed Copronymus
- 75 Leo IV.
- 80 Constantine and Irene
- 90 Constantine alone
- 97 Irene alone
- 802 Nicephorus and Stauracius his son
- 11 Michael Curopalatus
- 13 Leo the Armenian
- 20 Michael the Stammerer
- 29 Theophilus
- 42 Michael III.
- 67 Basil the Macedonian
- 86 Leo V., called the Philosopher
- 911 Constantine VII., Porphyrogenitus
- 59 Romanus II.
- 63 Nicephoras Phocas
- 69 John Zimiscos
- 75 Basil and Constantine VIII.
- 1028 Romanus III., Argyrus
- 34 Michael IV.
- 41 Michael V., surnamed Calophates
- 42 Constantine IX., or Monomachus
- 54 Theodora, widow of Constantine
- 56 Michael VI.
- 57 Isaac Comnenus
- 59 Constantine Ducas
- 67 Michael VII.
- 68 Romanus Diogenes
- 71 Michael Ducas, re-established on the throne

Began to
Reign

- 1078 Nicephorus Botoniatus
 - 81 Alexis Comnenus I.
 - 1118 John Comnenus
 - 43 Manuel Comnenus
 - 80 Alexis Comnenus II.
 - 83 Andronicus Comnenus
 - 85 Isaac Angelus deposed
 - 95 Alexis Angelus
 - 1203 Isaac Angelus, re-established
 - 03 Alexis Murtzulflus
- FRENCH EMPERORS.
- 1204 Baldwin
 - 06 Henry, brother of Baldwin
 - 17 Peter de Courtenay
 - 22 Robert, son of the foregoing
 - 30 Baldwin II., brother of Robert
 - 59 John Lascaris
 - 60 Michael Paleologus
 - 84 Andronicus II., Paleologus
 - 1328 Andronicus III., Paleologus
 - 41 John and Manuel Paleologus
 - 91 Manuel II., Paleologus
 - 1425 John VI., son of Manuel Paleologus
 - 48 Constantine Paleologus.
- OTTOMAN EMPERORS.
- 1453 Mahomet II.
 - 81 Bajazet II.
 - 1512 Selim
 - 20 Soliman I.
 - 66 Selim II.
 - 74 Amurath III.
 - 95 Mahomet III.
 - 1604 Achmet I.
 - 17 Mustapha, deposed
 - 18 Othman
 - 22 Mustapha, reinstated
 - 23 Amurath IV.
 - 40 Ibrahim
 - 48 Mahomet IV.
 - 87 Soliman II.
 - 91 Achmet II.
 - 96 Mustapha II.
 - 1704 Achmet III., deposed
 - 30 Mahomet V.
 - 54 Othman II.
 - 57 Mustapha III.
 - 74 Abdoul Achmet
 - 89 Selim III.
 - 1808 Mustapha deposed, and Mahmoud II. elected

1817
Sundays in February
112. 182

LIST OF POTENTATES.

1417

KINGS OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

KINGS OF THE GOTHS IN SPAIN
FROM THE YEAR 414.
Began to
Reign
470 Evaric
506 Alaric II.
11 Gelatric
31 Amalric
48 Thandis
67 Alhanagilde
72 Luiba
85 Leovigilde
601 Recanede
03 Liuba II.
10 Vetericus
12 Gondomar
21 Sizebert
21 Recanede II.
31 Seintilla and his brothers
33 Richemer
36 Sisenand
40 Chintilla
42 Tulgos
72 Recepuind
80 Vamba
87 Erwige
701 Egira
11 Vitisa
12 Roderic, the last king of the
Goths in Spain

KINGDOMS OF SPAIN.

KINGS OF LEON AND ASTURIAS.
BRANCH OF THE OSTROGOTHS.
718 Pelagius
37 Farila
39 Alphonsus I.
57 Froila I.
68 Aurelio
74 Silo
83 Mauregat, an usurper
88 Bermudas I.
91 Alphonsus II., called the
Chaste
842 Ramirus I.
50 Ordogno I.
66 Alphonsus III., surnamed the
Great
910 Garcias
13 Ordogno II.
23 Froila II.
24 Alphonsus IV.
27 Ramirus II.
50 Ordogno III.
55 Sanchez the Fat
67 Ramirus III.
82 Bermudas II.

Began to
Reign
999 Alphonsus V.
1027 Bermudas III.

KINGS OF CASTILE.

1037 Ferdinand I.
65 Alphonsus VI.
68 Sanchez II.
72 Alphonsus VI. re-established
1109 Urraca and Alphonsus VII.
26 Alphonsus VIII.
57 Sanchez III.
58 Ferdinand II., six months
58 Alphonsus IX.
1214 Henry I.
16 Ferdinand III.
52 Alphonsus X., called the Wise
84 Sanchez IV.
94 Ferdinand IV.
1312 Alphonsus XI.
50 Peter the Cruel
68 Henry II.
79 John I.
90 Henry III.
1406 John II.
54 Henry IV.
74 Ferdinand and Isabella, when
the two kingdoms were
united
1516 Charles V.
55 Philip II.
98 Philip III.
1621 Philip IV.
65 Charles II.

LINE OF THE BOURBONS.

1700 Philip V.
23 Louis I. - son reigned only 6 months
24 Philip V. restored then died
46 Ferdinand VI. son of Philip 5th he
59 Charles III.
88 Charles IV.; he died 1819, died within
having abdicated in favour of his son

1811 Ferdinand VII. son of Charles the 4th

KINGS OF ARRAGON.

1035 Ramirus I.
70 Sanchez I.
94 Peter I.
1104 Alphonsus I.
34 Ramirus II.
37 Raymond Berenger
62 Alphonsus II. in the 1st marriage
96 Peter II.
1213 James the Victorious Isabel 2.
76 Peter III.

Taunton 1400, & 859
 terms but is misnamed 1050

1418

LIST OF POTENTATES.

Began to
 Reign
 1285 Alphonsus III.
 91 James II.
 1327 Alphonsus IV.
 36 Peter IV.
 87 John I.
 95 Martin
 1410 *Interregnum*
 12 Ferdinand I.
 16 Alphonsus V.
 58 John II.
 79 Ferdinand the Catholic.

KINGS OF NAVARRE.

857 Garcias Ximines
 80 Fortunio
 905 Sanchez I.
 25 Garcias II.
 70 Sanchez II.
 94 Garcias III.
 1000 Sanchez III., called the Great
 35 Garcias IV.
 54 Sanchez IV.
 76 Sanchez V.
 94 Peter, King of Arragon
 1104 Alphonsus of Arragon
 34 Garcias V.
 50 Sanchez VI.
 94 Sanchez VII.
 1234 Thibault, Count of Cham-
 pagne
 53 Thibault II.
 71 Henry
 74 John and Philip le Bel.
 1304 Louis the Hutin
 16 Philip the Long
 22 Charles the Bel
 28 John and Philip of Evreux
 49 Charles the Bad
 87 Charles III.

Began to
 Reign
 1425 John
 79 Francis de Foix
 80 *Interregnum*
 83 John D'Albret
 1516 Henry D'Albret
 55 Anthony de Bourbon
 72 Henry de Bourbon

KINGDOM OF PORTUGAL.

1139 Alphonsus, son of Henry of
 Burgundy
 85 Sanchez I.
 1211 Alphonsus II.
 33 Sanchez II.
 46 Alphonsus III.
 79 Denis, son of Alphonsus
 1325 Alphonsus IV.
 57 Peter the Cruel
 67 Ferdinand
 83 *Interregnum*
 85 John I.
 1433 Edward
 38 Alphonsus V.
 81 John II.
 95 Emmanuel
 1521 John III.
 57 Sebastian
 77 Henry, (Cardinal)
 80 Philip II., took possession of
 Portugal, which constituted
 part of Spain
 1640 John IV., Duke of Braganza
 56 Alphonsus VI., deposed
 67 Peter III., regent, and then
 king
 1706 John V.
 50 Joseph I.
 77 Don Pedro
 Mary, Queen of Portugal

OSTROGOTH KINGS OF ITALY.

480 Odoacer
 91 Theodoric
 526 Alhalaric
 34 Amalasonte
 34 Theodatus
 37 Vitiges
 41 Ildebalde
 42 Eraric
 42 Totila
 53 Teias, the last of the Ostrogoth
 kings in Italy

KINGS OF THE LOMBARDS IN ITALY
 FROM 568.

616 Agiluf
 26 Adeluaid
 38 Ariovald
 54 Rotharis

759 Rodoald
 61 Arigent
 62 Gondipert
 73 Grimoald
 75 Garibald
 91 Pertarit
 703 Cunibert
 04 Luitbert
 12 Aribert
 17 Ansprand
 44 Luitbrand
 44 Hildebrand
 50 Rochis
 56 Astolphus
 74 Didier
 When Charlemagne assumed the
 crown of Lombardy

KINGS OF FRANCE.

FIRST RACE, OR MEROVINGIANS.

Began to
Reign

- 420 Pharamond
28 Clodion
48 Meroveus
58 Childeric I.
81 Clovis I.
511 Childebert I.
58 Clotaire I.
61 Charibert I.
67 Chilperic I.
84 Clotaire II.
628 Dagobert I.
38 Clovis II.
56 Clotaire III.
70 Childeric II.
73 Thierry I.
91 Clovis III.
95 Childebert II.
711 Dagobert II.
15 Chilperic II.
19 Clotaire IV.
20 Thierry II.
37 *Interregnum*
42 Childeric III.

SECOND RACE.—CARLOVINGIANS

- 752 Pepin
68 Charlemagne
814 Louis the Debonnaire
40 Charles the Bald
77 Louis the Stammerer
79 Louis III. and Carloman
84 Charles the Fat
88 Eudes
98 Charles III., the Simple
929 Raoul
36 Louis IV., called from beyond
sea
54 Lothaire
86 Louis V.

THIRD RACE.—CAPETIAN.

- 987 Hugues Capet
96 Robert
1031 Henry I.
60 Philip I.
1108 Louis VI., called the Fat
37 Louis VII., called the Younger
80 Philip II., surnamed Augustus
1223 Louis VIII., called the Lion
26 Louis IX., (St. Louis)
70 Philip III., named the Bold
85 Philip IV., called the Hand-
some

Began to
Reign

- 1314 Louis X., or the Hutin
16 Philip V., or the Long
22 Charles IV., the Handsome

RACE OF VALOIS.

- 1328 Philip VI., surnamed of Valois
50 John, called the Good
64 Charles V., the Wise
80 Charles VI., the Insane
422 Charles VII., the Victorious
61 Louis XI.
83 Charles VIII.

RACE OF ORLEANS.—VALOIS.

- 1498 Louis XII., the Father of his
People
515 Francis I., Patron of Letters
47 Henry II.
59 Francis II.
60 Charles IX.
74 Henry III.

LINE OF THE BOURBONS.

- 1589 Henry IV., called the Great
610 Louis XIII., the Just
43 Louis XIV., the Great
715 Louis XV., the Well-Beloved
74 Louis XVI.

THE REPUBLIC.

- 1793 France constituted a republic
95 Louis XVII. died a prisoner in
the Temple.

FRANCE UNDER THREE CONSULS.

- 1799 Consular government esta-
blished.

IMPERIAL DYNASTY.

- 1804 The Imperial government ap-
pointed under Napoleon Bo-
naparte

RESTORATION OF THE BOURBON

LINE.

- 1814 Louis XVIII.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RESTORED.

- 1815 Napoleon Emperor

THE BOURBONS RESTORED.

- 1815 Louis XVIII.
1824 Charles X.

SUCCESSION OF MONARCHS IN ENGLAND.

THE SAXON HEPTARCHY.

KINGDOM OF KENT.

Began to
Reign

- 454 Hengist
88 Eske
512 Octa
34 Ymbrick
68 Ethelbert
616 Edbald
40 Ercombert
64 Egbert
73 Lothaire
84 Edrick
85 Withred
725 Eadbert and Edelbert
43 Ethelbert, alone
60 Aldric
94 Ethelbert Prew
99 Cudred
805 Baldred

The kingdom of Kent contained only the county so called; it commenced in 454, and ended in 823, having had Ethelbert for its earliest Christian monarch.

The kingdom of the South Saxons comprised the counties of Surry and Sussex, whose kings were

- 491 Ella
514 Cissa
90 Chevelin
92 Ceolwic
97 Ceoluph
611 Cinigsil Quicelm
43 Canowalch
48 Adelwach

The kingdom of the South Saxons began in 491; terminated in 685, and had for its first christian prince Adelwach.

The kingdom of the East Saxons comprised Middlesex and Essex, having had for its kings

- 527 Erchenwin
87 Sledda
98 Sebert
616 Sexred, Seward, Sigebert
23 Sigebert the Little
53 Sigebert the Good
55 Swithelme
65 Sighere and Sebbi
83 Sebbi
94 Sigherd and Seofrid
700 Offa
09 Ceolfred

Began to
Reign

- 746 Suithred
99 Sigere

The kingdom of the East Saxons commenced 527; terminated 827, and Sebert was its first christian monarch.

The kingdom of Northumberland comprised Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland, and its princes were

- 547 Ella, or Ida
59 Adda
66 Clappea
72 Theodwald
73 Fridulph
79 Theodorick
86 Athelrick
93 Athelfrid

617 Edwin

- 33 Osric
34 Oswald
43 Oswy
53 Ethelward
70 Egfrid
85 Alkfryd

705 Osred I.

- 16 Cenred
18 Osrick
30 Ceolulphe
37 Egbert
58 Oswulph
59 Edilwald
65 Alured
74 Etheldred
79 Alswald I.

89 Osred II.

90 Etheldred, restored

91 Osbald

97 Ardulph

807 Alswald II.

10 Andred

The kingdom of Northumberland began in 547; terminated in 827, and Edwin was the first monarch who professed christianity.

The kingdom of Mercia contained the counties of Huntingdon, Rutland, Lincoln, Northampton, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Oxford, Chester, Salop, Gloucester, Worcester, Stafford, Warwick, Buckingham, Bedford, and Hertford, having had for its monarchs

585 Creda

Began to
Reign

- 595 Wibba
- 616 Cheorlas
- 25 Penda
- 56 Peada
- 59 Wulfhere
- 75 Ethelred
- 704 Kenred
- 09 Ceolred
- 16 Ethelbald
- 57 Offa
- 94 Egfrýd
- 95 Cenolf
- 819 Kenelme
- 19 Ceolwolf
- 21 Burnulf
- 23 Ludecan
- 25 Whiglafe

The kingdom of Mercia began to flourish in 582; terminated in 827, and had for its first christian prince Peada.

The kingdom of the East Angles comprised Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely, and had for kings

- 575 Uffa
- 78 Titillus.
- 99 Redwald
- 24 Erpenwald
- 36 Sigebert
- 44 Egrik, Annas
- 54 Ethelhere
- 56 Ethwald
- 64 Adwulf
- 83 Alswald
- 749 Beorna and Ethelbert
- 58 Beorna, alone
- 61 Ethelred
- 90 Ethelbert

The kingdom of the East Angles commenced 575; terminated in 792, and Redwald was its first christian monarch.

The kingdom of the West Saxons contained Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, and Berks, and its kings were

- 519 Cherdic
- 34 Kenrick
- 60 Chevline
- 92 Ceolric
- 98 Ceoluph
- 611 Kingills, Quinthelin
- 43 Cenowalch
- 48 Adelwalch
- 72 Sexburga
- 74 Censua, Escwin, and Centwin
- 86 Ceadwald

Began to
Reign

- 688 Ina
- 726 Adelard
- 40 Cudred
- 54 Sigebert and Cenulf
- 84 Brithrick
- 800 Egbert

The kingdom of the West Saxons was founded in 519; terminated in 828, and had for its first christian monarch Kingills.

The Saxons, though divided into seven kingdoms, were for the most part subjected to only one monarch, who was styled king of the English nation; the most powerful giving the law to the others; the succession being as follows:—

Hengist, first monarch of Britain landed in the isle of Thanet, 449; laid the foundation of the monarchy, in 455; defeated Vortimer, at Crayford, in January, 457, and massacred 300 British nobles on Salisbury-plain, May 1, 474. He bore on his standard a white horse, blazoned in the same manner as that borne by the dukes of Brunswick. He was born at Angria, in Westphalia, reigned 34 years, and died in 484.

Ella, second monarch, landed at Shoreham, in Sussex, in 477; assumed the title of king of the South Saxons, in 491, and died in 499.

Cherdic, third monarch, arrived in Britain, and overcame Arthur, near Chard, in Hampshire, 519, where he began the kingdom of the West Saxons, and died 534.

Kenricke, second king of the West Saxons, and fourth monarch, was eldest son of Cherdic, succeeded in 534, and died in 560.

Cheveline, third king of the West Saxons, and fifth monarch, succeeded his father in 560; seized on Sussex in 590; abdicated in 591, and died in banishment, 592.

Ethelbert, fifth king of Kent, was sixth monarch, in 592. St. Augustine first arrived in his dominions, who, with his followers, was entertained by that king, at Canterbury, where he settled; to whose doctrine Ethelbert became a convert. He gave Augustine a pagan temple without the walls of the city, as a burial-place for him

- and his successors. This king was the first who caused the laws of the land to be collected, and translated into Saxon. He died February, 24, 616, and was buried at Canterbury.
- Redwald, third king of the East Angles, and seventh monarch, in 616; died 624.
- Edwin the Great, king of Northumberland, succeeded as eighth monarch, in 624. He was the first christian monarch, and second king of Northumberland. He lost his life in a battle at Hatfield, October 4, 633.
- Oswald, third king of Northumberland, was ninth monarch, in 634. He was slain at Maserfield, in Shropshire, August 1, 642.
- Oswy, fourth king of Northumberland, was tenth monarch, October 13, 634. He defeated Penda, the Mercian, and Ethelred, king of the East Angles, November 6, 655. He died, February 15, 670.
- Wulfhere, sixth king of the Mercians, was eleventh monarch, in 670; he died 674, and was buried at Peterborough.
- Ethelred, seventh king of Mercia, was twelfth monarch, in 675. He desolated part of Kent, and in 677 destroyed Rochester, and many religious foundations; in recompense for which he became a monk in 703, and died abbot of Bradney, in 716.
- Cenred, nephew of the former, eighth king of Mercia, became thirteenth monarch, in 704; he reigned four years, and following his uncle's example, became a monk.
- Ceolred, son to Ethelred, ninth king of the Mercians, was fourteenth monarch, in 709; he was killed in a battle with the West Saxons, 716, and buried at Litchfield.
- Ethelbald I., tenth king of the Mercians, was fifteenth monarch, in 716, and built Croyland Abbey, in Lincolnshire. He was slain by his own subjects, when he was leading his troops against Cuthred and the West Saxons, at Secondine, three miles from Tamworth, in Warwickshire, and was buried at Repton, in Derbyshire, in 756.
- Offa, eleventh king of the Mercians, became sixteenth monarch, in 757. He was born lame, deaf, and blind, which continued till he arrived at manhood. He then took up arms against Kent, slew their king at Otteford, and conquered that kingdom. He caused a great trench to be dug from Bristol to Basingwerk, in Flintshire, as a boundary for the Britons who harboured in Wales, in 774. Offa first ordained the sounding of trumpets before the kings of England, to denote their appearance and require respect. He admitted his son, Egfryd, a partner in his sovereignty, and out of devotion paid a visit to Rome, where he made his kingdom subject to a tribute, then called Peter-pence, and procured the canonization of St. Alban. At his return he built St. Alban's monastery, Hertfordshire, in 793. He died at Offley, June 29, 794, and was buried at Bedford, in a chapel since swallowed up by the river Ouse.
- Egfryd, twelfth king of the Mercians, was seventeenth monarch, July, 13, 794, but died December 17 following, and was buried at St. Alban's.
- Cenolf, thirteenth king of the Mercians, became eighteenth monarch, in 795. He conquered Kent, and gave that kingdom to Cudred, in 798. He built Winchcomb monastery, in Gloucestershire, where he led the captive prince Pren, to the altar, and released him without ransom or entreaty. He died in 819, and was buried at Winchcomb.
- Egbert, seventeenth king of the West Saxons, was nineteenth monarch of the English. He conquered Kent, and laid the foundation of the sole monarchy in 823, which put an end to the Saxon Heptarchy, and was solemnly crowned at Winchester, when, by his edict, he ordered all the south of the island to be called England, in 828. He died February 4, 837, and was buried at Winchester.
- Ethelwolf, eldest son of Egbert, succeeded his father, notwithstanding his having been bishop of Winchester at the time of Egbert's death. In 846 he ordained tithes to be collected, and exempted the clergy from regal tributes. He visited Rome in 847, confirming the grant of Peter-pence, and agreed to pay Rome 300 marks per an-

num. His son, Ethelbald, obliged him to divide the sovereignty with him in 856: he died January 13, 857, and was buried at Winchester.

Ethelbald II., eldest son of Ethelwolf, succeeded to the throne in 857; he died December 20, 860, and was first buried at Sherborne, but afterwards removed to Salisbury.

Ethelbert II., second son of Ethelwolf, succeeded in 860, and was greatly harassed by the Danes, who were repulsed and vanquished. He died in 866, was buried at Sherborne, and succeeded by

Ethelred I., third son of Ethelwolf, in 866, when the Danes again harassed his kingdom. Ethelred overthrew them in 871, at Assendon. He fought nine set battles with the Danes in one year, and was wounded at Wittingham, which occasioned his death, April 27, 872, when he was buried at Wimborne, in Dorsetshire.

Alfred, fourth son of Ethelwolf, succeeded to the throne in 872, in the 22nd year of his age, was crowned at Winchester, and has since been distinguished by the title of Alfred the Great. He was born at Wantage, in Berkshire, in 849, and obliged to take the field against the Danes within one month after his coronation, at Wilton, in Oxfordshire. He fought seven battles in 876. In 877 another reinforcement of Danes arrived, when Alfred was obliged to disguise himself in the habit of a shepherd, in the isle of Aveland, in the county of Somerset, till in 878, he had collected his scattered friends, and attacked and defeated them in 879, when he obliged the greatest part of their army to quit the land. In 897 they went up the river Lea, and built a fortress at Ware, where King Alfred turned the course of the river, and left the ships dry. He died October 28, 899, having formed a code of laws, afterwards made use of by Edward the Confessor, which was the ground-work of the present constitution. Alfred divided his kingdom into shires, hundreds, and tithings; and obliged his nobles to bring up their children to learning; and in order to induce

them thereto, he permitted none to enjoy offices unless they were learned; and to enable them to procure that learning he founded the university of Oxford. He was buried at Winchester.

Edward the Elder, son of the former, succeeded him, and was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, in 899. In 911, Leolin, prince of Wales, did homage to Edward for his principality. He died at Farington, in Berkshire, in 924, and was buried at Winchester.

Athelstan, eldest son of Edward the Elder, succeeded him, and was crowned, with far greater magnificence than usual, at Kingston-upon-Thames, in 924. In 937 he defeated two Welch princes; but soon after, on their making submission, he restored them to their estates. He escaped being assassinated in his tent, 938, which he revenged by attacking his enemy, when five petty sovereigns, twelve dukes, and an army which had marched to the assistance of Anlaf, king of Ireland, were slain; which battle was fought near Dunbar in Scotland. He made the prince of Wales tributary in 940, and died October 17 of that year, at Gloucester.

Edmund I., fifth son of Edward the Elder, succeeded at the age of 18, and was crowned king at Kingston-upon-Thames, in 940. On 26th May, 947, in endeavouring to part two men who were quarrelling, he received a wound, of which he bled to death, and was buried at Glastonbury.

Edred, brother of the former, aged 23, succeeded in 947, and was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames the 17th of August. He died in 955, and was buried at Winchester.

Edwy, eldest son of Edmund, succeeded, and was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, in 955. He had great dissensions with the clergy, and banished Dunstan, their ringleader. Edwy died of grief in 959, after a turbulent reign of four years, and was buried at Winchester.

Edgar, at the age of 16, succeeded his brother, and was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, in 959, and again at Bath, in 972. He

imposed on the Princes of Wales a tribute of wolves heads, which, for three years, amounted to 300 each year. He obliged eight tributary princes to row him in a barge on the river Dee, in 961, and died July 8, 975, when he was buried at Glastonbury.

Edward the Martyr, eldest son of the former, succeeded, being but 16 years of age, and was crowned by Dunstan at Kingston-upon-Thames, in 973. He was stabbed by the instructions of his mother-in-law, as he was drinking at the gate of Corfe Castle, in the isle of Purbeck, Dorsetshire, on March 18, 979. He was first buried at Wareham, without any ceremony, but removed three years after, in great pomp, to Shaftesbury.

Ethelred II. succeeded his half-brother Edward, and was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, April 14, 979. In 982, his palace, with great part of London, was destroyed by fire, and England was ravaged by the Danes, who in 999 received at one payment about 16,000*l.* raised by a land-tax called Danegelt. A general massacre of the Danes took place November 13, 1002. Swein revenged his countrymen's deaths in 1003, and did not quit the kingdom till Ethelred had paid him 36,000*l.*, which he the year following demanded as an annual tribute. To stop their progress, it was agreed to pay the Danes 48,000*l.* to quit the kingdom in 1012. Soon after Swein re-entered the Humber, when Ethelred retired to the Isle of Wight, and sent his sons, with their mother Emma, into Normandy, to her brother, when Swein took possession of the whole kingdom in 1013.

Swein was proclaimed king of England in 1013, when no person disputed his title. His first act of sovereignty was an insupportable tax, which he did not live to see collected. He died February 3, 1014, at Thetford, in Norfolk.

Canute, son of the former, was proclaimed, March, 1014, and endeavoured to gain the affection of his English subjects, but without success, when he retired to Denmark, upon which

Ethelred returned at the invitation of his subjects. Canute again landed

in 1015, soon after he had left England, and took Sandwich; Ethelred retiring to the north; but by evading a battle with the Danes, he lost the affection of his subjects, and repaired to London, where he expired in 1016.

Edmund Ironside, son of Ethelred, was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, April, 1016; but owing to a disagreement among the nobility, Canute was also inaugurated at Southampton. In June following, Canute totally routed Edmund, at Assendon, in Essex, who soon after met Canute in the isle of Aldney, in the Severn, where a peace was concluded, and the kingdom divided between them. Edmund did not survive above a month after, being murdered at Oxford, before he had reigned one year. He left two sons and two daughters; from one of which daughters James I. of England descended, and from him his present majesty George IV.

Canute was established in 1017; made an alliance with Normandy, and married Emma, Ethelred's widow, in 1018; made a voyage to Denmark, attacked Norway, and took possession of that crown in 1028; died at Shaftesbury, 1036; and was buried at Winchester.

Harold I., son of Canute, began his reign 1036; died April 14, 1039, and was succeeded by his younger brother.

Hardicanute, king of Denmark, who died at Lambeth, 1041, was buried at New Winchester, and succeeded by a son of Queen Emma, by her first husband, Ethelred II.

Edward the Confessor was born at Islip, in Oxfordshire, and began his reign in the 40th year of his age. He was crowned at Winchester, 1042; married Editha, daughter of Godwin, earl of Kent, 1043; remitted the tax of Danegelt, and was the first king of England that touched for the king's evil in 1058; he died January 5, 1066, aged 65, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, which he had rebuilt; where his bones were enshrined in gold, set with jewels, in 1206. Emma, his mother, died 1052. He was succeeded by

Harold II., son of the earl of Kent, who began his reign in January,

1066; he defeated his brother Tosti, and the king of Norway, who had invaded his dominions at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, September 25, 1066; but was killed by the Normans, at Hastings, October 14, following.

NORMAN LINE.

Began to
Reign

1066 William of Normandy, sur-
named the Conqueror
87 William Rufus
1100 Henry I.
35 Stephen

SAXON LINE RESTORED.

1154 Henry II.
89 Richard I.
99 John
1216 Henry III.
72 Edward I.
1307 Edward II.
27 Edward III.
77 Richard II.

LANCASTERIAN LINE.

1399 Henry IV.
1413 Henry V.
22 Henry VI.

HOUSE OF YORK.

1461 Edward IV. *IV*

Began to
Reign

1483 Edward V.
83 Richard III.

UNION OF THE FAMILIES OF YORK
AND LANCASTER.

1485 Henry VII.
1509 Henry VIII.
47 Edward VI.
53 Mary
58 Elizabeth

HOUSE OF STUART.

1603 James I.
25 Charles I.

PROTECTORATE.

1649 Oliver Cromwell
58 Richard Cromwell

HOUSE OF STUART RESTORED.

1660 Charles II.
85 James II.
89 William and Mary
1702 Anne

HOUSE OF GUELPH.

1714 George I.
27 George II.
60 George III.
1820 George IV., crowned July 19th,
1821.

KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

THIS nation has as great pretensions to antiquity as any in Europe, having, according to its historians, possessed that kingdom for above two thousand years without ever having been entirely conquered; thought it was subdued at certain periods by the Romans and English, and in a great measure overrun by the Danes. The Scotch boast a line of one hundred and fifteen kings, deducing their pedigree from Fergus I., who was sent by the people of Ireland into Scotland about the time Alexander the Great took Babylon, viz., three hundred and thirty years before Christ. As to the origin of the Scots, there are various opinions, and historians who contend for their great antiquity, affirm that they came from Spain; those are contradicted by others, who suppose them to be a remnant of the Britons, who fled from the Roman servitude; however, we shall begin

with Metellanus, the seventeenth king of Scotland, in the second year of whose reign Jesus Christ was born; he died in 29, and was succeeded by Caractacus.

Began to
Reign

32 Caractacus
54 Corbred I.
70 Dardanus
72 Corbred II.
104 Luctatus
07 Mogaldus
42 Conarus
46 Argadus
61 Ethodius I.
93 Satrael I.
97 Donald I.
216 Ethodius II.
30 Achiro
42 Nathalocus
52 Findocus
62 Donald II.

Began to Reign		Began to Reign	
263 Donald III.		958 Indulphus	
77 Crathilinthus		68 Duphus, or Duff	
320 Fincormarchus		72 Cullenus	
68 Romachus		77 Kenneth III.	
71 Angusianus		94 Constantin IV.	
73 Fethelmachus		96 Grimus	
76 Eugenius I.		1004 Malcolm II.	
403 Fergus I.		34 Duncan	
19 Eugenius II.		40 Macbeth	
52 Dongard		57 Malcolm III.	
57 Constantin I.		93 Donald VII.	
79 Congale I.		95 Duncan II.	
501 Goran		95 Donald VII. again	
35 Eugenius III.		96 <i>Interregnum</i>	
58 Congale II.		97 Edgar	
68 Chinalne, or Cumatillus		1107 Alexander I.	
69 Aidan		24 David I.	
604 Kenneth I.		53 Malcolm IV.	
06 Eugenius IV.		65 William	
22 Ferchard I.		1214 Alexander II.	
32 Donald IV.		49 Alexander III.	
46 Ferchard II.		85 <i>Interregnum</i>	
64 Maldwin		92 John Baliol	
84 Eugenius V.		1306 Robert I. <i>Bruce</i>	
87 Eugenius VI.		29 David II. <i>to</i>	
97 Amberchelet		32 Edward Baliol <i>Balioch</i>	
98 Eugenius VII.		41 David II. again <i>Bruce</i>	
715 Mordac		71 Robert II.	
30 Etfinius		90 John Robert	
61 Eugenius VIII.		1405 James I.	
63 Fergus III.		37 James II.	
66 Solvatus		60 James III.	
87 Achaius		88 James IV.	
819 Congale III.		1513 James V.	
24 Dongal		42 Mary Stuart	
31 Alpin		67 James VI.	
34 Kenneth II.		James VI., on the death of Eli-	
54 Donald V.		zabeth, queen of England, as-	
58 Constantin II.		cended the throne in 1603,	
74 Ethus		and his descendants became	
76 Gregory		kings of England till 1707,	
92 Donald VI.		when the two kingdoms were	
903 Constantin III. - <i>see Hume in Athelstan</i>		united, under the title of Great	
38 Malcolm I.		Britain.	

KINGS OF PRUSSIA.

1700 The elector of Brandenburg acknowledged king of Prussia, under the title of Frederick I., who died 1713	1740 Frederick II., (the Great) 86 Frederick III. 97 Frederick William
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POTENTATES OF RUSSIA.

DUKES.	
1300 Alexander	1330 Demetrius Michaelowitz, Iwan Danjelowitz
27 Daniel Alexandrowitz	66 Iwan Iwanowitz
30 George Dan'elowitz	81 Demetrius Iwanowitz

LIST OF POTENTATES.

1427

Began to
Reign

- 1399 Basil Demetrowitz
- 1406 Gregory Demetrowitz
- 13 Basil Bazilowitz

CZARS.

- 1503 Iwan Bazilowitz
- 33 Bazil Iwanowitz
- 84 Iwan Bazilowitz
- 97 Fœdor Iwanowitz
- 1605 Boris Gardenow
- 06 The false Demetrius
- 10 Bazil Zuski
- 10 The second false Demetrius
- 10 The third Impostor
- 13 Ladislas of Poland, until 1613
- 13 Demetrius, fourth Impostor
- 45 Michael Fœderowitz
- 76 Alexis Michaelowitz
- 1682 Fœdor Alexiowitz
- 96 Iwan Alexiowitz

Began to
Reign

- 1725 Peter I., Alexiowitz; created emperor of Russia 1721, and died this year (1725)
- 27 Catherine Alexowina Czarina
- 30 Peter II., Alexiowitz
- 40 Anne Iwanowina Czarina
- 41 John of Brunswick Bevern, dethroned this year
- 62 Elizabeth Petrowna
- 62 Peter III., dethroned this year
- 62 Catherine Alexowina II., widow of Peter III.
- 96 Paul I.
- 1801 Alexander I.
- 25 Constantine was proclaimed, and after a few days, renounced his right in favour of his brother
- 25 Nicholas

KINGS OF POLAND.

- 1025 Boleslas
- 34 Micislas
- 58 Casimir
- 79 Boleslas II.
- 1102 Ladislas
- 39 Boleslas III.
- 46 Ladislas II.
- 74 Boleslas IV.
- 94 Casimir II.
- 1202 Miceslas, deposed and reinstated
- 26 Lesque I.
- 79 Boleslas V.
- 89 Lesque II.
- 96 Primislas
- 1300 Ladislas deposed
- 05 Venceslas
- 33 Ladislas restored
- 70 Casimir III.
- 82 Lewis
- 1434 Ladislas Jogellon
- 44 Ladislas, king of Hungary
- 92 Casimir IV.
- 1501 Albert

- 1506 Alexander
- 48 Sigismund I.
- 72 Sigismund II.
- 74 Henry of Valois, who abdicated, being called to the throne of France by the death of his brother, Charles IX.
- 87 Stephen Battori
- 87 Maximilian of Austria
- 1632 Sigismund III.
- 48 Ladislas Sigismund
- 68 John Casimir abdicated, and died in 1672
- 73 Michael Wiesnoweski
- 96 John Sobieski
- 1733 Frederick Augustus, elector of Saxony
- 37 Stanislaus Leczinski
- 63 Augustus III.
- 66 Stanislaus II., in 1795, resigned the crown of Poland; when the kingdom was divided between Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

KINGS OF SWEDEN.

- 816 Biom
- 27 Brantamond
- 34 Seward II.
- 56 Herot
- 68 Charles VI.
- 83 Bior IV.
- 91 Ingiald
- 900 Olaus
- 07 Ingo II.
- 17 Eric VI.

- 940 Eric VII.
- 80 Eric VIII.
- 1019 Olaus II., the first king of Sweden who embraced Christianity
- 35 Amund
- 41 Emundstimme
- 59 Hacquin
- 61 Henkil
- 64 Ingo III.

Began to
Reign

- 1080 Haldestan
1110 Philip
29 Ingo IV.
40 Ragrald
60 Suetcher I.
62 Eric IX.
68 Charles VII.
92 Canute
1211 Suetcher II.
18 Eric X.
23 John I.
50 Eric XI.
76 Waldemar
90 Magnus I.
1326 Birger
63 Magnus II.
87 Albert
1412 Margaret
1523 Christian II. expelled
60 Gustavus Vasa
68 Eric deposed
92 John, brother of the former
99 Sigismund expelled
1611 Charles
32 Gustavus Adolphus

Began to
Reign

- 1654 Christina abdicated
89 Ditto died
60 Charles Gustavus
97 Charles XI.
1718 Charles XII.
41 Ulrica Eleonora, queen
51 Frederick, landgrave of Hesse
Cassel, husband of the former,
associated with her on the
throne
57 Adolphus Frederick
71 Gustavus III.
92 Gustavus IV., deposed in 1809,
repaired to England the fol-
lowing year
1809 Charles XIII., proclaimed king
of Norway in 1814, by the
diet at Christiana
10 Bernadotte, appointed by
Charles XIII. his successor,
now reigns king of Sweden,
under the title of Charles
XIV., having succeeded to
the throne in 1818, on the
death of Charles XIII.

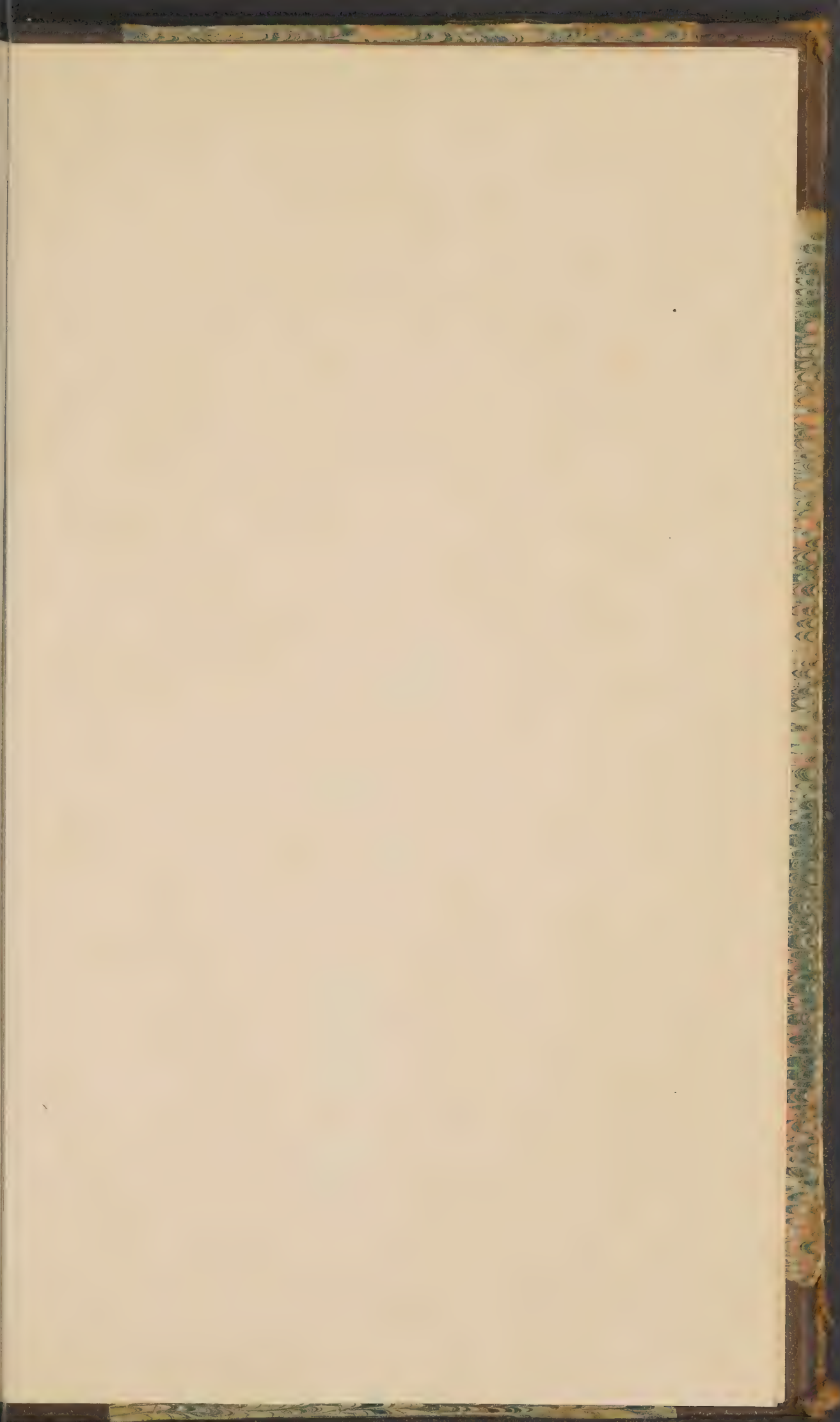
KINGS OF DENMARK.

- 980 Harold
1014 Suenon
36 Canute the Great
40 Harold
42 Hardicanute
48 Magnus
74 Suenon II.
85 Harold VII.
86 S. Canute
86 Olaus III.
1102 Eric II.
35 Nicolas
38 Eric III.
47 Eric IV.
55 Suenon and Canute
82 Waldemar I.
1202 Canute VI.
41 Waldemar II.
50 Eric VI.
52 Abel
59 Christopher
86 Eric VII.

- 1321 Eric VIII.
33 Christopher II.
75 Waldemar III.
87 Olaus V.
1412 Margaret
38 Eric IX. abdicated
48 Christophus III.
71 Charles Canute, sen.
83 *Interregnum* from 1471
1513 John
23 Christiern II. expelled
34 Frederick I.
59 Christiern III.
88 Frederick II.
1648 Christiern IV.
70 Frederick III.
99 Christiern V.
1730 Frederick IV.
46 Christiern VI.
51 Frederick V.
66 Christiern VII.
1808 Frederick VI.

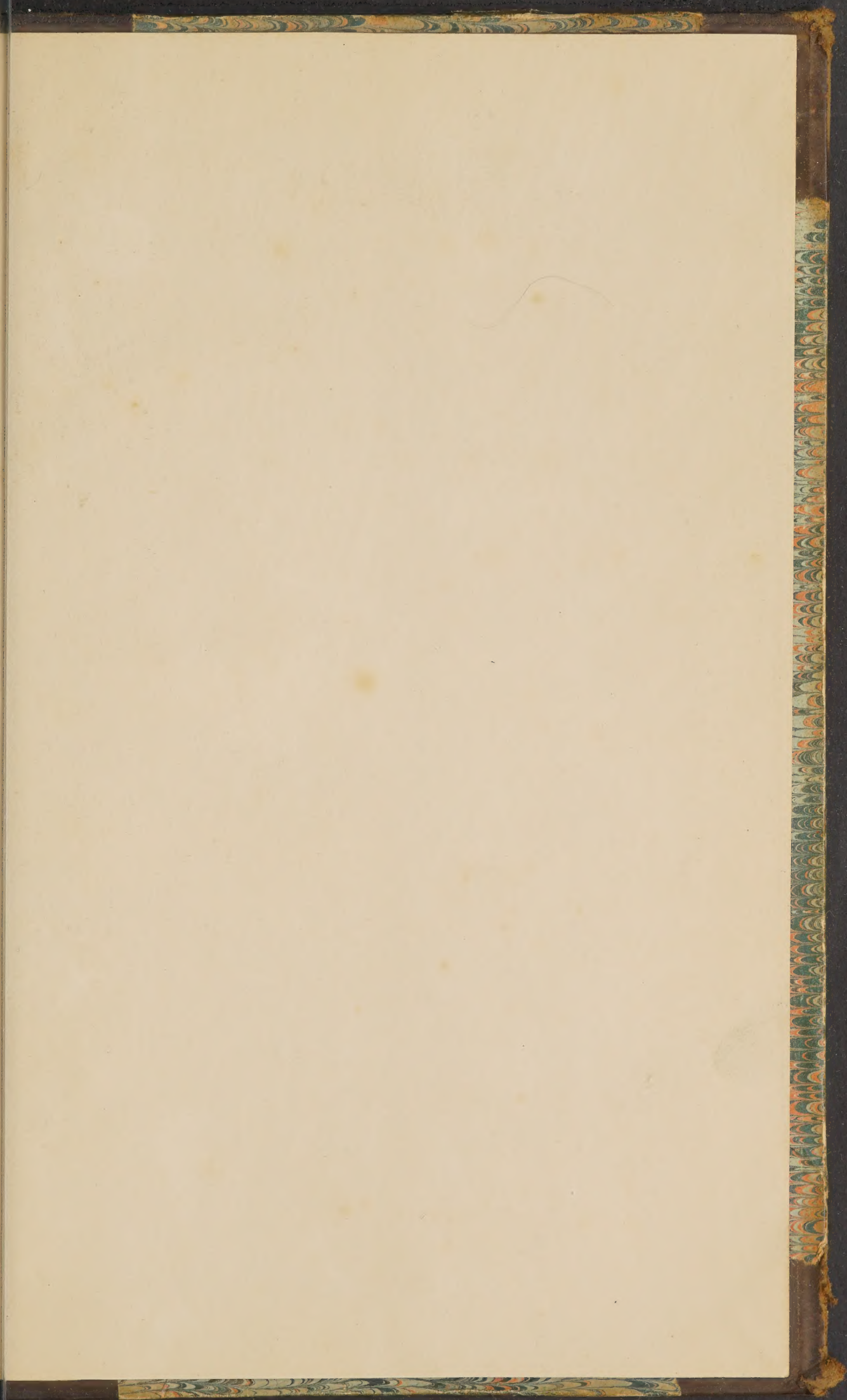
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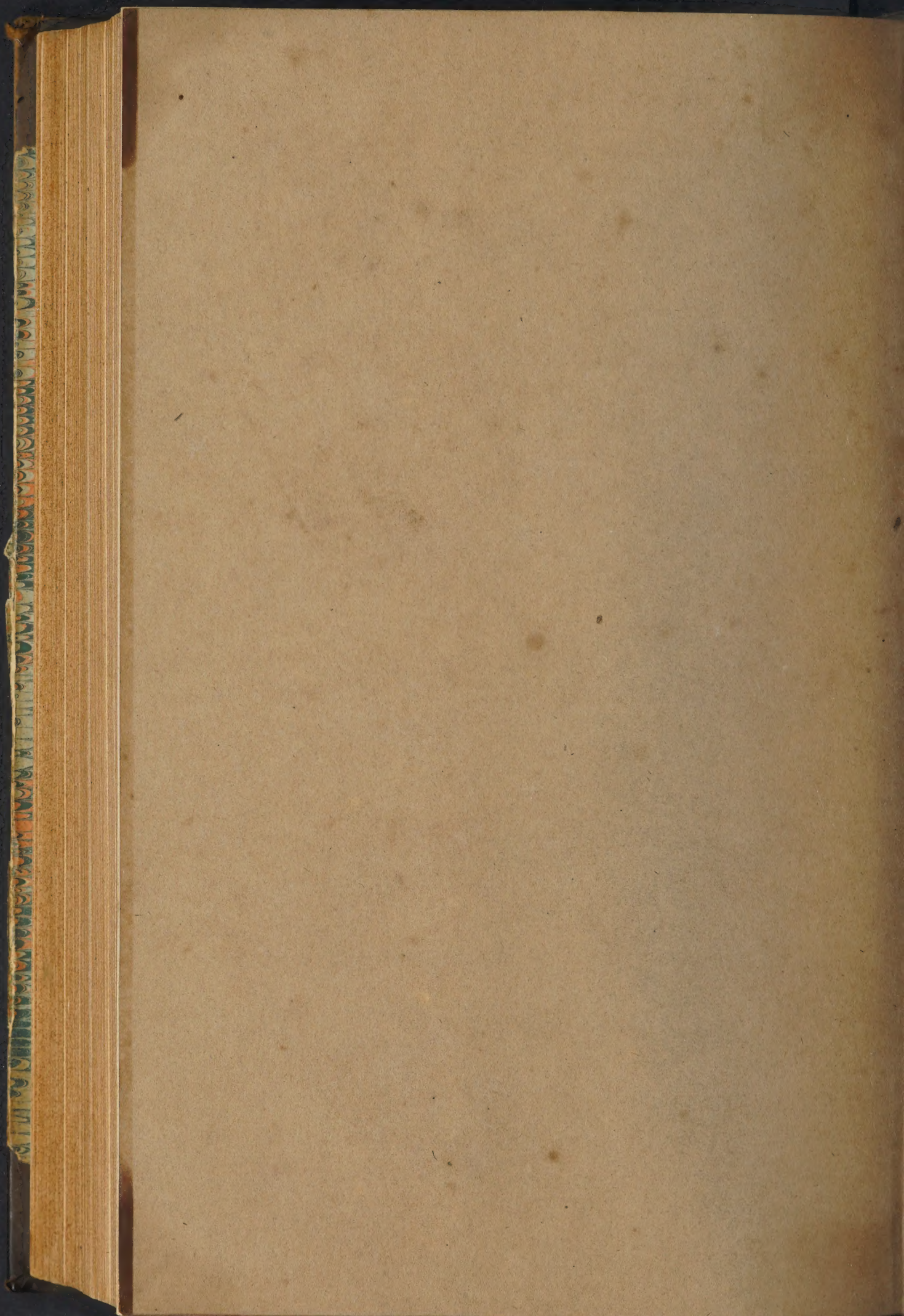
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